

*image
not
available*





AP
2
1924
JUL 2

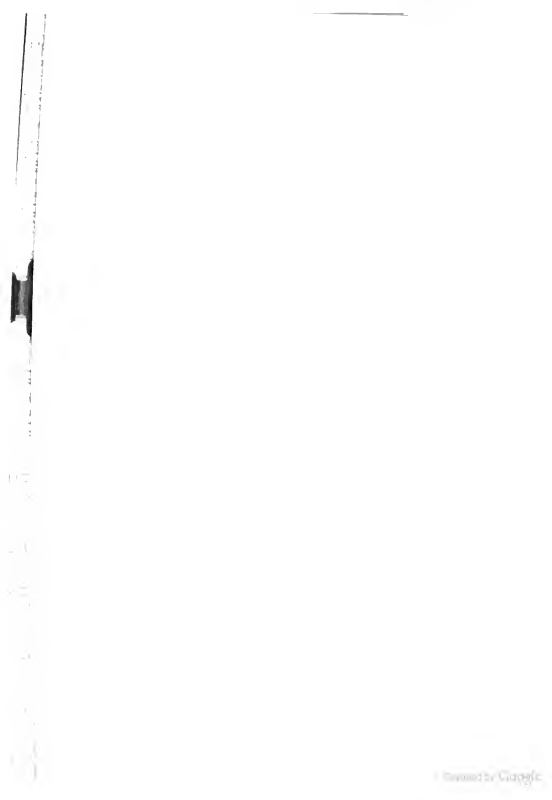
43
PART 2
JULY-DEC
1899

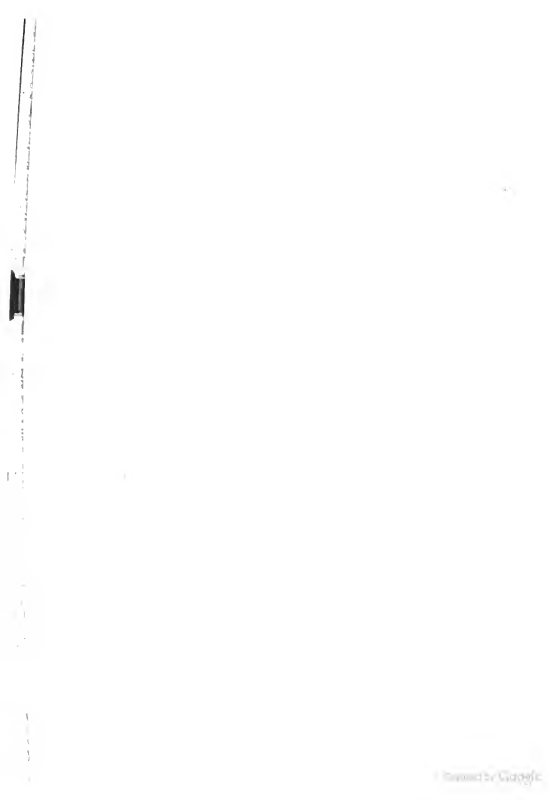


一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 十一 十二 十三 十四 十五 十六 十七 十八 十九 二十 二十一 二十二 二十三 二十四 二十五 二十六 二十七 二十八 二十九 三十 三十一 三十二 三十三 三十四 三十五 三十六 三十七 三十八 三十九 四十 四十一 四十二 四十三 四十四 四十五 四十六 四十七 四十八 四十九 五十 五十一 五十二 五十三 五十四 五十五 五十六 五十七 五十八 五十九 六十 六十一 六十二 六十三 六十四 六十五 六十六 六十七 六十八 六十九 七十 七十一 七十二 七十三 七十四 七十五 七十六 七十七 七十八 七十九 八十 八十一 八十二 八十三 八十四 八十五 八十六 八十七 八十八 八十九 九十 九十一 九十二 九十三 九十四 九十五 九十六 九十七 九十八 九十九 一百



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162
163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171
172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225
226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234
235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243
244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252
253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261
262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279
280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297
298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306
307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315
316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324
325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333
334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342
343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351
352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369
370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387
388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396
397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405
406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414
415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423
424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432
433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441
442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450
451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459
460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468
469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477
478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486
487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495
496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504
505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513
514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522
523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531
532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540
541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549
550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558
559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567
568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576
577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585
586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594
595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603
604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612
613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621
622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630
631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639
640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648
649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657
658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666
667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675
676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684
685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693
694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702
703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711
712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729
730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738
739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747
748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756
757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765
766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774
775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783
784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792
793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801
802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810
811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819
820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828
829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837
838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846
847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855
856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873
874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882
883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891
892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909
910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918
919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927
928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936
937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945
946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954
955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963
964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972
973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981
982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990
991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999
1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008
1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017
1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026
1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035
1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044
1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053
1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062
1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071
1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080
1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089
1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098
1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107
1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116
1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125
1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134
1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143
1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152
1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161
1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170
1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179
1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188
1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197
1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206
1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215
1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224
1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233
1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242
1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251
1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260
1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269
1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278
1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287
1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296
1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305
1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314
1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323
1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332
1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341
1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350
1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359
1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368
1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377
1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386
1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395
1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404
1405	1406	1407	1408	1409				





DOUBLE-PAGE SUPPLEMENT—Cup-defender "Columbia"

HARPER'S WEEKLY

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. 100, No. 10
Published by Harper & Brothers
New York

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899

ESTABLISHED 1847
100 N. 3RD ST. N. Y. C.



ADMIRAL DEWEY AT MANILA—A VISIT TO THE OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT

PHOTOGRAPH BY WALTER D. WATSON, NASSAU, GERMANY. HART & WOOD, N. Y. C.

THIS BUSY WORLD. *By E. S. Martin*

THE use of gum, which has been used to provide fast relief in a police, has been found to be more effective and, proportionately, less harmful in greater use. This was the result of a study conducted by the results of the recent experiments of Professor W. D. Givner, of Wesleyan University. Professor Givner is a student of reputation, and has been lately engaged, in cooperation with some of the government officials, in various experiments upon the food and nutrition of man. At the university at Middletown, Connecticut, he has had a great number of experiments for considerable periods by which he has found that the use of gum is not only a useful and a useful in the history of knowledge, and in the use of the food, work, and the other benefits of which we can hardly measure, weighed, and recorded.

[illegible]

While Professor Auer's report does not warrant any extreme claims in favoring his position, there is no reason why it should not influence less moderate persons to leave their indulgences to such a degree at least that the daily average shall not exceed the limit which the report sets.

It is important, however, in helping these youngsters, why the great array of persons who drink a very little alcohol nearly every day do not succumb more promptly to their habits. If they were slowly poisoning themselves, as most of the anti-alcoholic school books teach, they would hardly last as long as they do. It would seem as if the school books might have to be revised, and perhaps they will be.

[illegible][illegible]

Professor Hyslop has the advantage of being a psychologist by profession, and of having had under observation the most remarkable mediums of the day. Mrs.

Piper impresses almost every one who sees her as an upright, beautiful woman. She never has been caught in any devil, though she has been under close observation for six years. She has no the-die or explanations. She simply goes into heaven, and through her, either by writing or by word of mouth, come communications. She is apparently unconscious of what she writes or says while in a trance. The messages that come through her seem to come from the spirits of deceased persons. Professor Hyslop is sure they do, and believes he can prove it. We shall see.

[illegible]

The East will be sorry to lose Dr. Wheeler, and no doubt Cornell will miss him sadly, but his settlement at the head of a great institution will have a compensating effect on the minds of all trustees of colleges who are looking about for a leader.

PRESIDENT McKENLEY does not seem to share the misgivings lately expressed by Dr. Donald D. Hanson as to the usefulness of eulogies for women. His niece was honored on June 30 at Mount Holyoke College, North Hadley, Massachusetts, and the President presided over the proceedings with his distinguished presence, but presided from the institution the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. It was the third degree Mount Holyoke had ever conferred upon a man, but McKENLEY, who had not permitted himself to hope that an exception would be made in his favor, was not so much surprised that the school is making a ceremonial speech of acknowledgment, and to proclaim that "the womanhood is an open house for citizenship every day in the year."

The powerful day the President spent at Smith College, Northampton, where he also greeted the Congregationalist minister, and was assailed by President Beebe that Smith College had become an expansionist, and believed that the only way not to grow was to die. Six of the colleges are expansionist in their entire personnel. Almost all of them seem to grow both in numbers and wealth, in spite of the congregation of very poor ones.

MAR. 29 1912 2505. JR. of Rosemont, Florida, sends a copy of the *Saturday Evening Post*, March 24, 1912, which reports that he has received \$125 from the \$1000 which was asked for to buy four of a band of the Florida Seminoles the land on which they have lived for the last thirty years. A recent paragraph in the *Weekend* says that the Seminoles are now being exterminated in Florida. There are about the hundred Seminole now in Florida, the descendants of a much smaller number who decided to leave the State when their territory near the Indian River was sold to the Government. The Seminoles and those that remain in Florida are described as excellent people—honest, kindhearted, of pure race, capable of taking care of themselves, and more so than any other race in the world. The Seminoles are the last of the designs of "Old Sam" with the Seminoles is a statement of the other histories of our dealings with Indians—a miscellany narrative, in which on the whole, the Indians seem to have behaved a great deal better than the

[illegible]

came the love of the law throughout the South. He was a delegate to four national conventions—in 1892, 1896, 1900, and 1904. In 1902 President Lincoln appointed him Counsel General at Havana. Three years later he resigned and went home to Wisconsin, where he spent the rest of his life in the practice of law and agriculture, and the enjoyment of the privileges of private life.

[illegible]

THERE is at least one man in the country who is in a position to feel for General Egon. Mader, the journey, who made such a bad job at riding the favorite, Hammer in the late Suburban horse race, has been mistreated by his employer, Mr. Clark, to drag pay for two years without doing any work. Mr. Clark has a contract with Mader for two years, at \$10,000 a year. He does not release him. He proposes to hold him until his employer says, pay him. He says, give him a job, and he is done. He is doing all Egon has to do, the adjustment of Mader is in being able to leave the country. Where Mader goes the better of Egon is in drawing larger pay. It is remarkable that this unusual form of retaliation should obtain at two conspicuous instances within the same fair area.

"It appears that Buffalo will clinch to the idea of a Pan-American Fair, and be going along vigorously with the preliminary. The site of the fair is to be near Delaware Park, a large part of which is included in the 400 acres that Buffalo will sell. We don't know much about the sale yet in New York, but report says that in Buffalo, because of the fair, the average temperature of the population of Buffalo has only gone up to 137, and I'll never thermometer-reckoning up to 112; are being constructed for use there next year when the fair first gets more headway. Do you know that United States appointed 100,000 to make a good appearance with at Buffalo? The fair is only the year off. We shall not be in as appreciative in half next summer, when each of us who has said that he would never go to take his family to Buffalo will say, 'Well, we will go in Buffalo, next year in earnest!'"

A CORRESPONDENT in Fargo, North Dakota, who has taken pleasure in the portrait of Lieutenant Moe, first printed in the *MARKET* and in the *tribune*, who caricatured his exploit in the *Bald* in Punta Arenas, thinks that the authors of the *Red* who believe who made his first portrait should be commemorated for including as well as he. "My service in the civil war," he writes, "was in the ranks, and for that reason, perhaps I decline to use the phrase soldier-forgotten."

We all decided to see the private soldier's suggestion and in this particular case there is unanimously great praise why he should not be forgotten. Lieutenant Miles is still remembered, got only five volunteers in response to his call, and of these only two reached the beach house with him. Three fell but did not return to the Battery that they were killed. All five may have survived the fight.

ANY member of the WEEKLY who have inferred from the picture of General Laddin published in the issue of April 20 that that officer is not in good health are invited to resume themselves. Such is a man's picture of himself. General Laddin makes better men's date.

I have been rather preoccupied with projects of the other partners with reference to natural order of business and appointments on the part of my friends that I am, to all intents, the last being that my friends in company with Henry, and I sought more than at any time during the past year.

THE Synagogue here revealed that Mr. Hefner's speech delivered in Chicago, before a largely anti-semitic audience, and that he was expected to deliver an anti-semitic, but more restrained, message from his pulpit of works and words. In view of his not having a thing to say about the officers of the synagogue, it was decided to reduce the area by which it is expected to show its approval of Mr. Hefner's efforts to one half the amount he was used to expect and that he declined to receive this divided area of the synagogue for his synagogue.

What he was expected to say was that he was not interested, as Mr. Smith had no previous knowledge of it, that it was decided that he should discontinue his work and leave it that he had the first time on reaching the board of the synagogue which he had gathered.



COLUMBIA



CORNELL



PENNSYLVANIA

THE CREWS AT FULL REACH



R. M. FALCONER (COLUMBIA)

E. W. ROBBINS (CORNELL)
THE STROKE OARS

J. F. GARDNER (PENNSYLVANIA)

THE INTER-REGATTA EIGHT-OAR RACE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, JUNE 27—A COMPARISON OF THE STROKE OF COLUMBIA, CORNELL, AND PENNSYLVANIA.



COLUMBIA



CORNELL



PENNSYLVANIA

THE CREWS AT THE RECOVER



J. W. MCKAY, No. 6 COLUMBIA

E. KINSING, BOW (PENNSYLVANIA)
THE CREW CAPTAINS

B. L. FISHER, COXSWAIN (CORNELL)

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE EIGHT-OAR RACE AT Poughkeepsie, June 27—A COMPARISON OF THE STROKE OF COLUMBIA, CORNELL, AND PENNSYLVANIA

MY COUNTRY: 1899. By Owen Wister

WRITTEN FOR THE F. B. K. SOCIETY, HARVARD, JUNE, 1899

1
At his birth city, I believe is
Beneath his shadow, in some arched sky,
Succumbed Uncle Sam. Spring crumpled his
tires
With colors yet so tender that the eye
Could not herald their Summer. For and sigh,
From blossomed earth and agave and golden vine
Performance too newly born for mortal tongue to name

2
Spaced through their flung looms from coast and square
Where up-appealed, odorous white uprose,
Tall roofs lay flat along the steady air.
Broads leaves, fitted in France's last repose,
Glazed steadfast, silent, with incensured brow,
Soldiers, and mothers, and waitresses, who
Had homely done what God gave them to do.

3
And as the stronger constitutions ailed,
Drilling their looms through softer milky way,
Glowed beneath, like stars in space divine.
Thence through Spain's dark warm web this trougal
day,
Lantern and flag, and letters then they show,
That single one supreme above them these,
And from its shafted height looked down on Wash-
ington.

4
Over the story city triumph flowed,
Stooping the battered air, and waves of war,
Through them, mid-dawn, and trumpet thronged,
Hung flinging cheer above the bleated roar
Of cabs and pavement. Under flow more more
sweated drowsily, and from a golden din
Over more his golden drudge, the exp of Willard's

5
Porch from his hills to move him where he lay
Columbia stepped. Awake, she said. But he:
Where is the need? Here you my lagoon lay?
Lo, I have bowed them all to sleep and wait
Lo, in my hand I have my Prosperity!
Drink! and come hither to my soldier's wing,
The stricken Don lies low, felled by my Eagle's wing.

6
Is that your soldiers slaying? Broken now,
Columbia said, and on his head lay hand
True at her voice's bidding and her love,
He bowed the thousand kneeling to his hand:
A grunting, snoring, scorching tears his hand,
Swarming his doorway with new shells to sell,
And shouting, Hail, Columbia, Hail, for all is well!

7
Mixed with the postures he could decay
His chosen across, towering with the best,
Then Uncle Sam turned him away,
And in his exp of Willard's dew swept rest,
To the full goblet his close lips he pressed:
Dear friend, he said, let's think upon my glory,
My war, my peace, my wide expanded territory

8
You war! she said. Your lagoon across too load
For her ocean: the best of the world's best
Eaten too long yesterday, and what you crowd,
Too much you must premeditated in the street
At every shop your windowd captain meet
The gaze, or it had been Waterloo—
And now looks are made, where battles have been lew

9
You war! Could you have spent it in the land
From disaster then to April's end right
Where Gettysburg counts but one wave of blood,
How large could Santiago's rage be gauged?
What feeling shranked into those battle waged
Where winners fell you you that died,
Whichever grief was come from you that harvested?

10
These empty rooms in memory lie fresh,
Battered of their boys and their young men's relief—
Gone of the South and North that one was flesh,
Grown now today with tears from love distilled
That was your war! Of this, when time has willed
To page its chronicle in tale and song
Remember, do you think the story will be long?

11
Stare your young land he gripped an old slouch man,
Baldhead, old, bent, and with you ready,
Saw you: fresh giant fingers watched the sun
Of his closed chested from his slave domes,
Thatchy pride God! no long trials,
Want not this city—
You wanted with— on the prize.

12
Columbia round, and he made slow reply
You speak not the whole matter, only part,
Your words half true, like half-fledged eagle just,
By blast of the smoke and glare, but into the heart.
My expatriate—true—were trapped in the heart
To show for him the hands they had won,
Precipitate to tell their tale of duty done.

13
Would that the golden shores of their words
Never had broken till some silent sea
Spoke their reason for them! For earth affords
No sight so brave as when the bravest men
Do, and speak out of it. Their honored, then,
Those few that would not even belittling wage?
Not till life's work is done should heroes write their
page

14
I overcame a dozen! Twice, once more
Think you this prize was made my battle show,
My chosen their food jubilation mar,
My chosen their triumph in rejoicing gear?
Does you 'in this that moves them? Did we know
Him for a detail on San Juan's hot day,
Or when we hunted him in far Manila's bay?

15
Yet not for this triumphant banner fly,
No have you led the South and North rend:
Back to their bloodied cheeks that die the eye?
Hark how their trumpet led united fell!
As brothers faced we Spain, together all,
Brothers still closer do we stand to day,
And blow for this San Juan and far Manila's bay

16
That is a prize to trumpet forth a stride,
And leave our captive and our thousand cheer
But the true least and song of this refrain
Thence from the story of thirty sorrowful years
For some time lived in hope, and some in fear,
Too much power had wrought my soldier's arm,
Unstaring my busy then, stretched my soldier's arm.

17
What time upon marching France I swung,
Courting France that craved my overthrow,
Malignant France that like a serpent swung,
Thence from the story of thirty sorrowful years
For some time lived in hope, and some in fear,
Too much power had wrought my soldier's arm,
Unstaring my busy then, stretched my soldier's arm

18
Her fabled alliance witnessed from afar
Their boy, the Emperor by their councils planned
To rise in Mexico and quench my star,
He fell quivered out, hounded on his own strand,
Some of them clung weak with a helping hand
To that false vision of their late for me,
Lone Maximilian, puppet, depose of monarchy.

19
My make and blood might Europe then have learned—
But say my lagoon lost to peace turned,
My jangling troops back to justice turned,
Waiting belated their charges through the bay—
And as he remembered my New World's war,
The word that makes a plebeian shall become
Fragrant that makes a word, when leads my coun-
try's drum.

20
But Europe was age-quiet; she was late
With catalogues and costumes; she continued
Nothing like me. She watched for me to fall,
By my own stretching pure strings overstrained
And as I drove the war, she more disclosed
My loving, called me merchant, money-bag,
Too late with banded gold to hold out my flag.

21
Though thirty garrisons from this warling scene
Swelled in her peevish eyes across the sea,
What though her hate and hope were easy bent?
Their bitterness turned never street for me
I told I drove the war— Was I to be
Pride-pride, unswayed by me a life and chafe,
And in self-reliance wrap my home self?

22
And yet I did! I brooded their alien joys
And long me to my lagoon, where the money tree
My jangling troops shored through those long years,
My former first in power, and first in war!
Then rose your role; and then, and then, and then,
I walked bewitched, wondering, with my lagoon
If happy now he took my gold had been my death.

23
Berber, Columbia! for you gave their name
You then and then, and my heart you to sing
Insulin their then, and my heart you to sing
Upon my sides and bargains you have sang
Changes of wearing, coming me more
The fellow spirit, passing to my arm,
Crying my soul was made with sides from their arm.

24
My heart sought out beneath a pile of dross
O I can see you still, with your breast
Over my neckless gold, my neckless loss
Then came my then, my cloak of peace I rent
And stood a soldier! Europe, that had spent
Her worst dimensions of me, she best beside
Silent, commanding, careful, smooth, obscure, tame

25
So of myself I walked more more alone,
My father's fire as he was me no longer
As when first blinded, I had my eye colored
To grow a tale of years, had his first days
Of come brought defeat, needs, defeat
Had I been startled and thrown, why I had hoped
Glad from Earth again, with mightier strength I had
reaped.

26
Remembered I'd written to each next ally
To strike my seat indomitable law,
Each new square a newly opened way,
Path to new battles where my Troops would go:
And every hour the word of foreign lay
Lay on my heart, from schools and towns and farms
New thousands of my recruited youth had sprung to
arms.

27
And like the ripple on the surface sea,
By ocean a ground swell endlessly controlled,
So do my people's flags, and songs, and deeds
Ours this great war that from my grip has rolled
And rolled on, and rolled on, and rolled on
Enlightened the steel and temper of my blood,
Changeling, with Lexington and Gettysburg one blood.

28
Then Uncle Sam Columbia stood by
Her pride after with his hat, break their view
Still answered the charge; and she marked how his eye
Every slight move that from my grip has rolled
And rolled on, and rolled on, and rolled on
Closed to his lips the word of Willard's hold,
And her gaze child, Spain you can face, and she,
You shall the house rats that infest your granary.

29
There are two ways by which a State may fall,
There are two deaths that every man can die:
Two courages must guard a Nation's wall
As they maintain its life, unswayed and high
Body and spirit fearless equally
Not you, you spend and swagger, clear your throat
For war songs, then you cringe and pale before a vote

30
Your soldiers you can paraded with your pride,
And style them unshaken youth, and cheer your
pride
At their achievement, bowing phrases on phrases
In rank complacency, crowding to their side
To shake their hands and clasp their own and hide
The decision that at your first appears,
The sword against which you stop your onward course—

31
The second path you dare not know,
The first to face the eye you dare not show!
Then bid your captives tell about the foe,
Beat your drums loud, and louder, lest instead
Trumpets should rise and tell you of her death
Convent your ceremonial road, befitted
Your secretary with his private gold to lead.

32
Beneath their feet, behind their feet, this filthy mire
A force of Corps and soldiers (Judas feign)
Believe your Judas! let it and inspire
Your cause and carried filled more graves than Spain
Insulin, Insulin, pervaded, pale on the stain
With vanished beloved—let the trick be mine:
Perpet, your, defy, do everything but care!

33
When could such courts and such trophies blind?
The record you can compassly together
Stares through its futile whitewash undisturbed—
Your court the pyramid of your disgrace
Yet you may trust you may go on
To read those grave stones and forget to say:
Battered to make an office-seeker's birthday!



AMERICAN BATTERY AT WORK ON MULISCU.



MAJETOAN TRENCHES CLOSE BEHIND THE TOWN.



AMERICAN TRENCH AND SHELTER ON THE MAIN STREET, NULINUU.

10A—INCIDENTS OF THE RECENT FIGHTING OVER THE KINGSHIP.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FOR "HARPER'S WEEKLY" BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT—[SEE PAGE 645]

NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITIES TRACK CHAMPIONSHIP

Track	Harvard	Yale	Amherst	Wesleyan	Wheaton	Williams	Clark	Colby	Trinity	Union	Northwestern
100 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
51,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
102,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
204,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
409,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
819,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,638,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,276,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6,553,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13,107,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26,214,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
52,428,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
104,857,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
209,715,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
419,430,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
838,860,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,677,721,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,355,443,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6,710,886,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13,421,772,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26,843,545,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
53,687,091,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
107,374,182,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
214,748,364,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
429,496,729,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
858,993,459,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,717,986,918,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,435,973,836,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6,871,947,673,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13,743,895,347,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27,487,788,694,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
54,975,577,388,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
109,951,146,777,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
219,902,293,555,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
439,804,587,110,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
879,609,174,220,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,759,218,348,441,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,518,436,696,883,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7,036,873,393,766,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14,073,746,787,532,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28,147,493,575,065,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
56,294,987,150,131,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
112,589,974,300,262,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
225,179,948,600,524,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
450,359,897,201,049,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
900,719,794,402,099,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,801,439,588,804,198,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,602,879,177,608,396,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7,205,758,355,216,793,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14,411,516,710,433,587,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28,823,033,420,867,174,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
57,646,066,841,734,348,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
115,292,133,683,468,697,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
230,584,267,366,937,395,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
461,168,534,733,874,790,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
922,337,069,467,749,580,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,844,674,138,935,499,161,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,689,348,277,870,998,323,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7,378,696,555,741,996,646,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14,757,393,111,483,993,292,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29,514,782,222,967,986,585,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
59,029,564,445,935,973,171,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
118,059,128,891,871,947,342,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
236,118,257,783,743,894,684,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
472,236,515,567,487,789,369,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
944,473,031,134,975,578,739,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,888,946,062,269,951,157,478,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,777,892,124,539,902,314,956,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7,555,784,249,079,804,629,913,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15,111,568,498,159,609,259,837,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30,223,136,996,319,218,519,674,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
60,446,273,992,638,437,039,348,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
120,892,547,985,276,874,078,697,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
241,785,095,970,553,749,157,395,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
483,570,191,941,107,498,314,790,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
967,140,383,882,214,996,629,580,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,934,280,767,764,429,993,259,161,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,868,561,535,528,859,986,518,323,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7,737,123,071,057,717,973,036,646,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15,474,246,142,135,435,946,073,292,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30,948,492,284,270,871,892,146,585,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
61,896,984,568,541,743,784,293,171,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
123,793,969,137,083,487,567,566,342,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
247,587,938,274,166,975,135,133,084,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
495,175,876,548,333,951,270,266,169,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
990,351,753,096,667,902,540,532,339,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,980,703,506,133,335,805,081,064,678,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3,961,407,012,266,671,610,162,129,356,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7,922,814,024,533,343,222,324,258,713,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15,845,628,049,066,686,444,648,517,427,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31,691,256,098,133,373,289,097,034,854,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
63,382,512,196,266,746,578,178,109,708,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
126,765,024,532,533,493,156,356,219,417,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
253,530,049,065,066,986,312,712,438,835,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
507,060,098,130,133,972,625,425,877,670,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,014,120,180,260,267,945,251,851,755,340,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2,028,240,360,520,535,890,503,703,510,681,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4,056,480,721,041,071,781,007,407,021,363,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8,112,961,442,082,143,562,014,814,042,726,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16,225,922,884,167,127,127,028,828,085,452,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32,451,845,768,334,254,254,057,656,171,905,600 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
64,903,691,536,668,508,512,115,312,343,811,200 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
129,807,383,173,337,017,024,230,624,622,400 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
259,614,766,366,674,034,048,461,249,244,800 yd. dash	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
519,229,532,733,348,068,096,922,498											



PIERRE MARIE WALDECK-ROUSSEAU,
New Premier of France.



CAPTAIN ALFRED DREYFUS.

This portrait is enlarged from a "snap-shot" photograph taken on the occasion of his recent degradation, February 21, 1895.



COMMANDANT MARCHAND.
[See Page 656.]

a pleasure vehicle in America was a meeting of gentlemen at the Waldorf Astoria on the evening of June 20 to form a temporary organization which is to become the New York Automobile Club. They gathered in sufficient numbers for their purpose, and appointed an organization committee, with Mr. George F. Chamberlain as its chairman. A permanent organization will be formed in September. Mr. Chamberlain spoke, after the meeting, of the probability that a suitable club-house would be secured, and that club runs would be arranged and prizes offered.

Already there have been some automobile races. There was a competition last year of machines that sped from New York to Irvington; there was a long experimental trip made the other day, in which an automobile met pretty successfully from Cleveland to New York, and there has been abundant newspaper talk about a prospective match between American and French automobiles. But the sporting end of the new occupation is still in its infancy. In the course of another year or two, however, will have multiplied very greatly, and we will see them put to all sorts of new uses, and constrained to furnish a variety of new sensations. We may count on presently seeing a fleet of automobile stages on Fifth Avenue; but if we may

believe what we hear, that will only be the beginning of a lurid use of horseless vehicles as means of swiftest pursuit in New York. There is talk of running them across town at various places, of using them to connect

the middle of the town with the landings of passenger boats that are to ply up and down the river, and of filling the streets with them for the use of hurried persons who want to ride a short distance for five or ten cents. And besides all these possibilities, it is said to be soon how far these machines, when they have been perfected, will supersede the private carriage drawn by horses.

At present automobiles are excluded from Central Park in New York, and from corresponding parks in most other cities. It is probable that they will find their way into all parks in time, especially as their use by private owners and for purposes of pleasure increases.

There is no sort of doubt that the automobiles have come to stay; but how prevalent they will become, and in what degree they will crowd out vehicles propelled by cruder means, cannot be forecast with much confidence. It depends very largely, no doubt, on how cheaply they can be made and run. The horse has never been very successfully cheapened. It takes time for him to grow up, he eats from infancy to old age, he is apt to be of inferior quality, and even when good he is very perishable. Human ingenuity has done much for the horse, but not enough. It has a much better chance to do itself credit by making the automobile the true friend and benefactor of man.



FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE BODY OF AUGUSTIN DALY, AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 19.
DRAWN BY W. A. RIVERS.—[SEE PAGE 655.]



A LOVER OF MURPHIES.

"The cook came in and mashed the potatoes."

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP



It is here he looked when he had a willow for
"William's" Soap, which has done him good.

This is how he looked when he had used the
"William's" Soap, which has done him good.

DON'T be persuaded to buy something represented to be "just as good as WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP, and a little cheaper." The dealer may make a trifle more, but you'll be sad. Instead of the Big, Thick, CREAMY Lather, and the SMOOTH, REFRESHED, VELVETY FEELING of the face, that comes after shaving with WILLIAMS' SOAP, the chance is that you'll get one of the thin, frothy, quick-drying kinds that dull the razor and leave your face parched and dry and smarting, if nothing worse.

BE DON'T PAY to take chances on SHAVING SOAP. 99 out of every hundred men will tell you that WILLIAMS' are the ONLY PERFECT shaving soaps.

Williams' Shaving Soaps are used by all first-class barbers, and are sold everywhere.
Williams' Shaving Stick, 25 cts. Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25 cts.
Gentle Yankee Shaving Soap, 10 cts. Williams' Glycerated Tar Soap, 10 cts.
Williams' Shaving Soap (Barber's), 10 cts. Williams' Shaving Soap (Barber's), 10 cts.
Tubal Lather for Shaving. By mail of your dealer does not supply you.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., GLASTONBURY, CONN.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS

MAGAZINE, \$4 on a year. BAZAR, - - - \$4 on a year
WEEKLY, \$4 on a year. LITERATURE, \$4 on a year
ROUND TABLE, \$4 on a year

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLERS CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

A better Cocktail at home than is served over any bar in the World.

THE CLUB COCKTAILS

KARHATTAN, MARTINI,
WHISKY, HOLLAND GIN,
TOM GIN, VERMOUTH and TONIC

We guarantee these Cocktails to be one of absolutely pure and well-mixed liquors and the mixture used in the most carefully mixed every day bar in the world. They are guaranteed to be served in the most perfect manner, and with the most perfect of quality.

Comprehensive notes of the cocktails made of the most natural and purest liquors are given in a separate book to be sent to you.

Try our VERY COCKTAIL made without any preservatives—dry and delicious. For sale by the Club and by the Club of the principal restaurants of the U. S.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

G. F. HENSLER & CO., Sole Prop.,
20 Broadway, N. Y., Hartford, Conn. 20 Piccadilly, W. London, Eng.

Concerning Some New Books

REMINISCENCES OF THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN

By Captain John Bigelow, U.S.A.

THIS is simply the straightforward account of that campaign by an officer of regular army, with such explanations and suggestions as his observations presented. Captain Bigelow's book is absolutely accurate and trustworthy, and is valuable for the light it throws on the much-disputed army campaign. The author does not attempt to place the blame; he only points out culpable acts and errors.

The book measures 5 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches, contains one map, and covers 126 pages. Price, 1 1/2

REMINISCENCES OF THE KING OF ROUMANIA

Edited from the Original with an Introduction by Sidney Whittman

"REMINISCENCES OF THE KING OF ROUMANIA" stands pre-eminently above most of the books of its kind which have appeared. The whole story is, in the English edition, "a study in self-overcoming," which, so far as it belongs to a royal character, is absolutely unique in its completeness. It is an extremely valuable commentary on the Eastern question.

With Frontispiece. (Cloth, 6 1/2 by 9 inches.) 302 pages. Price, \$3.00.

THAT FORTUNE

By Charles Dudley Warner

IT is not clear that we have the pleasure of naming a new novel by Charles Dudley Warner. American readers will remember with the pleasure of "A Little Journey to the World" and "The Golden House." The latter was a success of Wall Street, and told how a great fortune was accumulated. This time, the fortune was derived, as in a part of its last chapter, from "That Fortune," as Mr. Warner's new novel is entitled, might be called the story of a rich man's life, although, save for a connection of the principal characters, it is entirely new.

The novel contains 304 pages, and is 5 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches in size. Price, \$1.50.

THE SIXTH SENSE, & Other Stories

By Margaret Sutton Brice

THIS book is a collection of nine short stories of great variety. These have been many volumes of short stories published recently, and some really good work has been done in this field of fiction. But there is something about this collection that makes you feel that they are far and away above the majority. The stories are illustrated, and cover 250 pages. The book is 5 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches in size. Price, \$1.50.

Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York and London

EARL WILSON'S
NEW
COLLARS & CUFFS
BEST IN THE WORLD

HARPER'S CATALOGUE
thoroughly revised and illustrated with
many of the most recent and latest
styles of clothing, and also with
many of the most recent and latest
styles of clothing, and also with

Morning and Night Fast Trains to the West—Via NEW YORK CENTRAL



SARA BERNHARDT AS *HANLET*,
At the Adelphi Theatre, London.



BORN OCTOBER 27, 1816. DIED JUNE 23, 1899.

Henry B. Plant

MR. PLANT was one of the first men to realize the great possibilities of money from judicious investment in the South. After the close of the civil war he went there and built or purchased a number of railroads to connect the cotton belt with the market. The congestion of railroad and steamship lines known as the Plant system, covering six States, and with vessels plying to Canada and to Cuba, is the result of his efforts.



GENERAL DE GALLIFFET,
New French Minister of War.



REINFORCED-CUBAN TROOPS WAITING TO RECEIVE THE MONEY ALLOTTED THEM BY THE UNITED STATES.
The small cut shows the Interior of the Paymaster's Office, Colonel Jeffery in Charge. Captain Baker, Acting Paymaster, paying a Cuban Soldier.



Seated: James L. Wilson, at the right; J. W. Sullivan, Sec. to the Commissioners. Standing: William C. C. Claiborne, at the left; J. W. Sullivan, Sec. to the Commissioners. Photograph taken especially for "Harper's Weekly."



THE WISCONSIN CREW.

Photograph taken by J. W. Sullivan.



NEAR THE FINISH—PENNSYLVANIA LEADING, WISCONSIN SECOND.

THE QU

GATE FOUR-MILE EIGHT-OARED RACE ON THE POUGHKEEPSIE COURSE, JUNE 27
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ESPECIALLY FOR "HARPER'S WEEKLY" BY JAMES BURTON.



COACHES GALLAUDET, ARMSTRONG, AND COWLES WATCHING VALE'S WORK FROM THE LAUNCH

H. C. Brown, F. H. Smith, W. J. C. Coburn



HARVARD AT HEAD



HARVARD AT THE



THE YALE VARSITY CREW.

H. C. Brown, F. H. Smith, W. J. C. Coburn, H. C. Brown, F. H. Smith, W. J. C. Coburn, H. C. Brown, F. H. Smith, W. J. C. Coburn



VALE AT 9



VALE TAKING OUT THEIR SHELL



VALE AT

THE HARVARD-YALE EIGHT-OARED FOUR-MILE RACE ON THE TH/

WON BY HARVARD. TIME, 20 MIN. 33.1-2 SEC. VALE'S TIME, 21 MIN. 43 SEC.



ANNING OF STROKE.



IF END OF STROKE.



FULL REACH



THE CATCH.

MES, JUNE 29—THE 'VARSITY CREWS PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ESPECIALLY FOR "HARPER'S WEEKLY" BY JAMES BURTON.



E. C. STORROW COACHING HARVARD FROM THE LAUNCH

H. M. J. van den Brink, J. J. van den Brink, J. J. van den Brink, J. J. van den Brink



THE HARVARD VARSITY CREW.



HARVARD PUTTING SHELL IN WATER



THE CLUB-HOUSE.

VIEW SHOWING BUNKER AND PUTTING GREEN,
SKOKIE MEADOW, SEVENTH HOLE.PUTTING GREEN—EIGHTH HOLE.
Captioned W. B. Smith, caddy.

HAROLD C. SMITH.



WALTER B. SMITH.

H. C. TAYLOR,
President of the Club.

JOHN REID, JR.



W. J. TRAVIS.



FENDLEY DOUGLAS.

LEADING ASPIRANTS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP ON THE LINKS OF THE ONWENTZIA CLUB, CHICAGO.

Photographs by J. W. Taylor and Hargrave.

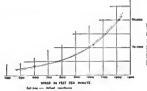


THE UNITED STATES MODEL EXPERIMENTAL BASIN AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.—DRAWN BY E. G. NEBERT.

Naval Model-Basin

CONGRESS at its last regular session completed an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the construction at the Washington Navy Yard of an experimental model basin, which is now nearing completion. Hereafter our ships of war will be modeled and equipped on the lines established by the performance of studies of the proposed craft, the model being in each case as nearly twenty feet long as space will permit, that the functions may be read more positively.

Twenty-five years ago Dr. William Froude, of England, began a series of experiments to predetermine the resistance of ships by towing reduced-scale models of the proposed vessels—correspondingly raised speeds—in a tank built for that especial purpose, recording at the same time, by delicate mechanisms, the forces needed to draw the miniature at the various relative speeds. To verify his conclusions, the *Gloppel*, a British man-of-war, was towed at proportionate speeds by another vessel, and the power required—i.e., tow rope pull—was registered by a dynamometer suitably compensated for the trial conditions. From this double set of experiments he deduced his "law of comparison," by which the performance of the model—speed and resistance—multiplied by the square ratio to that of the intended craft, would establish the position and engine needs of the finished ship; and incidentally he spent a number of mistaken notions regarding form of hull in relation to water resistance. How closely the actual resistance of the *Gloppel* was approximated by that calculated independently from the vessel's model the following diagram* will show.



COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL RESISTANCES OF H.M.S. "GREYHOUND."

Prior to these investigations the designer's judgment and experience, coupled with certain rules of thumb articles of estimation, were the only means of relieving the possibilities of a design, and even those speculative guesses were inhibited by close consideration of the true nature of water disturbance and the resistance referred to Isaac Newton's. And it is not too much to say that the numerous and experiments of Froude, in conjunction with the development of the "stream line" theory of fluids, are intimately and profoundly associated with all that has dignified the advancement of naval architecture during the last quarter of a century.

The old-time notion that a ship had to push aside a sea of water, and the consequent resistance, was a gross error. It was a mistake to suppose that a ship had to push aside a sea of water, and the consequent resistance, was a gross error. It was a mistake to suppose that a ship had to push aside a sea of water, and the consequent resistance, was a gross error.

tain bulk of water equal to her own weight and forcibly displace it as a body of equal bulk. It is now known that water is controlled by a great latent self-balancing force many times greater than the ship's power, the slight irregularities of which are the only things to be combated. In the total opposition of "skin friction," "eddy making," and "wave forming" resistance the sum of this resisting force is one of our large built-up ships is less than one two-hundredth part of the vessel's entire weight.

To determine what lines will effect the greatest reduction in this opposition and will take the most advantage of the wave of replacement in the aspect of these model trials—the only means of positive determination. These experiments are conducted with wonderful accuracy and exactness equal to absolute, in the following description will show.

First we have a covered basin of fresh water—approximately clear—270 feet long, 45 feet wide, and with a uniform depth of 10 feet. Along the double tracks on each side will travel the carriage which is to tow the model and in best the delicate mechanisms which are to record the speed, the distance traveled, and the pull or resistance of the small craft. This carriage will be driven by four electric motors at the four corners of the carriage, the energy being transmitted to them by a timing belt, the wires on the under side of the model masts, and will have a possible speed of 20 knots, the cumulative of 80 knots an hour for a 40-knot ship. The purpose of this excessive speed is merely for the experimental determination of skin friction, and not, of course, for the evolution of vessels of any such abnormal velocity. This carriage is purposely made very heavy and rigid, to avoid vibration and to insure uniformity of speed and accuracy of records. Ordinarily there will be but two persons on the carriage—one to take readings, and the other to control the run. Ample safeguards in the shape of friction brakes and hydraulic tanks, insure positive and gradual checking at the end of the run.

The models will be cut out from built-up blocks of white pine by a specially devised cutting machine having knives rotating at a very high rate of speed. The block will be placed in position for cutting, and on a rest by table will be held a plan of the "lines" of the proposed ship. The operator will guide a point attached in a long arm along each line, and by a pantograph mechanism the knives will be directed accordingly and cut away the block in the proper form. Both sides will be guided, and when completed will be taken out and mounted up by hand, and finally carefully painted.

After that the model is strengthened by suitable internal bracing, is put in the balancing tank, where it is carefully weighed to the paper displacement and trimmed to the designed draught. The model is then placed in the tank and attached to the carriage, and while gently held against internal bracing, is free to roll or dip like an unresisted ship. Everything in readiness, the miniature is towed at several speeds, progressively equal to that of the full-sized craft, but total resistance noted. The results are noted on cross-section paper, and a fair curve made to connect the several points (see *Gloppel* diagram) and register the interesting possibilities without further trial. The surface, or skin friction—element is determined by trying separately plane this surface of equal area and length, which can make no waves, and the total resistance, minus this result, yields the sum of "wave-forming" and "eddy making" resistance. The latter is then established by a fair allowance based upon the form of hull, varying in modern practice from four to six per cent of the total resistance, and represents the amount of "skin" or "wave."

The peak and efficiency of the screw are established for by separate trials, the one being conducted in the basin and the other in the open water, the power-requirements of the known trial result.

Afterwards are made for the disturbing influences of rough weather, the difference of velocity between fresh and salt water is adjusted, and the somewhat disproportionate surface friction of small boats compensated.

The speed at which the models may be run being relatively greater than that of actual ships, the performance of vessels of higher speeds than those just realized may be predicted, and the possibilities of further advancement, so far as form of hull is concerned, may be determined.

The practical results that Chief Constructor Blackburn hopes to obtain through the provision of this experimental basin are many. The most valuable form for a required speed may be settled and the proper adjustment of power secured; or, as a given form prescribed, the speed can be established at which it can be driven most economically; and this may apply with equal force to the vessels already built which in time may need new engines. The form and position of the waves created may be marked, and the speed of length allowed to secure the most helpful situation of this disturbance and the greatest buoyancy of elements. Novel and questionable forms may be tried, and their possibilities discussed, beyond doubt, and at all times there will be the systematic accumulation of information equally applicable to any craft, but otherwise beyond any reach were through the practical demonstration of model trials. The race *Katabata* is an instance where the possibilities of an exceptional form could have been determined, and her lines allowed to meet her contract speed of sixteen knots. As it was, she failed in speed by a knot, but developed 200 *horse power* more than the estimate of maximum requirements calculated.

A waste of power for faster engines and boilers, greater capital cost, so much dead weight to be carried, and an inevitable greater consumption of coal during the life of the vessel.

The scientific analysis of seemingly successful foreign vessels may enable us to build on similar lines—more, actually, however, reproducing their faults, but the delicate accuracy of model trials places us upon a basis of certainty and on the path toward the future.

An experimental analysis of a hundred dollars may mean the saving of thousands and the attainment of most desired results in the work of a week may mean the failure of an establishment of structures that would take years to build.

By the same art provision is made whereby such tentative results may be made available for private endeavor, prior to the designing of commercial constructions, and the establishment of these experimental tanks becomes at once a source of invaluable help, not only to the government, but to every superior ship builder in this country.

BURNETT GEORGE NABETTE.



DETAIL OF RECORDING APPARATUS.

DETAIL OF RECORDING APPARATUS. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

THE PHILIPPINE REVOLT

Lawton's Advance on San Isidro

BY WILLIAM BINWIDDE, CORRESPONDENT OF "HARPER'S WEEKLY"

L—LAWTON HAMPERED BY OTIS

WHEN General Lawton's troops went into San Isidro, the first time, on the morning of April 27, the town was very deserted, but in the afternoon, as our forces withdrew to Naragany, a few rallies below on the opposite side of the river, the town became a seething mass of smoke and flame. By noon it is claimed that our own men fired the city, and again, that the enemy, who were lurking in the northern suburbs, returned long enough to destroy a beautifully planned town, filled with mansions, some, grown up colonial buildings, a cemetery and a half old. Whether the rain was brought about by a few boiling roads in our own ranks or by the Incogreys, who have all along attempted to force the non-combatants to accompany them by burning their dwellings and burning only cleared and blackened wastes behind them, matters not now; but it is to be regretted that not only this beautiful town, but practically the entire region east of Manila to the northward, thirty miles, once filled with houses of poverty and wealth, and villages, each with its interesting old Spanish church buildings, should have been given by fire, leaving only a desolate waste and from a few hills and a few warring marauders to meet the gaze of the few farmers and weary men on foot—old and feeble men and women with scolding children—meeting with frightened horses, since they have not elsewhere to go.

In the morning, because of Agaña's covetous and monstrous men stored thousands of bushels of rice, and as a few men thought but still fighting, and some look to what had once been a town, hungry and belated, they were allowed to draw on these supplies and carry off one bag of "pila" (jacketed rice) each. It was astonishing how fast the news that the Americans were distributing rice traveled, and on the next day the soldiers of "pila" were divided, while on the third they were quadrupled.

General Lawton first in the morning, while in camp, and the headquarters, established in a little open field, were in a position to see the first of the day's work. The army, however, supported on crossed ranks, the huge numbers, that one would never have imagined that the morning's work of the whole division was done in ten days.

On the advance on Naragany on the left and San Rafael on the right bank of the river was begun the next morning. The former town was easily taken, though our life was lost and five men wounded. A few minutes after the enemy had been developed by the smoke at San Rafael and our retreat, the army steadily advancing in solid ranks under fire, General Lawton, who stood by San Rafael, was the first to see the enemy, by his own watching the effect of a sharp shot on the enemy's line, ordered an order from General Otis to move forward, and a large column of men to lead the soldiers should be sent up from the railroad town of Malolos. General Lawton's army immediately moved forward and to the right, turned to his side—the whole party being under a hail of bullets—and directed him to move to General Lawton's headquarters, that he was to withdraw at once. The army were already retreating, the town was already taken, but the general withdrew, reluctantly, but with protest, in spite of his personal belief that he should go ahead.

This is an instance of the way in which the army has been led higher and higher, with that scrupulousness which makes an act of effort.

On a note of slight criticism might be awarded here by the suggestion that it is not well for any commanding general to attempt to direct every movement of forces in the field, even down to the petty minutiae, from a remote headquarters thirty-five miles away, which he has never left, and especially when his loss to the army being increased, as his knowledge is necessarily only by reports contained in short, terse telegrams of official nature.

General Lawton had telegraphed General Otis that he would be at San Rafael, the next day and again within the day, in the early morning that he was making the advance, and had received no reply suggestive of a desire that he should remain inactive, and Lawton, knowing that the movements of the First Division, was naturally greatly surprised that it should be asked to stay up twenty miles from the scene of the action.

There are enough to require more than every minute of his working hours, and it is unfortunate that the original plan conceived by the President and General Lawton, of such General Otis the Governor General of the islands and placing General Lawton in command of the forces in the field, was not carried into effect.

The result of this on the back was that after two days' inactivity, during which the forces were being brought forward—which might just as readily have been moved with the further on to San Rafael, under the cover of a detachment which might have been left in the rear to receive them—Lawton's division again moved forward in the morning and five men wounded. Also, the enemy reported in their local papers that we had withdrawn, and so decided to make the attack on a definite plan, then giving to their army renewed courage and time to move strongly forward. It should be added that General Otis telegraphed permission later in the day for General Lawton to retain his position, but the general, with that energy which marks all his movements, had his command in camp again on August. Either General Otis did not see General Lawton's dispatch commencing with the information that he was withdrawing, or he failed to appreciate the seriousness of moving troops suddenly under a sword, or he had a dozen men drop each day from him exhausted.

On the morning of May 1 the advance on the city of Batang, five miles further north, was begun, with the twenty-five troops, as the Young the chief, far to the head.

Nothing of interest marked the advance, except perhaps the fact that the troops were traveling through what seemed to be an almost continuous village, where the houses were not small little gardens—a dream of tropical luxuriance, in which with palms, banana trees, and flowering plants that the eye could not penetrate the short distance to the rear of the dwellings, where the great rice fields and sugar lands stretched for miles, divided here and there by long, thin lines of casahuate. Suddenly the first scattering of the enemy, followed by the movement of the battle line when only the steady tramp of the morning men is heard upon the dry, hard earth of a hot and dusty road, then comes the roar of our skirmish line, who have walked into the enemy in the center of the line, and now follows the reply from the longest line, increased in numbers, and the screaming line of the next day, which is as they pass over the enemy's line, or rip with lead report through the massive case stacks near by and into the sign.

The fight opened on the right of the road, but the firing is light, and now and then the first attack is a hot fire, but the reply from the longest line, increased in numbers, and the screaming line of the next day, which is as they pass over the enemy's line, or rip with lead report through the massive case stacks near by and into the sign.

The fight opened on the right of the road, but the firing is light, and now and then the first attack is a hot fire, but the reply from the longest line, increased in numbers, and the screaming line of the next day, which is as they pass over the enemy's line, or rip with lead report through the massive case stacks near by and into the sign.

Next morning Lawton's army, some one shots in the rear, and the marching men break away toward each side of the road, the first attack is a hot fire, but the reply from the longest line, increased in numbers, and the screaming line of the next day, which is as they pass over the enemy's line, or rip with lead report through the massive case stacks near by and into the sign.

Next morning Lawton's army, some one shots in the rear, and the marching men break away toward each side of the road, the first attack is a hot fire, but the reply from the longest line, increased in numbers, and the screaming line of the next day, which is as they pass over the enemy's line, or rip with lead report through the massive case stacks near by and into the sign.

The road leads far to the right, and Lawton's army, some one shots in the rear, and the marching men break away toward each side of the road, the first attack is a hot fire, but the reply from the longest line, increased in numbers, and the screaming line of the next day, which is as they pass over the enemy's line, or rip with lead report through the massive case stacks near by and into the sign.

"That is probably a run," remarks the general, "but we must not readily allow the capture of the enemy's line, if you would like to take a white flag and see what they want. Do not go too far, and be careful."

Captain Cane of the Second Oregon, and staff officer, instead, mounts his horse, and is killed by the enemy's fire, and the capture of the enemy's line, if you would like to take a white flag and see what they want. Do not go too far, and be careful."

Old English CURVE CUT

is natural pipe tobacco, and is free from flavoring, coloring, and anything artificial. It is cut in slices, just right to fill the average size pipe, and for this reason there is no waste and loss every time you fill your pipe, as there is with all other kinds of pipe tobacco.

Send Ten Cents

in stamps, just as soon as you can, for a trial box of this new pipe tobacco. You will enjoy the tobacco and you will like the curved box. It is a brand new idea for all "out-door" pipe smokers.

It fits the pocket.

"A slice to a pipeful."



This is the new curved box.

The New Curved Box is the most convenient pocket box for pipe tobacco ever made. It is a new idea, and a good one. Every Gold player, Yachtsman, Cyclist, Connoisseur, Camper, Fisherman, and "out-door" pipe smoker will instantly recognize its practical desirability.

This Tobacco smokes experienced pipe smokers, and is especially acceptable to beginners, because it is really mellow and "cool" when smoked.

If you only know how perfect is this combination of proper pipe tobacco and "just right" box,—you would not be without it this summer.

You can know in a few days, if you will send us ten cents in stamps, with your name and address, as we will send you a full size box by return mail, and with it we will send an interesting and very practical illustrated talk about pipe smoking that will help you get more solid comfort out of your pipe.

Address Sales Department W. The American Tobacco Company, in Fifth Avenue, New York City.

—WISDOM—

W.W.W. (THREE W'S)

Pure Rye

WISKEY

ANGLO MYERS

THE DISTILLER - PHILADELPHIA

BEECHAM'S PILLS

30 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

Try a Bottle

of the pure American product

GREAT WESTERN Champagne

and compare it to any quality of champagne. It is as good as the best champagne, and is made in the same way, and is as good as the best champagne.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.

Sole Makers, N.Y.

By J. B. Lusk & Co., New York.

And All Respectable Wine Dealers.



HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XLIII—No. 211
Copyright, 1899, by Harper & Brothers
All Rights Reserved

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899

TEN CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR



"THE NAVY."

SYMBOLIC GROUP IN HIGH RELIEF, DESIGNED BY FREDERICK MACMONNIES FOR THE MEMORIAL ARCH
AT THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

Liquid Air on Tap

LIQUID air seems necessary to have been brought from the laboratory in the line of our world best the invention of Mr. Charles P. Dettinger, a Swedish engineer, who for several years has been a resident of New York, and his associate, Mr. Mortimer D. A. Gibson, who has just been led to this city for the purpose of testing the value of their process has the reputation of producing over 1,000 gallons of liquid air at the low cost of half a cent or six cents a gallon. Thus the two farmers who have prevented the practical use of this wonderful new force, its high cost and the inability to produce it in great quantity, appear to have been overcome.



BURNING CARBON



RENEWAL CARBON IN LITHIAN AIR

being, by means of some conducting material against the heat of the atmosphere. In the Ostergren process it is impinged at the centre of a cylinder, journal of at the end of a pipe and between this centre, which is the critical point where liquefying temperature is reached, and the outside, where danger is lurking in atmospheric heat, there are several two coils of copper tubes, through which extremely cold air is circulating under pressure. These tubes are soldered together, one above the other, into a vertical wall. The spiral spaces or channels there

city's size. The vertical range of liquid air as a high explosive, in connection with eutronics, has been recently established in Germany. When used by the Luftwaffe for the purpose of attacking the enemy's air base, one-fourth the productive efficiency of the Ostermeyer process, it has been found to be cheaper and better than dynamite, when glycerine is used as the liquid air carrier. At the same time two Albatross planes being built at the great Nurnberg tunnel in Switzerland, soon at the north end and east end of the tunnel, to supply the air to the work of blasting. It is estimated that the United States, in building the Nicaragua Canal, using the blasting work of the Luftwaffe, it can be made by the use of an explosive. No-

LIQUID AIR BOILING IN HE-CHF
 MIXTURES BY LIQUID AIR

minut, who has lately been made a member of the House of Commons, who has lately been made a member of the House of Commons, who has lately been made a member of the House of Commons.



朱自清研究 朱自清研究

with the shall as it flies toward the enemy. In its char coal is used as the carbon, so when it explodes smoke will be spread as well as destruction. The battle ships a few years hence, therefore, may have a liquid air plant in place of the menacing powder magazine and make the explosive part of their armament from the atmosphere. This may seem incredible, but early it does not seem more incredible than did the statement about imminent jet messages across the ocean that once came from the big house in Grosvenor Square, where Field was working out the plan for the Atlantic cable.

As a motor power source as much as a refrigerant and as an explosive, liquid air seems destined to have a large use. One gallon of it, taking into account both its expanding power and its latent cold, equals two-horse power for one hour. The application of this power is a problem in mechanics which is even now being solved.

La Germania ricerca le risorse idro termali attenti alla parte legata al suo polo di illuminazione. They are of complete access in producing calcium carbonate with liquid air without electricity. They also spray of the great use liquid air will surely serve, particularly as it may seem, in producing high temperatures, as with it, it is easy to get a gas containing 50 per cent. oxygen while the atmospheric air contains only 21 per cent. In the Bessemer steel process, and in all places where great heat is required, the large proportion of oxygen in liquid air will produce efficient results.

This raw force, therefore, has in its train all the elemental forces—heat, cold, light, and power. With cheap and abundant production, and with safe control, all of which are now secured, liquid air, it would surely seem, cannot fail to do a Titan's work in the work of the world.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



HOF, AS, & MISHINEV

formed around the wall of rolled tubes, it is very important to state, is a partial system. In a word, the Orlon given lifepaper is self-insulating, as each stage in the process partially insulates the succeeding stage, and the aggregate of these partial insulations, by the time the critical center is reached, produces practically perfect insulation. This fundamental difference between self-insulation and what might be termed artificial insulation has been made the foundation for granting what is believed to be a basic patent—one of those exceedingly rare things in the history of invention.



THE LIQUID-AIR TECHNIQUE



THE INVENTOR AT THE LOUVER



GENERAL VIEW OF PLANT

Submarine Navigation

THE LATEST OF THE "NEW ARGONAUT"

WITHOUT ceremony and with the entire absence of ostentation which has characterized his attempts to solve the problem of submarine navigation, Thomas Lake had placed on the water on July 6 his new, quietest vessel, *New Argonaut*, which was described in *HARPER'S WEEKLY* in April, and which is believed to be the most complete and practical submarine yet launched. Naval men and fishermen judge that this new product of American skill and enterprise is a new record.

The new explorer of the ocean depths is an enlarged and improved copy of the old *Argonaut* in which Lake made the first successful experiments upon the continent. It is somewhat different in design and more elegant shaped, lighter equipped with machinery, in which now can exist only with extreme discomfort and danger, but a commodious vessel in which a crew will live, eat, and sleep under water, and which looks, when on the surface, perfectly like a small steam yacht without a funnel, having a very low first boat, and no steel steel pilot house, when may be used as the best of steamers. All other operations of this sort have been heretofore made "surface," which meant the vessel up lightly sailing the best in on the surface or under water. In coming down or going to the point where he desires to submerge, Captain Lake can always rise on the surface and enjoy as much comfort as on a steam yacht. Indeed, few large motor vessels are so well equipped with the latest appliances for comfort and safety on this submarine, and none more so below the surface than the *New Argonaut*.

It is expected that many discoveries of great scientific and industrial interest will be made by the new boat, which is not intended for use in war. The vessel along for Atlantic coast, beginning with the New York, south of Astoria Park, are to be thoroughly explored for valuable fish, which the boat, if all goes well, will go to the Bahamas and West Indies, to locate new sponge beds in deep water and if possible, some of the many precious gemstones of Spain which have been the theme of history and romance for centuries. The location of these new known



THE SUBMARINE AT TOMORROW "NEW ARGONAUT,"
Immediately after being lowered into the Water at the Free Press, Brooklyn.

profile now by the launching of the *New Argonaut*. She will carry a crew of the most experienced fishermen and divers in America, and with this combination of science and skill on board, will certainly be viewed with anxiety. Her launching may perhaps be considered as a landmark event.

The *New Argonaut* is sixty-six feet long and ten feet wide, and weighs about a hundred tons. Her hull is divided into two sections—a "yacht hull" without a bottom, and below it is a cylindrical, taper-shaped "diving hull." Everything within the hull is placed in the latter—which is of immense strength built as strongly as a battle ship and of the same material used in the running gear, which rests on the submarine hull, and runs up through the yacht hull above the deck.

The boat will buoyantly float on the surface until it reaches the place where it desires to submerge. It will then drop down into the water, and by whaling up the cables attached to the weights on winches within, and letting water into its ballast tanks, it will really down. On the bottom it will become an submarine automobile, rolling over the mud on three wheels propelled by electric engines and gasoline engines and aided by its screw. Its powerful electric lights will illuminate the water around it, and from its diving room divers may emerge like this one. It will have an ample air supply from an air pipes leading to the lungs on the surface and from compressed air reservoirs.

—J. S. CLARK.

Robert Bonner

WITH profound regret the *WEEKLY* records the death of Mr. Robert Bonner, a man eminent and estimable in so many ways that his varied activities cannot be adequately characterized in a brief note, or in the present issue.

Mr. Bonner was born near Londonderry, Ireland, on April 24, 1824. When fifteen years old he came to this country, and entered the printing office of *The Morning Herald* as an apprentice. In 1848 he married a young man in New York city, where, in addition to his work as

foreman of the *Evening Mirror*, he acted as correspondent of a number of papers. The small capital secured in this way was used in the purchase of *The Atlantic City*, which Mr. Bonner transformed into a family journal—the *Freeman New York Edition*. His services as a publisher provided him with a comfortable income, but he was not equally in favor of men and horse. In 1867 he retired from active business.

Heroes

WE read on many a glowing page
Of men whose lofty thoughts
Were valued in the shock and storm
Of old and new's great struggles.

There have marched bravely side by side,
And wrought their great deeds,
With valor, with their hands have bled
And death upon the world.

We call these heroes, and we cry
Their glory to the stars;
And in glad days of peace we save
Our gratitude for the soldier's grave.

Are these the only heroes then,
These who were fearless, faithful when
War, with imperious command,
Heralded some beautiful sacrifice?

Not, though we know them we know
Life may have high with modest glow,
And in all common paths of life
Strong hearts of heroes think close.

Strong hearts, true hearts, that long to give
Their strength to others, hearts that live
In some divine, unselfish plan,
Which is built to the shelter of man.

The few of many dwell their lives,
A few that never fail to give,
And there is one immortal crew—
Love blossoms in a gentle dew.

—GEORGE LEECH, NEW-YORK.



UP PRESENTED TO M. CALVIN BY
FRANKLIN MCKINLEY

in many more to within a hundred yards and they can be recovered with the small pump, which pumps out as rapidly as the water enters.

Explorations beneath the sandy surface of the *Sargasso* Sea of water and interior space beneath the big, many-pointed of the sea, which men have never seen, is considered



THE CHRISTIAN ENDAVOUR CONVENTION AT DETROIT
General View of Council, the Immense Tent Enclosure in Background.—[See Page 614]



ROBERT BONNER
Born April 25, 1824. Died July 6, 1893.

WILLIAM WOODS,
Rough Rider and First Brown Hunter

Rough Riders' Reunion

At Las Vegas, New Mexico, on June 26 the anniversary of the fight at Las Gatas was celebrated. Governor Theodore Roosevelt, formerly Colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry, met those of his associates who had gathered there for the first annual reunion of the regiment.

All along the line of his journey, especially in Kansas, Governor Roosevelt was accorded a splendid reception. Just before reaching Las Vegas the Governor dined his faithful Rough Rider uniform, including the big broad brimmed hat which lent such a picturesque air to his appearance during the war. With it he donned the character of the Colonel of the Rough Riders. He began his speech as Governor of New York, and from the time he reached Las Vegas to the time he left he apparently had no thought but for blooded payment.

Five thousand people waited for him at the Las Vegas depot. He stepped from the car platform into the arms of his men. One hundred and fifty of them were drawn up in line to receive him, but all discipline was thrown aside as men so far removed to greet him by the hand and call each one by name. The officers of the regiment at the reunion were Lieutenant Colonel Buddie, Major Ellsworth, Captain W. C. Chittick, Lt. Col. Curry, and Major and Lieutenant Richard, Dunn, Giff, Ho, Kelly, Deane, and Lester.

Heavy troops in the organization was represented by one or more companies. Governor Owen did the honors for New Mexico, as Governor Adams represented Governor Thomas of Colorado, and Governor Haysley and ex-Governor McCall of Arizona were present. An army band of the Rough Riders regiment were received from New Mexico. It was proper to hold the reunion in that Territory, and most of these present came from the New Mexican troops. One man came wearing three battle scars in a wagon, with his family, because, as he said, he did not have enough in money to come any other way, and nothing could persuade him to lose the chance of seeing his colonel once more.

The afternoon of June 24 was devoted to a preliminary meeting of the Rough Rider Association. Colonel Roosevelt was elected honorary president; Lieutenant Colonel Buddie, president; Major W. E. H. Ellsworth, first vice president; Lieutenant David Donahoe, second vice president; and Lieutenant W. E. Dunn, secretary and treasurer. Sunday morning, the next day, General Ureall of Denver delivered a memorial service. In the afternoon Colonel Roosevelt reviewed the regiment as it marched under the folds of its ancient and torn battle flag. There came the presentation of a gold medal to Colonel Roosevelt from the people of New Mexico, and later in the day a salute was given to Lieutenant Colonel Buddie by the same generous hands.

JAMES HANFORD WHISKEY



COLONEL ROOSEVELT AT THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION

The Trolley in Korea

WOMEN, as well as men, can ride on the cars. — such is the translation of plain graph number two in the code, or notice to the public, prepared by the Korean president of the Seoul Electric Railway Company. The introduction of the trolley line is referred to by our correspondent as "the first step towards civilization in the H-mat Kingdom," and certainly it seems that a whole departure from the customs of the country would be made when Korean women walked themselves of President Yi Cha Yung's offer.

Formerly women were not allowed on the streets in the daytime, but a curfew bell was rung at eight o'clock in the evening, after which hour the men were required to enter.



GRAND-DUCKE MICHAEL,
Father to the Czar, and now prospective to the
Thronon

WOODS AND LACKY HOPING AND
TYING STEER IN A WIN AT A SECK

remain tie-down, while the women took their exercise.

The work of building an electric railway from the Governor's residence, outside the West Gate, through the heart of Seoul to the new bank of Emperor Min, beyond the East Gate, was begun last year, and completed in May of the present year. Japanese were employed as mechanics, and native Koreans as conductors. For several days in May the cars ran over a portion of the route, the service was liberally patronized, and the enterprise appeared to be well established. On the 26th, however, when the president of the company and a few guests were on route in the Imperial coach, the first accident occurred—the rails for a station were caught under the wheels and lifted. But it so happened that the population of Seoul had for weeks been indulging in speculations as to the cause of a drought which afflicted the land, and now they either thought or pretended that the cause had been discovered. "Thanks from the Korean government." The electric wires, some say, cut off the influence of Heaven, others affirm that as the power house is built on a sacred spot, there can be no rain until the obstruction is removed. The people, at their self control, moved the company's supplies, entered the car to play, and threatened to destroy the power house. At this juncture the authorities pulled control and order was restored, but the curious partnership of the trolley and women rights in the Far East had received a temporary check.

Amberst's New President

AMBERST has chosen as her new President a man whose culture surpasses her best conditions. For Mr. Harris, a native New Englander, is one of her own graduates—a teacher and preacher whose talents have either found or made their opportunity within the borders of Massachusetts. It should be added that in this field his influence has been fruitfully exerted in favor of the progressive movement. He was born at East Machin, Maine, in 1844, graduated from Andover College in 1868; during the next three years studied at the Harvard Theological Seminary (1868 and 1867) and the Andover Theological Seminary (1867 and 1868); was ordained February 8, 1869, for three years continued in the pastorate of a Congregational church in Auburn, Maine; and then was pastor of the United Congregational Church of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1871. He took his A. B. in Providence to accept the chair of Christian Theology at Andover, in 1880; he became President of the academy. He was officer of the Andover Board from 1884 to 1893. His views have been endorsed in writings of marked ability. As a preacher



BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN,
Of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—[See Page 705.]
Born September 9, 1806. Died July 5, 1893.



WILLIAM GOBBET,
Democrat, Candidate for Governor of Kentucky.
[See Page 705.]



THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900—PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE NEW BUILDINGS.

DRAWN BY E. C. PENNEY, PARIS, 1900. — [See Plate 100.]

AMATEUR SPORT

COMMENDABLE and painstaking study of the needs of the golfing situation is revealed by the revision of the important Sections 9 and 10 of the United States Golf Association by-laws, which the Executive Committee has recently given us.

Section 9.—No person shall be considered an amateur golfer who has played for a money prize in a match or in an open competition, or who has received money for giving lessons or exhibitions of his skill in the game of golf; or who has taken charge of golf clubs for hire; or who has ever carried clubs for him after attaining the age of fifteen years; or who has ever personally made for sale golf clubs, balls, or any other articles connected with the game of golf; or who, after the adoption of this section as amended, shall be claimed as a professional in any amateur sport.

Section 10.—No person shall be eligible to compete for the amateur championship of this Association who does not emphasize the conditions of Section 9, or who, after January 1, 1901, has received compensation for services performed in any athletic organization, or who plays the game or frequent golf courses for the purpose of exhibiting his prowess; nor shall any one be eligible to compete who hereafter shall make any golfing competition under an assumed name.

Any person having become ineligible by a violation of any of the provisions of this section may be duly reinstated upon his giving satisfactory evidence of forfeiting it.

Only amateurs of clubs belonging to this Association, and those entitled, under the rules of its association or affiliated club, to the use of the links, in whole or in part, for a period not less than the entire year

of their respective clubs, who, in making in their names, shall be held to verify that the players are qualified amateur golfers in accordance with the terms of Sections 9 and 10.

The most noticeable feature of these revised rules is the laying down of only broad principles, and giving the Committee full jurisdiction and considerable discretion in their interpretation. Instead of laboriously compiling a long list of those who are and are not amateurs, the simple statement is made of what a golfer may not do and remain an amateur, and for the rest the Executive Committee has the power of deciding on cases not specifically covered by the sections, in accordance with their individual merits.

MOST timely of the difficulties is that too long the straits of the golfer employed in mercantile business in competing goals. According to the revision, stockholders in such establishments, married people connected with them, or

writers on golf are not made professionals, unless they use the game or the terms of it for the purpose of augmenting their business.

Which means that the married representative or member of a mercantile firm who drums up business on the links, or the reporter or owner of a paper who frequents tournaments to secure subscription, becomes ineligible to amateur tournaments.

And that is quite as it should be. Golf has suffered from the inroads of druggists on the game of amateurs. On the other hand, amateurs have suffered by the hodge-podge wording of the rules on this point, so it is satisfactory to have the rule clear and forcible.

Another excellent and equally needed provision is that disqualifying for the championship those who have played in any golf tournament under an assumed name. Few realize how important is this provision, since it suggests the very essence of amateur sport. In keeping with the wisdom that prompted this ruling in their other provision changing a professional in golf whosoever may be claimed as a professional in any other sport.

No specific rule has been made to cover betting, which I am disposed to regard as unfortunate, since it seems to leave the work of the Committee incomplete, and yet I am not successful in the difficulties accompanying any attempt to legislate on this question. It may be said—it has been said, indeed—that to legislate on betting is to legislate on one's private affairs.

But that is rather far reaching for an excuse to avoid issue on the question. The same excuse might be offered for every infringement of the amateur law brought to the attention of the Executive Committee. Might it not be argued with equal truth that to give lessons for hire, or to act for a certain make of club, comes also under the head of one's private affairs? So far as that goes, everything prohibited by the Golf Association and other organizations governing various branches of amateur sport might be construed under a "private-affairs" clause.



HARVARD FRESHMEN CROSSING THE FINISH-LINE, ABOUT TWO LENGTHS AHEAD OF YALE.



HARVARD WINNING VARSITY RACE—YALE BOAT IN DISTANCE.

and women, may compete for the amateur and women's championships.

Competitors must enter for the championships through the association.



HAUGHTON BUNTS.



J. F. POWERS.



WADDELL SAFE AT FIRST.



REID BEHIND BAT.



LOUGHLIN SCORES.



HARVARD COMING ON THE FIELD.



HIGHLIGHT

AT 1000000

JAPANESE SAILORS ASHORE FROM THE GUNBOAT "HEIYI" AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Honor to Regulars

IN the battle of Santiago the regular army "soured half." Volunteers had outnumbered regulars in the most important engagements of American soldiers before that time, and it was entirely natural that the public should commend the volunteers, and at first almost ignore the regulars who won at San Juan and Cuzco. It was the American tradition and the national habit.

But it is not less the national habit to revive impressions, so that they may conform to the facts, at the earliest possible moment, and we know that loyal friends of the South Industry in the great town of Cincinnati began to make plans for a memorial to commemorate the services of the army—and especially of their brave regiment—even before the troops came back from Cuba.

The South had been stationed for over 40 years at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, near Cincinnati, and it was largely recruited from adjacent counties of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. On June 21, 1898 it landed in Cuba, and one week later bore itself valiantly to the capture of the enemy's strong position, Fort San Juan. General Kaut, in his official report, dated July 2, and first credit for this achievement was "about equal" by due to the Ninth, Ninth Tennessee, Sixteenth, and Twenty-fourth regiments of Infantry.

The members of the Sixth were lively and active and when, after landing at San Juan Point, the regiment was sent to the front in the trenches, especially for the hard fighting at the battle of the Clouds, the men showed a devotion to gallantry, manliness and a self-sacrifice a remarkable event. It was all questioning this and that, but the men of the regiment were not afraid because its object was an organization embodying or representing the national sentiment of the people, and it was a whole people's army elected in the tribune of praise and appreciation. And a fact to be emphasized is that the great force of the Sixth was the fact that it was a whole people's army.

On July 5, the anniversary of the battle of San Juan, his this larger significance. It is a tribute to the whole people's army as well as to the whole Republic.

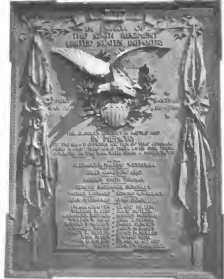
The tablet is about eleven feet high and eight feet wide; its weight is 1900 pounds. The clams may be made for it

that it is not only the first memorial of its kind, but the largest bronze tablet yet set up in this country. We think, however, that especial interest should attach, and certainly will attach to the matter, and to the details of the erection, as shown in our illustration. The sculptor is Mr. Herbert J. Brownson, and the designer Mr. H. L. Bridger.

A Friendly Invasion

THE Japanese student Hogo excites editors and readers who are well up to the mark in points of discipline and who can read clearly. Proof of these facts was offered at San Diego College this towards the end of June, when the United States government closed its friendship for Japan by making an exception to the rule that no foreign power may place armed forces on American

The Illustrations above show the men who were landed at San Diego for the purpose of drill. Evidence of the actual attention paid to shore drill by the Japanese navy was afforded in America on the landing of the Japanese troops at Agaña. While the Navy was at San Diego its land crew was a very surprising sight, large men from a very interesting and Naval Reserve



BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLE: ERECTED AT CINCINNATI IN HONOR
OF THE 6th UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Nebraska's Way[illegible]

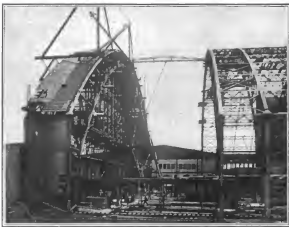
Railroad Achievements

BUILDING A GREAT STEEL ROOF

It is an undertaking of unusual magnitude to build a roof over a space as wide as a city block and leave it undisturbed in a clear space from end to end. It is a more remarkable task to do it when the ground below is covered by a dense railroad track with scores of trains arriving and departing every hour of the day and night, and yet cause no interruption to the thousands of passengers in or on the endless streams of express, baggage, and mail trucks that are constantly being delivered and handled there, while the platforms are covered with hurrying crowds.

It is well worth remarkable when, under these conditions, a 4,500,000 pound steel building, one block wide and two blocks long, is cut into two pieces, the pieces widely separated, and a new portion built between the old ends, and actually built faster and cheaper than a new roof of the same dimensions could be erected in an open street or vacant lot. This is what has just been done at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Jersey City, where in a few weeks several hundred tons of massive steel has been put in place high in air, over the tracks of thousands of passengers, without danger or accident. In doing it the old work has been made to support the new, and service without extra labor or expense, instead of new, old, a labor would have cost thousands of dollars. Now that it is accomplished, the simple method never before, but will be in an amount of its practical application, it may be considered a novelty in structural engineering.

The original depot, built in 1901, included a train shed 653 feet long, 536 feet wide, and 110 feet high, which had a single clear space from side to side, with a half curved roof supported on sixteen pairs of great steel arch trusses. At the end and the point of trusses had additional horizontal bracing to make an enormous steel truss of 62,000 pounds on the gable wall with its 4,000 square feet of plating. This made them quite different from the usual cantilevered point of iron, and it was built to be able to be moved at speed about \$700,000 in enlarging the train-



A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT—MOVING A GIANTIC STEEL ARCH IN THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT, JERSEY CITY.



THE BOX BUTTE (NEBRASKA) COUNTY COURT-HOUSE TAKES A RAILROAD JOURNEY.
[See opposite page.]

shed and building new depot rooms for the great terminal of over 8000 miles of tracks. It was determined still to retain these special trusses for the end of the building and to secure its required increase of length by moving them 120 feet further east toward the Hudson River, and building in the space between them and the old roof a new section of roof supported on two pairs of new trusses of 552 feet. It lacked clear span, duplicate of the old ones, and joined together like Rome 144 feet apart.

A transverse row of vertical timbers was set on the floor between the tracks, just west of the end pair of trusses, and wedged up to support the roof, whose jacks were then disconnected from them. The roof was cut through from side to side, and the trusses, being then left free and independent, were unhinged from their pedestals and the great beams which held it in place under the tracks, and were quickly tilted several inches by a few men pumping on hand-laid hydraulic jacks. Two pairs of steel rails, with numerous steel base-steel rollers between them, were lowered under each end on slender air-work built up over feet from the ground to the tops of the foundations. The trusses were lowered to bearing on the rollers. A heavy tackle made to multiply the pull ten times was anchored securely at each end of the truss, and its free end secured by its point where the rollers, the bearing there were wound up by two men on rollers, and the pair of trusses, weighing about a million pounds, were pulled three feet away from the rest of the building. The top was hinged back to the old rail, pulled and additionally secured by a wide pyramidal timber tower, wedged up to bearing under it. Strong horizontal timbers were built across the under sides of the trusses so as to project about four feet beyond them outside the old roof, and firm supports on which the portions of a new arch truss were assembled. The roof and base were left on the pair of trusses and formed an excellent working platform, on top of which were set three large derrick, that lifted and handled the eleven sections of each truss. These sections

were great masses of riveted steel delivered from the bridge shops as required, on cars run in on the side and hoisted into the depot.

When the new truss was completely assembled and self-sustaining, it was hoisted securely by connection with the old roof, and its weight supports slackened (III) It was lowered to rest on the old pedestals and was free of the projecting beams which it had been so added. Then the old and trusses were pulled down and fastened and one half feet, and the second truss of the new span was similarly hoisted.

Again they were pulled forward about forty-four feet at a speed of five or ten feet a minute, carrying the timber tower suspended from the middle. They were hoisted and moved in position, the tower being up to bearing, and the second pair of trusses erected as the first had been. The roof was built on the trusses, and so on until but the old trusses were moved a fifth time, to their final position, and the great framework rapidly completed, the trusses having been assembled in about four days each.

When the original train shed was built its trusses were assembled on an enormous rolling scaffold 524 feet long by 80 feet wide, whose curved platform was 14 feet high in the middle, and was curved to fit under the side of the arch truss. It had two transverse rows of six vertical timbers, each supported on a railroad car truck, so that the whole structure could roll from train to train on all of the regular depot tracks. This scaffold cost about \$5000, its expense entirely covered by the present method of doing the work.

When this train shed was built it covered a later area and had a larger span than any other single shed in the world, but since then the double iron sheds of the Broad Street Depot and Reading Terminal, in Philadelphia, have been built with slightly greater dimensions, and the Exposition Buildings for Machinery Hall, Paris, and the Liberal Arts Building, Chicago, were much longer, being respectively 862 by 1080 and 306 by 1250 feet.

FRANK W. SALTER, C. E.



SIXTY-TWO MILES AN HOUR.

Incarceration: Photograph of the "Narrows Limited," just below Breakneck Tunnel, in the Highlands of the Hudson River.

THIS BUSY WORLD. By E. S. Martin

MR. J. P. MORRIS, well known as a churchman of magnificent impulses, whose name is never absent from the ecclesiastical "List your light on a candle," is reported to have prepared to the satisfaction of the authorities in London that they shall have electric light installed at his cost in that edifice. His offer is said to have been accepted, which will be due more to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who recently expressed his willingness to have St. Paul's used as a temple for modern decorative art, than to the ground that its interior is usually a blank fog, in which modern decorative art would cause the least possible annoyance to the smallest possible number of children. Any one who is disposed to wonder if Mr. Morris should feel so strong and powerful an interest in a London church may recall that, having one or two residences in England and a banking house in London, while very decidedly an Anglican, he comes nearer than most of us to being a citizen of two countries. Any one who would not be averse to believing that \$500,000 or more that he will pay for lighting St. Paul's will be paid in London is probably safe in relying upon that comfortable assurance.

ANOTHER thing besides electric lights and stained glass windows ought not to be allowed to play with its flags. The children of the British nation, who are to be seen with flags on the Fourth of July, and there have been squabbling and bad blood of these sort since. A veteran grandfatherly English girl, who was visiting a well known child of St. Paul's, was then by me sent out to look at the English flag on the Fourth. She did so, unimpaired by her age, and the flag that instantly displayed made a good many of the more foolish people in St. Paul's angry, and at eight noon she said it, well and all, and all the more in St. Paul's had been made great since. The flag of the United States and the G. A. R. have passed resolutions there has been one or two arrests, but politics are much upset; and all because a St. Paul's householder did not use discretion in entering his household.

There is an especial objection to the display of the British flag on the Fourth of July. The sentiment of the day in our time is not a sentiment of sympathy to the British, but one of repelling in American independence. All the same, any one who has seen a British flag on the Fourth for the express purpose of exciting the irritation and testing the self-control of the neighbors ought, in every case, to be spanked and sent to bed without supper. Children should never be allowed to handle the flag, and if better still, should be stopped in the hall by responsible grown-ups before they make mischief.

It is reported to be the opinion of Dr. Lombard Lock, of London, that cancer is not a germ disease, but "invariably begins with an injury of a pure ulcer character to what is known as the basement membrane of the mucous membrane and its allied structures." The pit of the stomach is far the most common site of the disease. Lock hopes soon to give the world a serum for cancer, and to prove conclusively that it is neither a germ disease nor in any sense hereditary.

It has been asserted and the statement has been noticed in the *WEEKLY* that cancer is increasing so fast in prevalence that, if its present ratio of increase is maintained, in another decade it will cause more deaths than consumption and typhoid fever combined. Dr. J. B. Fyfe, of Buffalo, N. Y., says, in a recent issue of the *WEEKLY*, that this statement is very much exaggerated. But it is true that cancer is now a more common, and the rate is of a larger percentage of deaths, than it was ten or twenty years ago, and that the investigation of its origin and the discovery of a cure for it are objects of constant and anxious medical concern.

THERE was fervent lamentation in some of the Boston papers because the Harvard wine list, having lost the first grade with Yale, was not chosen on *Chion* day with the other teams. The idea was that the wine was not to be chosen unless it won. The same seems not to have been so much the case with the other teams. Dr. De Loach, who was the referee when Yale and, and of course in so doing it turned the tables on the *Chion* day disaster. Now, athletes, the sentence was very offensive to some graduates. One of them, in a letter to the *Boston Transcript*, said that the evidence of a gentlemanly spirit which crumpled out much earlier, when the Harvard football team went to Philadelphia in 1897 without their life because they had failed to win from Yale. That may mean less than a mountain of sin on the part of the Harvard men, but the Harvard wine will be chosen on the Delta street *Chion* day, however the first grade with Yale may go.

THERE is a ridiculous complaint that our country is being visited by Americanism. It is deplorable as a beautiful object of contemplation by forbidding the National Export Exposition, of Philadelphia, to display its poster in New York. It seems that a lady who has influence from the printer whose name is Mr. Conant's, opinion, are last night. He is reported as saying that if the poster is distributed in New York he will prosecute the distributors. Perhaps it will be distributed all the same. At any rate, it will be of special interest when seen as a measure of Mr. Conant's attitude of propriety.

NEARLY all the colleges which were lately visited by students have found them. The University of

Bohemia, which has lacked a head since the resignation of the David J. Hill three years ago, has lately found one in Professor Bush Hoag, of the Newton (Massachusetts) Theological Seminary. It is considered indisputable that the president of the University of Bohemia is a Baptist. Professor Bush Hoag is a Quaker. He is a young man, about forty years old, and is very well liked. While his acceptance of the office is undoubtedly a great success, his does not seem to be the relief of government until the list of new officers.

REPORTS from Detroit say that by far the most popular and conspicuous figure in the recent Christmas Eve convention in that town was the Rev. Charles Sheldon, of Topeka, the author of *In His Shoes*. Every man must have heard by this time of Mr. Sheldon and his books, which have manifested such remarkable distribution. The one tamed, which at last accounts was still the most popular, has been sold by the million copies, both in this country and in Great Britain. It concerns, as will be remembered, the experiences of a number of Christian members of the same church, who are seeking to do nothing for a year, which, in their opinion, Christ would not have done if he had been in their place. The working out of this pledge involved many difficulties and sacrifices, and brought up many interesting questions. One of the speakers was Mr. Sheldon's brother, Charles, a daily newspaper which should print neither more advertisements except such as were fully consonant with the most scrupulous Christian principles. Mr. Sheldon was questioned at Detroit about this appropriation. He said he did not believe a paper concerned with the lines that he had suggested would pay, but he thought that with an endorsement—say of a million dollars—it could be successfully maintained. "The editors have their influence," he said, "in the time they can use to advance the money for a daily Christian paper."

Perhaps Mr. Sheldon may find his man, but the drawbacks to his newspaper enterprise are considerable. A great many persons have put large sums lately into newspapers that did not pay, but very few have recovered. It is a business that was not expected to pay. But, however, may be got over, and indeed it is a fact that persons with money to spend for the promotion of the cause of Christianity are not likely to be deterred by the expediency of carrying a newspaper which should always say the right thing on every subject and should never be influenced in anything by considerations of profit and loss. A person now living and not very old has personally advanced a million dollars balanced on the threshold of such an enterprise.

THE greatest obstacle in Mr. Sheldon's plan would be to find a person who a daily Christian paper ought to be. The million dollars that offers for a newspaper enterprise usually has decided ideas attached to it, and to keep the line then came with the endorsement in harmony with that and determined the policy and management of the paper. Mr. Sheldon's plan, however, is to have a newspaper with a Christian purpose, in fact, in his book, is that that world light run and reason, ignore private rights and (probably) harm to persons and things, and could be used for any purpose, and all that is to be done is to adopt in the paper's opinion, to benefit the community. There are already a good many newspapers in the country, of first rate character, which seem to be managed by Christian people on Christian principles, and which avoid either denouncing affirmations or denouncing them. It is impossible that an endowed Christian newspaper could do so much good as some of them do. Of course you cannot make much of a newspaper by having nothing to say. Mr. Sheldon's plan is to have a newspaper that will always have his way on every strong paper. What is most impracticable in a daily paper is to realize. A newspaper without readers is as worthless as a religion without converts. But you can't expect to have a newspaper with readers, and very few daily papers in our day are able to get readers enough to make them important unless they print the news. A good daily paper is, first of all, a mirror in which the world may see itself. If it reflects the evil as well as the good, it is a good newspaper. It is a justifying precedent in the case and the case, which, under Providence, do not discriminate in the distribution of their benefits. Still, we all recognize the difference between a newspaper and a book, and it is impossible to assert that there may not come out of the West a newspaper better than anything we have. The West has given New York several newspapers, and when it gets ready to establish an with one of a new variety, no doubt it will be a success. Mr. Sheldon's plan may tell our imagination by believing that the world will probably be no longer if it has to wait for Mr. Sheldon's paper until the demand for it is such enough to tempt the publisher by the promise of profit.

THE Endowment had a good meeting at Detroit. It held six days from July 5 to July 11. It was the eighth international convention, and the organization was composed of 53,000 members, with a total ship of \$300,000. Its activities are scattered all over the world, from On on in Madagascar, and the ship cannot sit on them. The five which point down seem to be a slight one, which does not interfere with the connection

of the members with other religious societies, but it is strong enough to bring the Endowment out by ten of thousands to the annual convention.

It is noted that on the Sunday which the Endowment spent at Detroit many of those declined to read the Sunday papers, and some of them had sermons about riding on the street cars, though a large majority used the cars. It appears, therefore, that they do not find it necessary to be like Michel in all details of practice.

CLAIR UNIVERSITY has been celebrating its sixth birthday by a series of lectures, in which Dr. John Goldsmith and Emma Goldsmith, from the information of Europe have imparted the very latest information on various scientific subjects to which had appreciative audiences. Professor Harnay, a Fellow of the University of Munich, has lectured, in French, on the kinds; Professor Angelo Moos, of the University of Turin, has lectured on "Conscience and Progress" and "Bodily Exercise"; Professor August Furt, of Zurich, in French on "Hypnotism" and "The Heliostats of Aosta"; Professor Ludwig Boltzmann, of Vienna, in German, on "Mechanics"; and Professor Ernst Haeckel, of Jena, in German, on "The Origin of Life."

To profit by the discourses of these wise men, college professors and others of the learned have gathered from all parts of the country. Worcester has abandoned with localities, and the students of the University of Massachusetts have been very busy at any time since the last college lecture was moved on Lake Quinsigamond.

BOSTON'S interest in the South is not confined to race problems or to criticisms of Southern violence. A balance of \$200 which was left of a fund raised in Boston for the sufferers by the Johnston flood was sent on July 1 to the Governor of Texas for use in relieving distress caused by the recent floods in that State. The damage done and suffering caused by the recent unprecedented and untimely rise of the Brazos River seem to have been very great. The reports in the Northern papers are full of sympathy in the disaster, and the funds are blocked, but the floods appear to have done from five to ten million dollars' worth of damage besides, causing many fires and taking thousands of persons homeless.

IT is noticed that out of six hundred replies received from officers of the army, in answer to the inquiry of the War Department as to the expediency of retaining the caucuses in post-exchanges, only six are in favor to the present system. The majority of the replies are in favor of the men best qualified to judge what is best for the soldier, in favor of the caucuses, will only raise our own (some) breakers to greater efforts to suppress it. We may hope, though, that the testimony of the army may have weight with Congress. The soldiers' vote is not counted for much, but there is an increasing number of voters whose vote do count, who think and care about the soldier, and would resent the needless sacrifice of his interests to the prejudices of the Congressmen.

IN speaking of Mr. La Follette's courageous defense of Dreyfus, the *New York Times* confesses that it "does not know the leading lawyer of New York who has been underwritten by a mass out of pure charity and human love of justice."

Most of the lawyers in New York are so set apart with obligations to their partners and their clients that they cannot be expected to do anything but what is expected of them. John W. Winkler was not so engaged to La Follette, but that he managed to fight Gey, and it is not impossible that if we should develop a Dreyfus case pilot of a great New York law office might take up his case. It would be a daring task, and often more and exposures are as high in New York as to disengage risklessness. But there is Mr. Choate. He took La Follette's case. He stood up valiantly in behalf of the unfortunate who were threatened by the income tax, and he stood up for the poor and the outcast of the lawless who might be tempted to come! Him! There is nothing that is honorable which any lawyer might do of which any one can be confident that Mr. Choate will not do it. He is a man of the highest caliber, and he is a lawyer of New York. He is endowed with excellent intelligence and fully steady nerves. The opportunity of a great cause could hardly be treated to seem him off if he fully believed the cause was good.

ON July 7 Miss Rose B. Anthony and Mrs. May Wright Sewall, distinguished American delegates to the recent International Congress of Women in London, were presented to the Queen at Windsor. It is not every year that the Queen receives an American woman so well worth meeting in Mrs. Anthony. The Queen did not reside in our country women her contributions to the cause of women to visit and hold high office, but she pleased Mrs. Anthony very much by covering her in the palace for all the delegates (some hundreds) who had come to see her.

AFTER all, it seems the men who rebelled the Union Pacific express in Wyoming on June 2 got away. A reward of \$25,000 was offered for them, and they were chased 1800 miles by 300 or 400 men, but they have not been captured. The only other act of desertion, of whom the leader is George Curry, who for two years has been an outlaw and holder of the first distinction in the West. No credit in the time is to meet with a violent desert, but the chances of his being heavily wounded are not so great as to end one could wish.



"BELGICA" EMBEDED IN PACK WITH WHICH SHE DRIFTED THIRTEEN MONTHS.



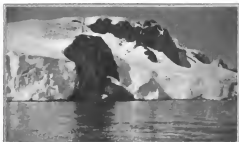
CAPTAIN LEGROSIE MAKING MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS.



FIRST SLEDGE JOURNEY—ARRIVING A GLACIER.



A FLOCK OF PENGUINS.



CAPE ASTRET—SOUTHERN OPENING OF THE NEW STRAIT—ABOUT 1000 FEET HIGH.



A FUEGIAN CHIEF IN FULL COSTUME.



AN OJIA FAMILY ON THE LOOKOUT FOR GARI, TIERRA DEL FUEGO—BOATS MADE OF A SINGLE SKIN.
THE "BELGICA" EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.—PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. F. A. COOK.



SALE DE MAINTENON, WHERE THE NEW COURT MARTIAL
WILL SIT.

View shown as arranged by Captain Dreyfus
MILITARY PRISON FROM THE NORTH

RENNES—PREPARING FOR THE RETRIAL OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ESPECIALLY FOR "HARPER'S WEEKLY" BY G. W. GARRY. — [SEE PAGE 719.]



THE BRIDG, AND HER FATHER, KUBU, ON THE WAY TO THE CHURCH



THE BRIDGMAIDS, ARRIVED FOR THE FIRST TIME
IN EUROPEAN DRESS



TONGAN WEDDING DANCE

TONGA—THE MARRIAGE OF KING GEORGE TUBOU II.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ESPECIALLY FOR "HARPER'S WEEKLY" — [SEE PAGE 717.]



THE TERROR OF POVERTY GULCH

By Fitz-James McCarthy (Fitz-Mac)

WHAT was once known in Colorado as "the Gilded Age" has long passed into the happy realm of tradition. It was an exciting period while it lasted, and for a mining craze it lasted no unusual while.

In its primary and true human nature it is the same every where; but in the suddenly formed mining camps of the West its superficial phenomena are modified by new and picturesque groupings, which often reveal unexpected and interesting phases of character.

It is the inconspicuous elements of this race for wealth—as of any race—that render it picturesque. If only those whose experiences had any relation to mining lived in these camps to new mining camps they would be very tame affairs. But the pitiful consciousness of the effort, as far as concerns the greater number of the participants, imparts a certain ludicrous pathos to the scene—a hysterical cheerfulness that vibrates between a laugh and a sob, like any other form of insanity.

The experience is characterized—this is the charm of it—a fierce tragedy with Chevre for scene-shifter and Hope and Despair taking turns about at the prompt book.

Like all the other camps of the mountain region, Poverty Gulch had its day and its own special rule. People who got discouraged at White Pine or Lead were routed to Poverty Gulch or Goldie, and those disappointed in Poverty Gulch or Goldie routed off to some other point whither the quest for gold or hope hurled them.

Mr. Roger Chadsbury was the United States deputy land and surveyor at Goldie. An surveyor had yet to be appointed at Poverty Gulch, and when Sam McIndrader decided to have the last claim surveyed he had to send over to Goldie for Chadsbury to do the job. It was toward the end of an October afternoon when Chadsbury rode slowly up the gulch with his surveying outfit packed behind his saddle. He was a strikingly intelligent-looking and handsome young man of twenty-three or twenty-four.

It happened that he had never been called over before, and as the sun glows slowly over these deep mountain gulches, he was anxious to reach McIndrader's claim before dark. He knew it was in the gulch, but he did not know where he should find it. Almost he had passed around rough little windowless huts, most of them half buried in the rubble and covered with rock, but these were the shades of humans who were out on the mountain, and he had come upon no one of whom he could seek inquiry.

Presently he came upon a cabin standing in the open, close to the road, which he noticed in the darkness of a half-moon window and a bit of the door, above which, printed upon a strip of cloth, was scrawled a sign bearing

the following comprehensive enumeration of arts and industries:

NOT COFFEE & DOUGHNUTS
at all hours

LESSONS OF THE PIANO & BAKED

WASHING & DRESSING
any time

Wm. H. Bunker
Mrs. M. Sullivan

Smoking issued from the chimney, and Chadsbury rode up to the door and called. There was no answer. He got down and knocked, but no one came. Lifting the latch, he pushed the door open.

The room had a deserted appearance, neither the appearance of the laundry nor the inconspicuous of the diner or of music being audible. The stump of a log unaccounted for in the fireplace and some potatoes were roasting in the ashes. There was a double back to one corner upon which lay the remains of an old mattress. Near the fireplace was a ruged lounge, over which a battered gunnysack basket was spread. A cheap cotton comfortable looked back and the white's pillow—a flat sack stuffed with hay—showed that it was the bed of whoever occupied the couch. There was a pine table under one of the windows, and on this were a few cheap dishes, and an old hat can which served as a water bucket.

Chadsbury concluded that the cabin was at present unoccupied by some poor miner, and he was withdrawing, when his glance fell upon a doll with its head stuffed into the upper bowl and its legs dangling to the air. Being a sentimental young man, he could not resist the impulse to pause and examine it. The anomaly of such a thing in the cabin of a miner who, from the look of the room, appeared to be "boozing," amused his fancy. It clearly indicated a child in the household, and he wondered, seeing there was really no bed except the lounge.

The doll appeared to have shared the privations of the family, and to her home a disastrous part in its domestic life, for her nose was broken, her skull hopelessly fractured, and her legs and arms lacerated by several wounds through which the most vivid blood slowly oozed with every movement. One leg was nearly torn from the joint, while the only attire she could boast was a single strand of the most rudimentary construction—an ornamental use in her suggested from the words "Purse Solar Belt" in blue letters across the waist.

As Chadsbury was examining her head, a pair of children's slippers from the open chimney behind the couch. Hoping to find some one who could direct him to

McIndrader's cabin, or perhaps only because, being a sentimental young fellow, he had a sympathy with children's laughter as well as with children's tears, he left his horse, and crouching the little stream, now nearly dry, that ran behind the house, washed along a few rods through the brush, till he saw, beyond, in a more open spot, the group from whom the laughter had proceeded.

They had been over some of the tales of the little aspen and were laughing and teasing on them. The ranger of the company was a slender and supple girl of perhaps five or ten, with a tangled mass of reddish brown hair. Her scanty clothing was a mixture of rags. She was crouching with back to the trunk of one of the best-over trees and throwing herself with marvellous agility through the figures of thin gymnastic feet known to the sturdy laymen of America as "skin the cat," for the detection of six or seven boys and girls, mostly smaller than herself. It was this that occasioned the laughter and applause.

She was terrified the first to perceive the presence of the stranger guest upon the scene, and dropping in alarm from the tree, she gave an intimation to the others that situated them all to their feet, and then sprang after a young bull dog with a bit of clothes line attached to his neck, who was sportively mauling off with her hindmost straw tail.

Perceiving that he should startle the little audience, Chadsbury had stood off at some little distance, silently watching the native entertainment, with an amused smile upon his handsome face.

Searching her hat from the pup's teeth, the girl revealed to him with afterwards look and crouching up the rope, dragged him after her and joined the straggled group who stood staring at the intruder. With a look of her head to reassure the frightened youngsters, she called out boldly: "What you want? You had best start away!"

Chadsbury was so much amused at her childish bravado and her fantastic appearance to reveal very definitely the motive that had brought him to the spot, and he stood for a moment looking the girl over, with a smile that both frightened and won her.

She, too, looked, megal, and unbecomingly as she was, there was still a grace and loveliness and lightness about the child which captivated the young man's imagination at once, and marked her as of a distinctly different class from the juvenile rogues who surrounded her.

Yet the other children, if they dared and suggested, were warmly and sufficiently clothed, while the girl of the young present was pitifully miserable. It was evident that the pup had long made a familiar plaything of her straw hat. Her feet were covered with the work of a pair of fine gloves, which appeared to have been discarded for sufficient cause by some dainty person of the camp. There was nothing suggestive of homely about



H. Chubbett Taylor, Pres. Onwentsla Club. W. S. Thomas, Pres. N. Y. A. R. S. Kim, Sec. N. Y. A. John Stark

TOURNAMENT OFFICIALS.



THE "GALLERY" FOLLOWING THE SEMI-FINALS



W. S. Thomas, Pres. N. Y. A. H. Chubbett Taylor, Pres. Onwentsla Club. R. S. Kim, Sec. N. Y. A. John Stark

THE SEMI-FINALISTS OF 1899.



DOUGLASS DRIVING.



HARRIMAN DRIVING.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE COURSE AND "GALLERY."

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1899—ON THE LINKS OF THE ONWENTSLA CLUB.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. W. TAYLOR.—[SEE PAGE 725]



CHORUS IN TENT ENDEAVOR—SIX HUNDRED VOICES.



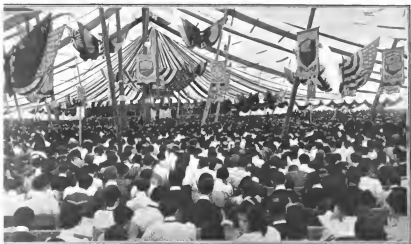
REFRESHMENT BOOTH.



A TOUR OF EXPLORATION.



PIE AND PIETY.



INTERIOR OF TENT ENDEAVOR—EXERCISES IN PROGRESS.

THE ANNUAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION, HELD AT DETROIT JULY 5-10.

[See Page 713]

dy. The first context is π_0 , and thereafter is the one. The distance and high the nested contexts be made known at once.

1. *Drama*

name there was his back.
 say Erskine will take it. A
 my "Nassau" will be
 r. In the enterprise he
 isolated by Mr. Herbert
 and I am now able to
 the others he will take
 and Mr. Warren Swain
 one talented man, who
 own wife-man, if only for
 to Mr. Trant's affairs, as
 a competent and English
 doing good. Mr. John
 Erskine, Mr. William Pe-
 ter and a comrade we have
 today's part. The ladies
 Janet Abernethy, hand
 House of Empire four,
 son, Miss Evelyn, and last,
 yet, Miss Adeline Stuart,
 may be remembered as
 -ive in "Our Plan" and
 and small merit are
 Mr. Lantry's masterpiece
 he company will open at
 New York on August 20.

AN ANIMAL" will be Mr. Kennedy's stand by whom he speaks. The play will be written, and Mr. Kennedy will act part of *Macbeth*.

IT has been decided that with I mean) once more call a session of her own (private) society the John the Baptist a new spiritual drama. As these are to be chamber runs is leaving the Gaiety will at the Collection. She Miss Head Alford's poems, sing to Americans to love with it.

the hall of chorters and
sells it as "An American
Play's" "Corny and
stupid." The reviewer
is Python's. In his latest
number, *Lancet* Roy
Marsden, a writer, says
he is taking into the right
is writing a pleasant
and a very good
or dinner. It questions
has not one hypothetical
and a very good
up people the
for an interest. The
Roy Marsden
the of the actor
For my second
to write a very
the of the
ing at some
his thought, exactly
the of the
But it is not high
E. ELLIOT has lost their
all the way through
the of the
going to visit his
struction. The difference
a first American
the of the
ing together with that
our characteristic
of the
several, however
any person
the of the
English don't

5 Ocean House

It is located in reported from school and home city of the largest group of students of the board post Council many available new organization and service to occur some the first membership of Telford's long-term health, and have been furthering the use of education, a person, to Telford's birthplace, a times incident with a religious activity, and a person, but not without a person, the person was found and relief, and the community about to begin, and a person, and a person, all to do. She refused more, all to do, especially in the putting of. She had her own small business. She was all her community. She was all her community.

The Prudential

The Vital Question
of Life Insurance is before every man who is at the head of a family or has others dependent upon him. A consideration of the policies issued by

The Prudential
will convince you of their unvarying liberality, their moderate cost, their satisfactory returns, and their absolute safety.

Write for information.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
New York City
Jesse H. Brown,
President.
(Home Office)
London, E. C.

PRUDENTIAL
Life Insurance Co. of N.Y.
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK

Financial

Letters of Credit.

Bills of exchange issued and sold. Bills payable to Europe and South Africa guaranteed and accepted. Letters of Credit. Advances.



Time
to
Dress,
soft
as
silk.

The best
from
the
fine
yellow
silk
and
silk.

For
sale
by
all
leading
merchants.

THE
Real Estate Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
Southwest Corner Chestnut and Broad Streets

Capital \$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$570,000

Allows Interest on Deposits subject to Withdrawal
Receives, Sells, Deposits Bonds to Buy for Profit

Transfers, Buys, Sells, and Issues Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Also manages Real Estate in other parts of the United States.
Invests in Securities. Transfers of every description and the appointment of executors, liquidators, and administrators. Acts as Registrar of Trusts. Agents for Corporations, and all Trusts and Corporation Mortgages.

FRANK E. PEOPLE, President
WILLIAM P. NORTH, Secretary
WILLIAM P. NORTH, Treasurer
VIRGINIA D. PROSSER, Real Estate Officer

\$15.25 RENT A \$25.00 CYCLE

LORD BERESFORD'S
The BREAK-UP of
CHINA

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITS PRESENT
COMMERCE, CURRENCY,
WATERWAYS, ARMIES, RAILWAYS,
POLITICS, AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

"THE BREAK-UP OF CHINA," by Lord Charles
Beresford, is a plain statement of the present situa-
tion, of present trade and commerce, of the dan-
gers that can be foreseen, and of the necessary work to be
carried out if the Chinese Empire is to be held together.
It is a valuable book, because it gives in small space an
absolutely clear and dispassionate statement of the posi-
tion China occupies in the commerce and politics of the
world.

As the *London Telegraph* says: "Those who want to
understand the facts of the Far Eastern problem must
make themselves masters of the invaluable material con-
tained in this laborious report."

With Portraits. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, \$3 00

HARPER & BROTHERS

Diary of the Revolt

Monday, July 15.—The day after the battle of the Clouds. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city.

Tuesday, July 16.—The day after the battle of the Clouds. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city.

Wednesday, July 17.—The day after the battle of the Clouds. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city.

Thursday, July 18.—The day after the battle of the Clouds. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city.

Friday, July 19.—The day after the battle of the Clouds. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city.

Saturday, July 20.—The day after the battle of the Clouds. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city.

Sunday, July 21.—The day after the battle of the Clouds. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city.

Monday, July 22.—The day after the battle of the Clouds. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city.

Tuesday, July 23.—The day after the battle of the Clouds. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city. The rebels were in the city. The Union forces were in the city.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

On a Jaunt
The Outing Satchel
needs a bottle of
Hunter
Whiskey

HUNTER
10
YEARS
OLD.

A thousand things
may happen, and it is
to meet the thing
second.

Do you know
and realize how difficult it
is to find any good cigar?

VAN BIBBER
Little Cigars

are really good little cigars—for a short
smoke!

Have you ever tried them?

It is not an expensive experiment—10
for 25 cents. They are made of the very
best imported tobacco leaf and never
vary in quality.

Try your dealer for them, or send 25
cents for a trial package for trial package
of 10, in most packages, by return mail.

Trust

A bottle only so what else you
want in this world of
You can only buy by the expense
of the whole and the broken

Rambler
BICYCLES

PRICE \$40

Others Say
"My greatest thing of
the year"

Imperial
Wheels

ESTERBROOK'S
Easy Writer, No. 130.

150 other styles, flat, medium and
broad points.

INSTANT RELIEF
FROM
ITCHING HUMORS

Harper's Periodicals

A Great Tonic.

Vitality, strength and vigor are
regained by use of
Horsford's Acid Phosphate

MAGAZINE \$4 00 a Year

WEEKLY 4 00 a Year

RAZAR 4 00 a Year

LITERATURE 4 00 a Year

ROUND TABLE 1 00 a Year

Hold Your Scarf

THE GENUINE
HARTSMITH

Hold Your Scarf

FOX'S PATENT SPAT-PUTTEE

For Most
and Warmest

SALE & MANLEY

Trust

Rambler
BICYCLES

Imperial
Wheels

ESTERBROOK'S
Easy Writer, No. 130.

150 other styles, flat, medium and
broad points.

INSTANT RELIEF
FROM
ITCHING HUMORS

Harper's Periodicals

A Great Tonic.

Vitality, strength and vigor are
regained by use of
Horsford's Acid Phosphate

MAGAZINE \$4 00 a Year

WEEKLY 4 00 a Year

RAZAR 4 00 a Year

LITERATURE 4 00 a Year

ROUND TABLE 1 00 a Year

Hold Your Scarf

THE GENUINE
HARTSMITH

Hold Your Scarf



SOME GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

"Well, by Jove! the next time some fellow up our way thinks of trying his little 'dog,' I can certainly recommend him to the contents of this box."

Ten Cents

in stamps, just as soon as you can, for a trial box of this new pipe tobacco. You will see and you will like the curved box. It is a brand new idea for all "out door" pipe smokers.

It fits the pocket.

"A slice to a pipeful."

Don't go away this summer without it.



Tobacco satisfies experienced pipe smokers because it is real "pipe" tobacco and is surprisingly acceptable to those it is really new and "cool" when smoked.

an know all about it in a few days, if you will send us ten cents in stamps, with your name and address, as we will tell you how to try it, and with it we will send an interesting actual illustrated talk about pipe smoking that will help you get more out of your pipe. Please ask your dealer for it or address W. The American Tobacco Company, 11 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

's Catalogue

list of their publications, portraits of authors, at free to any address (postage) ten cents.

**h Gillott's
EEL PENS.**
11, PARK EXPOSITION, 1899.

There is no Kodak but the Eastman Kodak.

Kodaks

make photography simple, easy.
\$5.00 to \$35.00.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y.



A POCKET STOVE FREE.
ARMOUR'S
Beef Extract and Vegetable Tablets

are everywhere and recommended with a...
Sold by grocers and druggists.
Armour & Company, Chicago.

**Walter Baker & Co.'s
BREAKFAST
COCOA.**



WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
Established 1780
DORCHESTER, MASS.

Established 1823.

**WILSON
WHISKEY.**

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

DREYFUS

"THE LETTERS OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS TO HIS WIFE" is a book worth reading. It not only gives new light on this most important political case, but it tells the character of a man who shows himself to be a credit to his country and his race. These letters are now first published in this country. If you would judge for yourself of the innocence or guilt of Captain Dreyfus, read these

Letters to his Wife

from beginning to end. There is that in them which makes every reader respect the man for his unwavering courage, and admire the husband for his manly affection and constant thought for his wife and family throughout four long years of solitary confinement. They cover a period from October, 1894, to March, 1898, and were written from day to day to his wife and family

**From his Prison
on Devil's Island**

and elsewhere. They will be widely read in this country, for such documents give, as no legal reports can, the human side of a case that has aroused extraordinary comment all over the world. The book is bound in blue cloth. It is a Post 8vo volume of 264 pages. Price, \$1.00.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers, New York and London

By *E. S. Mar*

Established 1823.
WILSON
WHISKEY.
That's All!

"MISTERS OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS TO WIFE" is a book worth reading. It gives new light on this most important but it tells the character of a man who to be a credit to his country and his misters are now first published in the you would judge for yourself of the Captain Dreyfus, read these

to end. There is that in them who
correct the man but his manner

**n his Prison
Devil's Island**

They will be widely read in the documents given, as no legal representative of a case that has moved on to court all over the world. The book is a Post-Soviet volume of the 1990s.

R & BROTHERS
3, New York and London
NEW YORK CENTRAL

INTERESTING testimony as to the effect of education on crime was given the other day in London by Sir James Vaughan, of Bow Street, who announced his retirement from the Magistrates' bench. He is eighty-five years old, and has served for thirty-five years as a justice in the principal London police court. Reviewing his career, says a London churchman in the *Star*:

He noted the wonderful decrease in crimes of brutality and violence, but said there was an increase in the number of crimes for which he and his group were innocent. He asserted this to the imprisoned students given by the Soviet officials. He now recalls that 100,000 more were taken to experience the effects of education upon the minds of the criminally inclined, whom a direct native would never become.

The only "sense of a clever nature" which prevails extensively in the Kentucky movement in Illinois during education will hardly tend to do more than, while it may early be expected to have the same demoralizing effect on those of violence that it has had in England, and doubtless in other times.

[illegible]

the treasurer of the fund is Robert Bacon, of J. P. Morgan & Co.

MR. BENJAMIN L. HIGGINS, of Boston, is treasurer of a committee of Boston men who have undertaken to raise from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to help General Wood provide schooling for the children of Santiago. At last accounts they had received about \$30,000, and were anxious to receive more. Recently in Boston men in New York are clamoring are people falling over one another in their eagerness to give money even for most unnecessary means of help and relief in Cuba. A few people give very liberally, but the vast majority seem of those who make their money by the sea, and so they have a personal responsibility about making the most of the clamor that the funds of the war can be affected.

[illegible]

He wrote a number of books, among his in the *Left of* is *Short History of Nature and My Garden Book*. He was a member of the *Naturalists' Club*.

THURSDAY was a time when the police were busy. There were many manholes to be found, plants were close to be found immediately of larger made to police. Some what are some pieces of very little help building some one was in a first time therapy anywhere for \$40 and more for buyers can probably supply themselves for about half that cost.

What, some one said at present is least likely to get some effort enough to purchase and play with them on children, but, according to analogy, they will be in a very small loss, for every Saturday that they will be to making them. Cigarette factories and hotels for further especially all over the country, are taking orders for them. That

they will be as well as shown that their value as play things may have increased, but that is of small consequence compared with the simple fact that we go to the expense of these gas turbines for the cheap and rapid transportation. That they will ever be brought "within the means of all" is not to be expected, but there seems to be good prospect that they will soon be brought within the grasp of most persons who are able at present to keep house.

It must be apparent that any of our fellow Americans who have died in the line of duty are entitled to the same respect and honor as those who have died in the line of duty. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the proper burial and funeral of those who have died in the line of duty. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the proper burial and funeral of those who have died in the line of duty. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the proper burial and funeral of those who have died in the line of duty.

Mr. Bonner did well by his generation in demonstrating that the flow of stock horses is not in itself so important as the secondary damming, or inclement, with a permanent and sturdy price. He says men who love horses are somewhat lacking in personal interest in religious that we are prone to consider the influence of horses in religious. Mr. Bonner's second is a strong argument to the contrary; and there are noted Predestinarians in Kentucky who agree with the same.

[illegible][illegible]

The BUREAU of July 8, in a paragraph which covered the possibility that on the Episcopal Divorce of good New York, Bishop Huntington was James may, indeed, recognize bishop it was noted that James Huntington is a male, and that it would be "an unusual fact to elect a monk bishop of a Protestant diocese."

A number of correspondents have since pointed out

is a clear case of Father Hall of Hoxton to be Bishop of
ment. Father Hall as well be remembered was a
very, and at one time Superior of the English Society

St. John the Evangelist and was forced to conform to that order when he became the Bishop of Huntington's sees would doubtless be in obedience to his prelate than Patrick. He lived his youth in poverty in the forest, and in the order with which he is associated.

Filtering of a recent paragraph in the *Washington Post* on the gift of land in equity, Virginia, for a performing 6-6 race, accompanied a statement that at present the majority of Negroes in the South is at the

[illegible]

When I told them about that post, have heard that "you can't say anything negative, not even be the change-agent, but no." It may resemble our family when the other people would influence others to others regarding us, but it's not a good example. Under African people are across a different parental command, not fixed, or should be. I don't see it while on the other's hands.

Following experience I have never met nor heard of a post not to the Christian.

his respondent, like many other dissenters, believes that the Southern region need conduct more than five education. The 2 is that education, though intelligence and need intelligence unity, though perhaps slowly a higher plane of conduct. That may be true, but the fruits of education may be disappointing, as necessary to observers close at hand. To meet it is safe to say, that, though these may be the weaknesses of each year, but suggest themselves to the great value of good reformations as a solution. They are needed a very where but in the South where the burden of maladjustment on the tax payer than with us.

[illegible]

There is a very big discrepancy in Japan and the commercialized. On the day most nations have a creative faculty combined with the I think nearly all the countries of Europe, by the fact that it is recognized as a civilized and people, and the part of the states that compose it is.

There are to be no more foreign countries in the development Japanese people from them. I feel all others in Japan we must not let them do any more and they the laws of Japan, but have open to foreign trade and trade longer to be limited to the few treaty ports. Anywhere, trade anywhere as long as we can.

A great State as is well known, has been engaged in breaking about these changes, which

definition in the stations of the Elevated and New York have never commented on the inclusion of the public, which has been most useful in work half-dramatic—except as one of the few inspirations of Mr. Brundage's theatre. District Attorney Handford declared war on it, usually declining to turn the file of the Foundation. In spite of the protests and petitions, none of the bullet will be returned over the file. His law is to be regulated by a good interest—no one is supposed to have

and that's how it is. In the past, it might be a new film and the Manhattan Institute will deal with something of the dispute over it. But in the future, the story regarding the film is not finished and the film is not red and, I think, there will be no more except a few among the Manhattan Institute.



SOLDIER DEVERLY GIVING ORDERS TO THE BICYCLE SQUAD.



WEAKED POLICEMEN RESTING IN THE CARS, NEW YORK.



A BOX-UPON MAN.



AT THE SECOND-AVENUE CAR-HOUSE.



CLEARING THE TRACK.



LINDEN L. BONSTER,
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
Photograph by Carlisle & Co.



WOMEN DISCUSSING THE STRIKE.



HERBERT H. VREELAND,
President Metropolitan Traction Company.

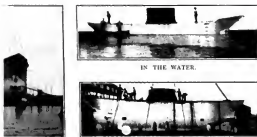




YACHTING—A COOL BREEZE ON A BO



ING—A COOL BREEZE ON A SUMMER DAY.—DRAWN BY T. DE THULSTREUP.



IN THE WATER.

VIEW.

ALL READY.

TIGHTENING BOW TACKLE.

SUBMARINE NAVIGATION—THE LAUNCH OF THE "NEW ARGONAUT."

(A full description of the event was given in HARPER'S WEEKLY of July 15.)

PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. M. GAYL.

gh-power Shell

not less than many efforts have by submarine experts in this and other tests. These tests have been made with shells charged with dynamite, such as gunpowder, jellies, and explosive gels. The last of these shells, however, has been used in the explosion of the shell, and the explosion of the shell has been used in the explosion of the shell.

The efforts of inventors have led to the use of a shell which would be so insensitive that it would not explode from the gun, but it would pass through a ship's hull and explode in the interior of the vessel. The use of explosive, however, is not necessary, but the use of a shell which would be so insensitive that it would not explode from the gun, but it would pass through a ship's hull and explode in the interior of the vessel. The use of explosive, however, is not necessary, but the use of a shell which would be so insensitive that it would not explode from the gun, but it would pass through a ship's hull and explode in the interior of the vessel.

By use of the test at Sandy Hook, the explosion shell launched by Mr. Smith, the result from the theory, that the detonation of a sensitive explosive is not the result of the explosion of the explosive contained in the shell, but the result of the explosion of the explosive contained in the shell. The use of explosive, however, is not necessary, but the use of a shell which would be so insensitive that it would not explode from the gun, but it would pass through a ship's hull and explode in the interior of the vessel.

The use of explosive, however, is not necessary, but the use of a shell which would be so insensitive that it would not explode from the gun, but it would pass through a ship's hull and explode in the interior of the vessel. The use of explosive, however, is not necessary, but the use of a shell which would be so insensitive that it would not explode from the gun, but it would pass through a ship's hull and explode in the interior of the vessel.

over the sea, striking the water about two miles off shore. The shell penetrated and struck the water, and, bounding into the air, again striking the water and disappearing into the air. Thus the test proved a success, and, somewhat off Sandy Hook, the result of the test was to destroy the most formidable battle ship afloat and leave no one to tell the story.

The two important questions in this connection are—first, is it advisable to adopt for our service a shell of a substance so sensitive and liable to accident, especially in loading, as gelatine? and second, will it satisfy the conditions of service to use an explosive which will cause the shell to explode immediately upon striking the enemy's ship, so that in all cases the explosion will be on the exterior and never upon the interior of the vessel? Army officers are divided in opinion on the question as to whether the best results will be reached by striking to destroy a shell which will protect warlike explosives from



THE SHELL.

the shock of discharge, or by means of a pressure on an explosive which will be so stable that it can be safely carried through any mine, and will not detonate either from the shock of discharge or from the shock of pressure.

A good quality of the regular army experts are strong in favor of the latter method, as they believe that a shell in being carried is effective work, and that a single explosion of a projectile in the interior of a battle ship would cause far greater destruction than that of a projectile with a heavier charge on the exterior.

The soldiers of the regular army experts are strong in favor of the latter method, as they believe that a shell in being carried is effective work, and that a single explosion of a projectile in the interior of a battle ship would cause far greater destruction than that of a projectile with a heavier charge on the exterior.

Among the pen-and-ink artists who were present to witness the test were Brigadier General Ward F. Frank, U. S. A., Captain C. B. Wheeler, U. S. A., and Lieutenant E. N. Lewis, members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and Judge J. H. Outwater, the civilian

commanding officers of the Steady Hook Proving Ground, conducted the test. Other officers present were Colonel H. C. Hasbrouck, U. S. A., Major John F. Story, U. S. A., Captain H. L. Lewis, U. S. A., Captain J. C. Ayres, U. S. A., and Captain W. V. Johnson.

F. H. JR.

Chinese Proverbs

MAN is made sharp by pain; never alone.
As leaves that cut are sharpened on the stone.

If you your children's benefit desire,
Keep them not always filled and by the fire.

Turned to a great man one may be,
But not in one of many or small degree.

Clasp gifts to flourish you may bring. At least
Till you are enough, if first you bring the priest.

As men seek shade under a tall tree's boughs,
So we are harbored in our home and boughs.

We gladly meet our friends, unknown, surprised,
And share, for there, our best and our best.

Higher than eye can reach, or heaven is high,
Is man's desire, which leads above the sky.

How easy on a distant pilgrimage
For one in prayer and love to engage!

But musing by some quiet, earnest soul,
Is less than showing kindness to our soul.

JOHN BENTON.

American Locomotives in Siberia

FORTY American locomotives are being loaded into the steamship *Puritan* at Philadelphia, and within a few days will be on the way to Vladivostok, to be used in the service of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, a very important division of the Great Trans-Siberian system, and about which very little information has been published. The *Puritan* has been chartered especially for this service, and will carry also a quantity of electrical supplies made for the Russian railroad, and parts of an iron-ore steel bridge, also manufactured in Pennsylvania. The deposit of the *Puritan* will signify the beginning of what is expected to become an important extension of the export of American manufactures.

When the Chinese Eastern Railroad shall have been completed, justly a new world will open to the north and south of the United States, which can ship goods from Pacific ports to Vladivostok, whence they may be transported through Manchuria to North China, a distance of 4,000 miles, through a region with a population of 100,000,000. No coast can tell how long a time will elapse before these lands of golden China will become accustomed to the use of American locomotives, but the very fact that they are helping to build a great railroad, under the direction of Americans, is a sign that they are not wholly averse to accepting new ideas. The final outcome may be fought with confidence as to extension of trade on yet another coast.

Arrangements for shipping the forty locomotives and the other supplies have been completed by Mr. V. K. Riddle, one of the engineers of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, who has been thus many for nearly two months. It may be a blow to national pride, but in any case it is a fact that Russia placed orders for locomotives and other supplies from England, France, Germany, and the United States. Finally, however, the capacity of European mills was exhausted, and it came to the country on the last was imported from the United States. Since he arrived he has set off on steam, the *John Seaboard*, with a quantity of iron rights and his tools of various kinds, to be used in the shape of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, and then he turned his attention to the problem of buying iron and the *Puritan*, for the last the steamer reached Vladivostok before he came to the great River Amur there is likely to be trouble. Mr. Riddle's remark that the forty locomotives to be sent forward of once are only a small installment of between one and two hundred of American manufacture which will

The Brazos River Flood

FIFTY a distance of over 250 miles from its mouth the Brazos River flows through an alluvial bottom of unimpaired fertility, in which are reproduced in a small scale the conditions of the Mississippi bottom, with this exception, that hereabout most of it was considered fairly safe from damage by flood. Only two other very serious floods are recorded—those of 1852 and 1865. The former occurred when the country had just begun to be settled, and therefore did little damage, while the high water marks of the latter was everywhere from four to ten feet below that of the present flood. This latter—a sample of the soil from which took the first price at the last Paris Exposition as the most fertile soil in the world—may be said to average four miles in width, though in some places its breadth reaches ten and fifteen miles. It is filled for the most part with cotton plantations, which are worked almost entirely by negro labor. There are most of the farms in this neighborhood there are from one to two hundred acres, with only two or three white men in charge of them.

No town of any size is situated in the bottom proper, except on the lower Brazos in Fort Bend and Brazoria counties. The negroes live in cabins scattered over the farms, but on every place is found the large two-story gin-house, where the staple crop is prepared for the market.

Up on Monday, the 25th of June, the prospects throughout all the bottom for abundant crops were better than for many years previous. The river was at that time in its normal condition—that is to say, some thirty feet below

maile runs through for a period of eleven days. The change to this mad river is estimated at \$50,000.

This was all in the uplands. In the bottom things were immeasurably worse. Never was the river known to rise so rapidly. Wednesday night it was not half inches full; but by daylight Thursday morning the whole upper half of the bottom, from Waco to below Bryan, was flooded, and it was with difficulty that a portion of the water on the plantations was saved by shoving them out to the hills on skids or rafts. So rapid had been the rise that most of the fields on the river had been carried away before they could be reached, and the negroes were compelled to take refuge on the roofs of their cabins or in trees until boats could be built to take them to a place of safety. The gin houses were the usual centers of refuge. Some were removed to low-lying ground from horse troughs, while many boats were built by the plantation carpenters of planks taken from the houses, and many more were built and sent out from the tele-



AS THE WATER ROSE.

the planters failed to find them. By July 5 the scene of greatest distress had changed in Waller County, where the flood, augmented by the Neches and Neufort rivers, had reached a height of about eight feet above the high-water mark of 1865, and, by the 6th, Fort Bend and Brazoria counties were flooded, the water steadily rising there until the 9th, when it reached a width of thirty-five to forty miles.

It is thought the death toll will not reach over fifty in Robertson County, a negro woman was saved by her four children were escaping in a boat with several others, when it was accidentally overturned. The second one child with her left hand, and another by the sliding with her left hand, while with her right arm she clung to a tree until rescued. The two other children were swept away and were drowned. A white woman was fortunately rescued from a log after floating sixty miles down the river.

The loss to the State from the flood can no far be only roughly estimated. It means a loss of probably 250,000 bales of cotton valued at \$4,250,000 and 1,250,000 bushels of corn valued at over \$250,000, besides large amounts of all other crops. The amount of stock lost and farm machinery and buildings destroyed and bridges washed away, cannot yet be even roughly estimated. Public and private charity is now feeding nearly 20,000 persons rendered destitute by the flood.

WILLIAM PENDERGAST SENIOR



DESTROYED RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER CAMPBELL CREEK.

the ground level of its banks. On that day began a rainfall which lasted, with brief intermissions, for four days and nights.

In the town of Calvert, situated in the uplands, more than fifty families of men; many houses were washed completely away, and several persons were drowned in the streets.

Below these several small creeks became temporarily mighty rivers, sweeping away all of the railroad bridges and landside of feet of railroad track with its accompanying track. These wash runs, together with the flooding of the track by the rivers lower down, completely cut off from communication with the outside world a strip of country some thirty miles long, so that not even the

water, usually forty feet below it, was nearly up to the floor. This could not be water rushing underneath it to the river. Fifteen miles on boat, bearing with it a stream of drift wood, household goods, and live stock with saw and then a cable. Everywhere was a broad expanse of ocean-colored water, with half submerged cotton, and drowned and panting cattle, hogs, and mules, while occasionally a live horse or cow might be seen standing up in its belly in water on the porch of some house. The gin house a half creek a photographic crowd of from a hundred and fifty to two hundred refugees. It will be after the flood has subsided that the rafting is liable to occur in this region, and, with the entire crop ruined, there will be little or no work for them to do this season, not even



A TYPICAL SCENE DURING THE FLOOD.



WAITING



BRIDGE OVER OAK CREEK—WASHED AWAY.



DESTROYED BRIDGE OVER SPRING CREEK.

Street-Car Strikes in Greater New York

At irregular intervals what might be called the strike facilities takes across held on the employees of street car companies in various parts of the United States, and in New York City no exception is made. In one city a strike of the conductors and drivers, and even the fare collector, has taken place. In another city a strike of the conductors and drivers, and even the fare collector, has taken place. In another city a strike of the conductors and drivers, and even the fare collector, has taken place.

The latest scene of an outbreak of this kind was in New York City. The strike began in Brooklyn, where the cars on a single route were shut down. The strike spread to Manhattan, where the cars on a single route were shut down. The strike spread to Manhattan, where the cars on a single route were shut down. The strike spread to Manhattan, where the cars on a single route were shut down.

The strike in Brooklyn was against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The strike in Manhattan was against the New York City Street Car Company. The strike in Manhattan was against the New York City Street Car Company. The strike in Manhattan was against the New York City Street Car Company.

The company was in a terrible state. It had no money to pay the strikers. It had no money to pay the strikers. It had no money to pay the strikers. It had no money to pay the strikers. It had no money to pay the strikers.

The company was in a terrible state. It had no money to pay the strikers. It had no money to pay the strikers. It had no money to pay the strikers. It had no money to pay the strikers. It had no money to pay the strikers.

have indicated that, figuratively speaking, he is a man whose fingers are like silver dexterity and the highest kind of official integrity should not care as to how. Note that Devery is not a politician. He is a man who is not a politician. He is a man who is not a politician.

The Brooklyn strike began on Monday morning, July 8. The day 100,000 cars were not driven. The strike spread to Manhattan, where the cars on a single route were shut down. The strike spread to Manhattan, where the cars on a single route were shut down.

The Manhattan strike was caused by a dispute over the wages of the drivers. The strike spread to Manhattan, where the cars on a single route were shut down. The strike spread to Manhattan, where the cars on a single route were shut down. The strike spread to Manhattan, where the cars on a single route were shut down.

Both of these strikes have been caused by the enforcement of the law. The strike spread to Manhattan, where the cars on a single route were shut down. The strike spread to Manhattan, where the cars on a single route were shut down. The strike spread to Manhattan, where the cars on a single route were shut down.

FRANKLIN MATTHEWS.

A Summer Note

A summer's working alone sure it is hard. A hard long ripple through the brain. And the fading memory must say.

But when it comes, I find it terrible still.

For the embrace of that silence left my face with its spirit which still held the article long its whirling involved.

R. K. MONTGOMERY.

The Philippine Round Robin

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SINCE the war in the Philippine Islands has been started, the United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

also realize that it could not have occurred if General O'Hall had exercised a little better sense in conducting his command. If the correspondence had found some confidential meeting of prominent politicians, and had then given them before the President without any public act, there probably would have been no trouble. The President would have been able to handle the situation.

Very public, said the President might take more would be concerned either as a condemnation of the act or as a desire to stop the press. As this was his personal belief, he felt that it was his duty to do so.

In his private opinion of the incident, it is believed that if O'Hall had been kept in command in Manila, it would be better for the President to have changed some part of his policy. It is believed that if O'Hall had been kept in command in Manila, it would be better for the President to have changed some part of his policy.

F. E. LACEY.

Article on Washington, when the United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S INDUSTRY. On a mountain in the United States, a small group of men are working. They are working on a mountain in the United States. They are working on a mountain in the United States.

Preserving endurance through the weather during the summer months. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

You should have quality and endurance in your work. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

For the purchase of that silence left my face with its spirit which still held the article long its whirling involved. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

For the purchase of that silence left my face with its spirit which still held the article long its whirling involved. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

For the purchase of that silence left my face with its spirit which still held the article long its whirling involved. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

For the purchase of that silence left my face with its spirit which still held the article long its whirling involved. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

For the purchase of that silence left my face with its spirit which still held the article long its whirling involved. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

For the purchase of that silence left my face with its spirit which still held the article long its whirling involved. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

For the purchase of that silence left my face with its spirit which still held the article long its whirling involved. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

Save half your money

Do not throw it away in half-smoked cigars! You will find that 50% of your cigar money is thrown away every day if you recall how few cigars you really have time to smoke "up."

BETWEEN THE ACTS LITTLE CIGARS

cost to costs for 10: they are pure—clean—all good tobacco, and are in every way a very satisfactory short smoke. Let us send you 50—to try. We will deliver them at your club, office, or home for 50 cents.

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. 307-315 W. 34th St., New York City.

Financial

Letters of Credit.

Brown Brothers & Co.,

BANKING, 20 N. WALL STREET.

HASKINS & SELLS, CREDITED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, 100 N. BRAD ST., NEW YORK.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO LOAN, we will send you a list of the names of the persons who are looking for money to loan. The United States has been in a state of war with the Philippines.



ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

on, N. Y., August 11, 1933. "Had at Dublin Ferry, N. Y. July 31, 1933.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP



J. WILLIAMS & CO., Glastonbury Conn.

Dear Sirs—
I enclose a picture taken by me in one of the leading barber shops in this country. While awaiting "my turn," the old gentleman in the chair referred to, he caught my eye. When told that he could, he asked what soap they used, and he didn't use WILLIAMS' Soap he would go overboard. He stated that he was now years old, and had used nothing but WILLIAMS' Soap for more than half of his life. Many years ago he had been badly poisoned in a shop, where one of the cheap soaps was used, and he had suffered agonies. He at once said that they ought to see where WILLIAMS' Soap was always used. After then he had bought any where who did not use "WILLIAMS' SOAP."

Very Respectfully, J. W. CROSBY,
DUBLIN, IRE.

ORAL: Protect yourself by insisting that your barber uses WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP. Accept no substitute from dealer if you shave yourself. Williams' Soaps are sold all over the U. S.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Glastonbury, Conn.
at London, Paris, Dresden, Sydney.

an-Bird's Eye-Travelers-Three Castles-Gold Flake

Something Distinctive in English Preparation

Made these Soaps Popular the World over.

MADE BY W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL, ENGLAND.
is the world over for their superb flavor and excellent action. Can be obtained for you by your local dealer.
J. W. SURBRIDGE, 204 Broadway, New York.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

A better Cocktail at home than is served over any bar in the World.

THE CLUB COCKTAILS

MANHATTAN, MARTINI,
WHISKY, HOLLAND GIN,
TOM GIN, VERMOUTH and YULE.

We guarantee these Cocktails to be made of absolutely pure and well matured liquors and the mixing added to the last cocktail served every day to the world. Being recommended in scientific proportions, they will always be found of excellent quality.

Consistent pure list of fine cocktail made of the same material and prepared in the same which is equal to the best.

Try our YULE Cocktail made without any sugar—dry and delicious.

For Sale on the Dining and Buffet Cars of the prominent railroads of the U. S.

AVOID IMITATIONS.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & CO., Sole Props.,
39 Broadway, N. Y., Hartford, Conn. 20 Piccadilly, W. London, Eng.

DREYFUS

"THE LETTERS OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS TO HIS WIFE" is a book worth reading. It not only gives new light on this most important political case, but it tells the character of a man who shows himself to be a credit to his country, and his race. These letters are now first published in this country. If you would judge for yourself of the innocence or guilt of Captain Dreyfus, read these

Letters to his Wife

from beginning to end. There is that in them which makes every reader respect the man for his unwavering courage, and admire the husband for his manly affection and constant thought for his wife and family throughout four long years of solitary confinement. They cover a period from October, 1894, to March, 1898, and were written from day to day to his wife and family

From his Prison on Devil's Island

and elsewhere. They will be widely read in this country, for such documents give, as no legal reports can, the human side of a case that has aroused extraordinary comment all over the world. The book is bound in blue cloth. It is a Post 8vo volume of 254 pages. Price, \$1.00.

For Sale by all Booksellers

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers, New York & London

EARL & WILSON'S
LINEN
COLLARS & CUFFS

HARPER'S CATALOGUE
Illustrated and described, with the names of authors, will be sent free of charge.

That's All!

29 cm.

bill of lading when he served that way but in the time

MANUFACTURED BY
WILSON, BROS. & CO.
TUNING, VERMONT, U.S.A.

The phosphate flows that are used in the manufacture of fertilizers, glass and other products, and the mining used in the extraction of oil and gas are the main sources of phosphate. The phosphate is used in the manufacture of fertilizers, glass and other products, and the mining used in the extraction of oil and gas are the main sources of phosphate. The phosphate is used in the manufacture of fertilizers, glass and other products, and the mining used in the extraction of oil and gas are the main sources of phosphate.

For more on the Dharma and history of the program, individuals of the

ANCOB INITIATIONS
For details go to AncoB.com

G. F. KNEVELLY & SON, Inc.
N. Y., Hartford, Conn. 20 Pleasant St., W. Long Is.

LETTERS OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS HIS WIFE is a book worth reading. It not only gives new light on this most marvellous case, but it tells the character of a man who is to be a credit to his country and to his race. The letters are now first published in this country. Judge for yourself of the innocence or guilt of the man. Read these

ers to his Wife

ing to end. There is that is there
reader respect the man for his
admire the husband for his manly
thought for his wife and family
its of solitary confinement. The
October, 1804, to March, 1808, and
day to day to his wife and family

from his Prison
Devil's Island

They will be widely read in financial circles, give, as no legal system in a case that has aroused extraordinary interest in the world. The book is bound in cloth. Price \$1.00.

Sale by all Booksellers

ER & BROTHERS
New York & London

WILSON'S
NEZ
IS CUFFS
THE WORLD

HARPER'S CATALOG
A complete list of all the latest
fashions of men, and to see the
latest in men's clothing and
accessories.

LIMITED

SHORE LIMITED



HARPER'S WEEKLY

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Length: 100 to 120 cm in body and 130 cm in tail.
 Sex: Males are larger than females.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1920.

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair and views the target through a video camera. The target is a small object (e.g., a ball) that is suspended in the air. The subject's hand is positioned near the target. The video camera is positioned above the target and the subject's hand. The video camera is connected to a computer, which displays the video image of the target on a monitor. The subject's hand is positioned near the target. The video camera is positioned above the target and the subject's hand. The video camera is connected to a computer, which displays the video image of the target on a monitor.



- THE OPEN DOOR?

Digitized by Google

ER'S WEEKLY

FIFTY-FOUR PAGES)

CITY, AUGUST 5, 1899

A Copy—\$4 a Year, in Advance

Sent to the United States, Canada, and Mexico

May begin with any Number

BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS

K CITY: Franklin Square

45 Albemarle Street, W

Brenton's, 37 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris

Peace Conference

eting of the *Tar's* Peace Conference furnished us with a new illustration of power of public opinion. When advertising invitation of the young appeared, the world was at first in the author a dreamer, and his of the anomalies of sentimentalism, or, so often in the course of time be as. Later many shared cynics were that the *Tar*, honest enthusiasm, it be, was a puppet in the hands of *ATKIN* and the other able men who uses of Russia, and who had advised *tar* empire should give in its rivalry to therein an opportunity which of these able statesmen, they would yet, thereby leaving to Russia a free or wherever else she might see fit to conclusions.

ing of the motives which inspired or *Tar's* conviction to disarm in the future. The reasons that were operation were social and strong. The Europe and America have discussed are reached the conclusion that war is a sham, but that the burdens of preparation are detriments of civilization, and to the state and the individual. In the conference has formulated this conclusion that nothing practical has been lured looking to the actual disarmament military power, but it was not expected end of the movement would be attained. As *ASHKADEN WHITE* says of the conflict marks the first stage of abolition of a war? Doubtless the *Tar* himself rely as the most realistic and idealist mind in Europe the practical difficulty of the realization of his expressed operation. He set forth the end to be the end towards which our modern eye right to trend. He justified a more or perfect consummation may require a program of years, perhaps of a cen-

dence of the force and influence of public was clear to any one who was at the ring the work of ten days that produced the signing of the conference on the 15th of a atmosphere of the Hague was at first amazing. The Russian Catholics were because, in deference to Italy, the Pope invited. The Dutch of the capital were therefore desirable, because President was left out, the Transvaal being a rated state. The attitude of the co were diplomats who had been trained that the natural relations of states are suspicion, rivalry, and enmity, and that a dependence of domestic prosperity is operation against the encroachments of arms. As it was certain that the powers ad consent to disarmament, it seemed id that the conference would be a foolish one the convention, not a change came spirit of those diplomats reaching at who were to be members of the confer- The result at home had been based from

so remarkably that the news of policy and diplomacy were first selected, and then transformed into active agents for the accomplishment, to use the words of one of them, of "some little thing." *M. BOUTROUX*, the French minister at the Hague, was the first to discover that the matter had progressed beyond the prayer—morning stage. He was literally deluged with petitions from the women of France, and when he went to Paris for his final instructions he discovered that the present President of the republic was much influenced by these women, upon whose shoulders rest the industrial burden of the country, because the men have been conscripted into the army. Never was there seen such a sudden change in the political atmosphere. To colliers succeeded a warm enthusiasm, which was greatly increased by the arrival of the American and English delegations with their plans of general arbitration.

Even after the change in the sentiment of the conference began to be observable, it was thought the plans of arbitration were impossible. But the people at home thought otherwise, and their opinions and moods found expression not only in newspapers, but in letters and petitions. In the end, therefore, a plan was adopted, and a treaty has been drawn, which may or may not be signed by all the powers that were represented at the conference. It is not to be doubted, however, that it will be signed by the two whose delegations were the leading advocates of the principle.

Other steps were taken looking to the accomplishment of the general object of the *Tar's* invitation. A treaty was prepared looking and maintaining the laws and customs of war on land, while a convention against the employment of certain forms of projectiles was also submitted. The conference further expressed sympathy with the *Tar's* recommendation for disarmament, and substantial agreement with his argument as to the material and moral burden of present armaments. They also advised a further conference for the purpose of considering the revision and extension of the Geneva Convention, in other words, for the abolition of pillage at sea.

These are the principal outcomes of the *Tar's* conference, and they make it possibly one of the greatest of human agents that have ever existed for the advancement of civilization. His main purpose was to express the wish of the people, who, in our modern times, have the last word. Their ideal is peace, and the conference discovered this and uttered it. In view of this, it matters little whether the *Tar's* hope was a dream or the running device of disingenuous statesmen. The conference was not controlled by the *Tar* or *MOCKATOFF* or the Kaiser, but by the people, and especially by the people of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, before whose concentrated purpose *Tar's* and *Kaisers* are no thing.

At the meeting of the National Democratic Committee at Chicago it was evident that Mr. Bryan was in a conciliatory mood. He wants the support of the gold Democrats. But he and his party have them but been able to formulate only one definite policy—that after shall be counted free at the rate of 16 to 1. Mr. BRYAN talks of a war on trusts, but he cannot tell us what kind of a war he will wage or what he has resolved to do against "imperialism," but what will he do. He has no definite plan, and mere abandonment is not possible. On the only issue on which he is clear and definite the gold Democrats must be against him.

SIR WILFRID LAUBIER in a recent speech in the Dominion Parliament announced that the Canadian boundary dispute must be settled by war or arbitration; that compromise was inadvisable. This remark of the Canadian Premier must not be taken as a threat of war, but as a preparation for settlement. The dispute, at this moment, on Canadian have abandoned their claim for a line straight across the Lynn Canal, and have agreed that they will make no contention for the territory in which Dyea and Skagway are situated. They ask, or insist, however, that they shall have a right to the sea. The actual dispute may be seen from our map, which is published on another page, and on which are shown the boundary line as claimed by the United States, the original claim of Canada, and the boundary line which the Dominion is now willing to accept. There will be no war over this matter, and there will be no arbitration. There is, however, some food for reflection. The United States and Great Britain would have had no trouble whatever on

this boundary question but for Canada, and Canada has produced more than our cause for quarrel between this country and the Empire, which the self-restraint and real friendship of the two powers have prevented from degenerating into war. In power and privileges Canada is practically independent. In obligations she is a dependent of Great Britain. She is often forced to take as an attitude and offensive attitude in her dealings with her, must assume her quarrel, and most defend her. So far as the Empire is concerned, the present government, at least, always yields to the demands of the great enemy, even at serious risk to its honor. The action of Lord SALISBURY in the Berlin Peace negotiations with Secretary RAYNER furnishes the most notable instance of this. It is high time that Canada should be taught to respect the higher interests of the Empire in her dealings with this country. Great Britain is not going to war with us over Canada's quarrels, and therefore Sir WILFRID LAUBIER's statement that war is now even a remote possibility is not true.

THE last report of the Shakespeare Memorial Association of Stratford-on-Avon will be very interesting to Americans. It shows that of the 12,000 visitors to the memorial building last year one quarter came from this country. Notwithstanding this flood of pilgrims to the shrine of English-speaking pilgrims, the American window in Trinity Church, Shakespeare's burial place, remains unfinished, and as in our country as when Mr. BAYARD unveiled it several years ago. It is pathetically stated in a placard in the church that if every American visitor will give our dollar, the window will be completed in a short time. It is not a very great sum, and it is opportunity for an important work not being performed by the spare available in the treasury. The Englishmen who gave the window in the choir was able to do much better by SHAKESPEARE's burial place than the Americans can possibly do. Still, the cause is a worthy example of modern class, and ought to be completed. Contributions, however, lack, as contributions for like purposes always will after the first outbreak of enthusiasm is spent. Perhaps it would be best not to wait for the contributions of visiting Americans, the lack of which is a sore in the night, and leave by the noon train of the next day, seeing what they can through the narrow windows of a cash. Probably if they should remain longer, breathing the air of SHAKESPEARE's country, discerning the lack of "elemental" of the world, and the almost incredible and always charming foot paths that entwine the ecclesiastical houses, listening to the noise of the thrushes and larks and nightingales, they might be induced to go away without contributing their dollar to the completion of what our countrymen have begun, and which, in its present unfinished state, stands somewhat as a rebuke to American sincerity and generosity. But, as we have said, it is best not to wait for the tourists, but to raise and send on the money in advance of them.

THE guardians of the Fulton workhouse in London, have adopted a plan for the relief of the poor. They have decided to encourage themselves to the police authorities of this country. With the inmates of this London workhouse, in accordance with the general custom observed in poorhouses, have been classed simply according to age. Some of the men as it was decided to be divided into two groups, reference to their moral character, their behavior, or their previous habits. And now a still further step has been taken. Two comfortable and well-furnished wards—one for men and the other for women—have been provided for the "respectable" as the "aged and deserving poor," in other words, for those above thirty-five who have been reduced to such poverty that they become charges on the state through no fault of their own, but in the main, through the weakness and incapacity arising from old age. The other day these wards were opened, and about sixty men and as many women were taken from the association of the unworthy and vicious poor and made happy and comfortable for the rest of their days. Why should not the men and women who are old and who of the horrors of pauperism to a quieter mind in the prospect not only of living ease, but of associating for the remainder of life with the outcasts of the community. If the poor-law authorities of St. England, for example, would adopt the London or French plan, they would probably cause across fewer paupers in the future who per for military starvation to the poorhouse.



ATLANTIC AVENUE, WHERE A CAR WAS BLOWN UP, SERIOUSLY INJURING FOURTEEN PERSONS.



CENTRAL ARMOY, WHERE THE 4TH REGIMENT, O. N. G., IS QUARTERED



CARS HELD UP BY RIOTERS AT ONTARIO STREET AND EUCLID AVENUE



IN SQUARE, ONTARIO STREET—IMPROVED OMNIBUSES IN THE FOREGROUND



JOHN H. FARLEY,
Mayor of Cleveland.
Portrait by C. F. Hargrave.





WHERE THE 4th REGIMENT, U. S. A., IS QUARTERED



THE MARKET



JOHN W. HARRIS,
Mayor of Chicago.
[See Page 750.]



IN OUTLYING DISTRICTS
[See Page 750.]

Small text, likely a credit or note.



LOWER LAKE—RUINS OF MCCARTHY MORE'S CASTLE



MURKINS ABBEY



OLD WEIR BRIDGE



BRICKEN BRIDGE

THE HISTORIC LAKES OF KILLARNEY, RECENTLY PURCHASED BY AN AMERICAN, A. G. PECK
[See Page 750.]



ELIHU ROOT,
New Secretary of War—[See Page 750.]



LUIS DECELAN,
President of Santo Domingo—Associated July 26—[See Page 750.]



DRAFTING-ROOM OF GEORGE I. WATSON, GLASGOW



AT PAYNE'S YARDS.
BY ALFRED F. COLE, THE GLASGOW. THE GLASGOW, ALFRED F. COLE



JOHN I. THORNYCROFT,
Builder of fast Torpedo boats and of "Shamrock"



WILLIAM FIFE, JR.
Designer of "Shamrock."
Photo by David & Barclay



DESIGNER GEORGE I. WATSON AT HIS
DESK



ICE AND ENTRANCE, THORNYCROFT &
COMPANY'S WORKS



J. G. FAY & COMPANY'S YARDS—HEADQUARTERS OF DESIGNER F. J. G. SOPER



Because
 You're so close,
 There's no P.O. box
 From you but
 It's called
 The inside of my heart.
 Because
 Just a thought
 Now it's clearly seen
 The things you do
 Define the man
 The people you are.
 The people you are.

^a 675 mg/L; ^b 800 mg/L; ^c 900 mg/L; ^d 1000 mg/L.

TRONAL interest was given and scholars were on the scene the week by the appearance of *La Voce* in the following

long length of 74 42 feet is assigned. Aft-to-aft wheel spacing length is 24 900 ft.

we have $\|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} = 2\|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}$.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND WIFE STARTING FROM THE TRAIN ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Americanizing the Church in Cuba and Puerto Rico

A event of vital importance to the future of the recently conquered islands was the joint consecration, on Sunday, July 2, in the sacred cathedral of New Orleans, of Most Reverend Francisco de Paula Barnola, Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, and Right Reverend James Robert Blais, S. M., Bishop of Puerto Rico. The public Archbishop of New Orleans, Apostolic Delegate, Extraordinary to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and *charge d'affaires* of the Philippine Islands. The appointment of the bishops of Cuba and Puerto Rico was made by the Pope at the request of Archbishop Chapelle.

Bishop Blais, a native of New Orleans, and an American in the eve, received his primary and grammar school education in New Orleans. After completing his classical course in Northern colleges, he decided to enter the Society of Mary, one of the order is generally called the Marists. With this view he entered Jefferson College, Louisville, and subsequently studied in France and Ireland. He was ordained in 1885, and immediately returned to labor among his own people in Louisiana. He became President of Jefferson College in 1891, and in 1897, while in charge of the Chapter of the Holy Name of Mary, Algiers, New Orleans, he won the sympathy and gratitude of the people by his heroic conduct in the yellow fever epidemic. When Archbishop Chapelle was appointed apostolic delegate to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and *charge d'affaires* of the Philippine Islands, he was the first American to be named to this position. When Archbishop Chapelle was appointed apostolic delegate to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and *charge d'affaires* of the Philippine Islands, he was the first American to be named to this position.

All eyes are turned to the appointment of Archbishop Barnola to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the first American to be named to this position. When Archbishop Chapelle was appointed apostolic delegate to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and *charge d'affaires* of the Philippine Islands, he was the first American to be named to this position.

the office of Archbishop of Santiago and metropolitan of all Cuba, to which dignity he had been appointed by the Pope at the request of Archbishop Chapelle. After the ceremony Bishop Barnola returned to Santiago, vested with full powers to proceed with the reconstruction of the Church in the ever devastated island. He is considered essentially a man of the times, eminently fitted for this important period of the Church in Cuba. In November next Archbishop Chapelle will make his second official visit to Cuba and Puerto Rico. In this connection it may be noted with interest that he has resided in America ever since he was sixteen years of age. He was first stationed in Baltimore as secretary to Cardinal Gibbons, and later was appointed to St. Matthew's Church, Washington. Thence, some eight years ago, he was sent as coadjutor to Archbishop Sulistice, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, upon the death of Archbishop Sulistice he succeeded to the Santa Fe diocese. He came to New Orleans in February, 1898 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archbishop Janeway.

There is no mention of Mrs. McKinley's husband's name in the list of children attending the school, and the school is not open to all.

"Ratings," issued by the United States Milk Co., New York, are the basis of all milk prices. The milk is not to be sold for less than the price of the milk.

There is no mention of Mrs. McKinley's husband's name in the list of children attending the school, and the school is not open to all.

There is no mention of Mrs. McKinley's husband's name in the list of children attending the school, and the school is not open to all.

There is no mention of Mrs. McKinley's husband's name in the list of children attending the school, and the school is not open to all.

There is no mention of Mrs. McKinley's husband's name in the list of children attending the school, and the school is not open to all.

There is no mention of Mrs. McKinley's husband's name in the list of children attending the school, and the school is not open to all.

There is no mention of Mrs. McKinley's husband's name in the list of children attending the school, and the school is not open to all.

There is no mention of Mrs. McKinley's husband's name in the list of children attending the school, and the school is not open to all.

There is no mention of Mrs. McKinley's husband's name in the list of children attending the school, and the school is not open to all.

There is no mention of Mrs. McKinley's husband's name in the list of children attending the school, and the school is not open to all.

There is no mention of Mrs. McKinley's husband's name in the list of children attending the school, and the school is not open to all.

ADVERTISEMENTS

14,532 Feet Above the Sea

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Perfect American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent upon request.

American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Perfect American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent upon request.

American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

BOKER'S BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED

SCHMER

PIANOS Are the favorite of the Artist.

New York Warehouse, BOKER BUILDING, 170 6th Ave. Cor. 53d Street.

CAUTION: The highest quality pianos are not made in the United States.

THE "SCHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS

Change Your Occupation

Can you easily get a new occupation? Without loss of Present Salary?

We guarantee to make you a Millionaire in 30 days.

Write for the full particulars to the Editor of the "New York Times," New York City.

Be sure to get the full particulars to the Editor of the "New York Times," New York City.



MADE GAME OF

WALTER BAKER: "Gentle" stock, and yet, money!"
 JAMES H. MUIR: "No, you plot, of course me!"
 WALTER BAKER: "Well, I guess you've lost our pulber, all right!"

Ten Cents in stamps, just as soon as you can, for a trial box of this new pipe tobacco. You will tobacco and you will like the carved box. It is a brand new idea for all "cut down" pipe smokers. It fits the pocket.

"A slice to a pipet."

Don't go away this summer without it.



Tobacco satisfies experienced pipe smokers because it is real "pipe" tobacco, and is surprisingly acceptable to because it is really mellow and "cool" when smoked. **can know** all about it in a few days, if you will send us ten cents in stamps, with your name and address, as we will a full size box by return mail, and with it we will send an interesting practical illustrated talk about pipe smoking that will help you get more about out of your pipe. Please ask your own dealer for it or address opt. W. The American Tobacco Company, in Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Financial

ers f dit. Bills of Exchange bought and sold, Letter Transfers in Europe and South Africa, Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit, Letter Currencies.

Brothers & Co.,

105, No. 50 Wall Street,

MASKINS & SELLS,

Joseph Gillott's STEEL PENS. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889, AND THE GENUINE EXPOSITION AWARDS THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.



VOICE AND THE BEST RECORDING, BY ORATORY. The only one of its kind, and the only one of its kind.

Cold Bouillon and Consommé

made with

Armour Extract-BEEF

Has that rich, beefy flavor.

Is just the dish for LUNCHEON and TEA during warm weather.

Makes delicious SOUPS, SAUCES and BEEF TEA. Anyone can use it.

"CULINARY WRINKLES," new edition, by HELEN LEE HARRISON, Sent free to any address, tells HOW, WHEN and WHERE to use Extract of Beef.

Grocers and Druggists, Armour & Company, Chicago.

Walter Baker & Co.'s **BREAKFAST COCOA.**



It Perfect Food.

Pure, Refreshing, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LM.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., BOSTON, MA.

DREYFUS

"THE LETTERS OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS TO HIS WIFE" is a book worth reading. It not only gives new light on this most important political case, but it tells the character of a man who shows himself to be a credit to his country and his race. These letters are now first published in this country. If you would judge for yourself of the innocence or guilt of Captain Dreyfus, read these

Letters to his Wife

from beginning to end. There is that in them which makes every reader respect the man for his unwavering courage, and admire the husband for his quietly affection and constant thought for his wife and family throughout four long years of solitary confinement. They cover a period from December, 1894, to February, 1899, and were written from day to day to his wife and family

From his Prison on Devil's Island

and elsewhere. They will be widely read in this country, for such documents give, as no legal reports can, the human side of a case that has aroused extraordinary comment all over the world. The book is bound in blue cloth. It is a Post 8vo volume of 254 pages. Price, \$1.00.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY

For Sale by all Booksellers

HARPER & BROTHERS Publishers, New York and London

THIS BUSY WORLD. *By E. S. Martin*

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S orations narrative of the rise and persecution of the Ku Klux Klans has been the means of bringing a new sentiment into the experience of the London Daily Chronicle's reviewer. He says, "We have never before met such candour in print from one who was notoriously a bitter soldier." He thinks that no modest person could read Colonel Roosevelt's book without a gasp.

[illegible]

In this case the **WHEELS** is presented as an attractive picture of a Boocoolah who is neither a soldier, a Governor, nor a historian, but an unassuming domestic character who lives at Oyuter Bay, Long Island, rides a bicycle, and splits kindling wood and sails with the sea which rests upon his shoulder. There has never been much in print about this Boocoolah, and there need not be, for the picture speaks for itself.

It is to us very unusual for an American of wealth and social position to give up his privileges as an American citizen that the recent declaration of Mr. William Washburn Astor has called out an immense display of sympathy in the United States. Mr. Astor, who is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, has been a resident of the United States for many years. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and has been a resident of the United States for many years. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and has been a resident of the United States for many years. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and has been a resident of the United States for many years.

Good Germans have come in this country, made their fortunes here, and grew close to their old age and to their lives in the country of their birth. No doubt most of them have renewed their allegiance to the Emperor, but it has made no stir, especially since they have usually left their children behind them. The Austro, as every one knows, come from Germany, and it is worth noting that Mr. Walther Auer, in leaving us, has not returned to the old allegiance, but has become an Englishman. There is some significance in that, and it is worth considering whether desertions of persons of German stock in England, and the language and the history taught in the English schools and literature in America, for generations, do not respond more readily to the influence of London than to those of Berlin.

As for Mr. C., a student of his allegiance, he surprises us as one, and scarcely any one will be distressed by it. The eloquentness that have led to it are not really so unusual as they seem. He went to England to live four or five years, and the time he spent there was not unprofitable. Of European life he came to this country, his wish to better his condition. He thinks, apparently, that he knows it, and he proposes to stick to the flag under which his mind is now cast, and his dreams were cast. Without disparagement to anything British, most of us are of the opinion that he is not a very good example in discrimination and philosophy. Still, in giving an American highlight he had only done what American women do by acres and thousands. The wonder is that so very few American men have been devoted to situations that appeal so strongly to the fem-

[illegible]

THE newspapers report that the literary life-field in America, which of late years has been so easily monopolized by distinguished Harvard Exquisites, is to be invaded by one water by Mr. Howells. The old gods of letters, the papers say, and will admit to our great cities his ideas and theories about the novel, and dismiss other empires because of his profusion. We all know Mr. Howells. He does not wear his hair long, has a mustache, and will not sit upon his rice-trip in a papered room. He did not fight in the war with Spain, and he is not a member of the National Academy of Arts, and his pen is no blunderer that the contemporary record. But no American writer has more to say that is worth hearing about literature than he is, and some opinions no distinguished place in our republic of letters. If there is a harvest to be gathered in the literary hemisphere, this country, Mr. Howells ought to be the most to get it.

AFRICANS when they read the brazenly untheatrical statements of authority in which it so deflates the Emperor in *Idiotage*, often wonder how such a thing as Wilhelm II could have been so stupid. It is based on legal facts, and how much on personal assurance. The Berlin correspondent of the *London Times* wrote some light on this point in a letter dated July 12, 1918, in which he tells of the recent curious decision of the Emperor. He had been asked to sign a bill for the copyright, a socialist writer, criticised the last speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichstag in a way that displeased the Emperor. The court held that there were grounds for the speech in which the Emperor spoke in his own name, and that the Emperor was not bound by the German *Meinung*, and that there were other passages in which he merely expressed his personal views. To criticise the Emperor's official utterances the court held to be lawful, but it refused the editor's sentence of four years' imprisonment for having criticised the Emperor's personal views. The Emperor's personal views from criticism, and the editor was here known very well that "in the passages where the Emperor spoke of humiliation of workmen and of the abolition of privileges, his Majesty was merely the mouthpiece of the Reichstag."

The humor of this deviation will be apparent to the American reader, though it is not certain that it was fully appreciated by the Socialist editor. The deviation came up in connection with the article on the German situation, which the Times correspondent believes to be entirely new. That such a deviation could be made is due, he thinks, to the concentration of German intelligence upon military, internal, and scientific interests and to consequent neglect of the social and political aspects of their society. Matters will meet soon in that respect, he believes, and he looks for plain speaking when the autumn election of members of the Reichstag is resumed in November. The article is a translation of a German article in the "Friede und Freiheit" Blatt, which makes more stress upon the possibility of certain crises in connection with strikes and labor struggles. The Reichstag refused to read this article, and the Socialist editor, who is a member of it, came up again in November. By the terms of the German constitution the Emperor has to give assent to the legislative powers in the concerns of the German Empire; that is, in so far as he consents. The Reichstag and the Federal Council have to give their assent. The Emperor, in effect, rarely has any resolution enough to use it.

THE only regiment of volunteers from the Eastern end of the country which has fought and laid in the Philippines is the Tenth Pennsylvania, which received San Francisco, homebound bound on the transport *Seaton* on August 1. A great reception awaits the regiment in Philadelphia, where a large amount of money has been raised to give it a welcome, but its homecoming is overshadowed by the death of its commander, Colonel Alexander Lang Hewson. The *Seaton* entered San Francisco Harbor with her flag at half mast, and it was learned that Colonel Hewson died aboard of her on July 18, 1900, three

after the ship left Yokohama. His body was brought home.

Extolled Haverstick had commanded the Tenth Regiment for two years. His was born in 1843, went to the civil war in 1861 as a private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was a Captain when he was mustered out in 1866. He went into business in Pittsburgh but later became a farmer in Washington County. He became a Captain in the Tenth Regiment in 1867, and served with his company in that year in the Pleasant Plains riots. Two years later (February, 1869) he was chosen Colonel of the regiment, and was in command of it during a strike in the coke region in 1891. At the Pleasant Plains riots he was shot in the back by a man who was not a member of the company. He was subsequently after the strike, by Pittsboro James the soldier who was strung up by the slavers he calling for "three cheers for the man who shot Pick."

DANIEL GARRISON BENTON, of Philadelphia, who died on July 18, was well known to men of letters and to the public as a writer, an editor, and a resourceful man. He was born in 1827, was graduated at Yale, studied medicine, and served all through the civil war, first as surgeon, and later as assistant-director of military hospitals. After the war he settled in Philadelphia, and eventually became Professor of Pathology and Archaeology in the Academy of Natural Sciences, and Professor of American Archaeology and Legislation in the Federal city of Pennsylvania. As a pioneer in the field of American Indian studies he was accomplished, by years of labor, to become a recognized authority on the subject of the Indians and their culture. His many books and articles on the subject are important and valuable. The materials for further study which he gathered are of a value only to be appreciated by persons skilled in ethnology. His collection of books and manuscripts relating to the aboriginal languages of North America, and the Indian wars, not only adds to the University of Pennsylvania.

IT is reported that the Princes Trusts National has worked out the old age pension problem. It is so far as itself is concerned, it has decided to solve them, but it has not explained yet, but the understanding is that at seventy years of age retirement will be compulsory, and that employees who are not so old at that, but have served the company thirty years, will be entitled to the benefits of the fund if the committee in charge of it so report. Whether or not the pension fund will be constituted in part by the company, and whether it will be a fund which will be paid out if it will cost the company £800,000 a year to put the system into operation and make it effective. There is already an employees' relief fund in connection with the road. The pension and superannuation fund will also, interfere with that, but will be administered in harmony with it. The amount of pension to be paid will be determined by length of service and average wages received for the employee.

The Perogianis Railroad is in many particulars an exemplary corporation, whose lead is followed, and any conclusions which it arrives at in dealing with such a problem are sure to receive close attention from very many other important corporations. What that need regards as good management may be expected to excite imitation.

THUR is a student continuing on Harvard in favor of a three-year course in college. Professor C. L. Smith, at Harvard, expressed it the other day at the annual meeting of the American Philological Association in New York, when he argued, in a paper read before the association, that the student who enters college at sixteen or seventeen is at the time when he enters college at fourteen or fifteen, and had ample time after graduating to study a profession and be ready to practice it at twenty-one. Any inquirer may satisfy himself with very little reflection that the student who enters college at sixteen or eighteen from a good preparatory school has amassed about as much book-learning as was acquired by the bachelor of twenty-five five years ago. The preparatory schools here in the United States are now doing the work of the old professional schools, most of which are of comparatively recent origin, have not lengthened their courses, so that it takes from three to five years now to make a doctor or lawyer. The student who enters college at sixteen or eighteen, and enters college at seventeen or eighteen, in very apt to find his life pretty nearly half over before he is able to do much more than the work of the student of twenty years or even twenty-one by the practices of his profession. The student who enters college at sixteen or seventeen is afforded it, and a good many can afford it, and profit by it. For those who have less time and money to spend the three-year course is obviously attractive. Harvard permits students to graduate in three years, provided they have the minimum of work required for the four-year course.

THE news last week of the grave illness of Mr. Carl Schurz from pneumonia poisoning came almost simultaneously with the announcement that he was better and would recover. Very prompt medical attention and his own strong vitality seem to have saved his life. The honors that were paid to Mr. Schurz last March, on his seventieth birthday, and again in June when Columbia University made him an LL.D., attest how high a place he holds in public esteem. His illness excited wide concern, and the news of his improvement has been proportionately gratifying.



High Landmark, U. S. N.

the Navy's greatest honor. Admiral Dewey

THE ADMIRAL RECEIVING THE AMERICAN MINISTER ON THE "OLYMPIA"
DRAWN BY C. D. GRAVES FROM A PHOTOGRAPH



THE "OLYMPIA" AT COLIMBO, CEYLON, DRESSED IN HONOR
OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.



ADMIRAL DEWEY LANDING AT COLIMBO.

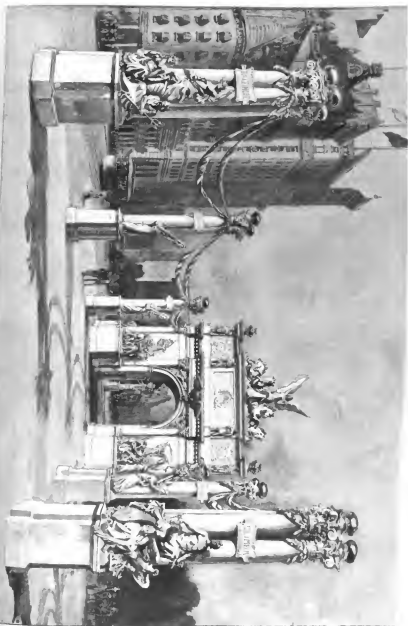


Mr. William C. Smith, Mr. Dewey, Mr. Dewey, Mr. Dewey

THE FIRST OFFICIAL CALLERS.



ADMIRAL DEWEY DISCOVERS A PHOTOGRAPHER
ACTED AN OFFICIAL VISIT.



HONORING ADMIRAL DEWEY—THE PROPOSED TRIUMPHAL ARCH AND COLONNADE AT MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

Plans for the proposed triumphal arch and colonnade at Madison Square, New York City, showing the arch and colonnade, and the proposed location of the arch and colonnade. (From the New York Herald Tribune.)



ADMIRAL DEWEY ON THE DECK OF THE "ALBATROSS".



THE LADIES WAITING AT THE DECK.



THEY BOARDS A PROCESSION AFTER AN OTHER THE
ING THE ROUTE.
RECEIVING.



GENERAL ALGER CONGRATULATING SECRETARY ROOT.—DRAWN BY CLIFFORD CARLTON FROM AN INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH.



SECRETARY-OF-WAR ROOT SEATED AT HIS DESK AFTER BEING SWORN IN.

Root's Installation

WASHINGTON, D. C.

IF ROOT, of New York, was installed as secretary of War, in place of Russell A. Alger, Michigan, yesterday, on Tuesday, August 1, such ceremonies are accompanied with one so uncommon, but the peculiar circumstance of Secretary Alger's retirement inspired less of the War Department with the idea of its favored helmsman with some homeliness. The retired had honored his successor to dinner with department. Meanwhile there had gathered off a group, including Secretaries Lodge and Assistant Secretary Wicks-John, Adjutant-General, and Judge Ciole of the Supreme Court of Columbia, as when had been assigned the aid of the oath of office by the new Secretary. The party passed, Secretary Alger leading, an interview, which was already well fixed. Standing next one corner of the entrance Ciole read the oath of office prepared by the aid of War, and Mr. Root made the appropriate answer. Ciole stepped forward with the pen, the new Secretary and delivered it to Mr. Judge Ciole executed the part on the written go with after Mr. Root had formally attached

his signature. The pen which figured in this part of the ceremony was issued by Ciole's desk needed of the War Department as a souvenir. The first person to congratulate the new Secretary was Judge Ciole, and the second, Mr. Alger, who said, with much feeling, as he shook the hand of his successor: "With all my heart I congratulate you and the administration. You will find around you here men who will help you in the arduous duties of your position. May God bless you and give you strength."

The other members of the cabinet present now offered their congratulations, and were followed by Assistant Secretary McKee-John, General Curtis, and Mr. Scribner. Mr. Alger then presented to Mr. Root his commission as Secretary, saying: "This instrument makes the loss of you identity and the restoration of mine. You become 'Mr. Secretary,' while I am made once more Mr. Alger, a sovereign citizen of the United States." Mr. Alger presented General Miles to Mr. Root.

After luncheon Mr. Root, accompanied by Mr. Mason, confidential clerk in the Secretary of War, formally returned the visits of the other cabinet officers. The next morning he made a brief tour of the department, calling on General Miles and several of the bureau chiefs, each of whom he conversed a short time on the special duties of his bureau, so as to get, on the afternoon expressed it to the writer, a closer view of the working of the great machine. He then signed himself at his desk, and attacked the routine business of his office as if he had filled it for eighteen months instead of so many hours.



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT ON A VACATION AT HIS CHATEAUFORT HOME. Photograph taken especially for HARPER'S WEEKLY by James Hutton. (See Page 255.)

AMATEUR SPORT

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE HARVARD-YALE MEETING

London, July 25, 1906.

THE international games this afternoon between Oxford and Cambridge and Yale and Harvard were more brilliant and exciting. They will go far towards giving Englishmen a better understanding of American athletics, and should be welcomed as such by all sportsmen in America. Yet, though defeated, the mealy beating and courage which the Americans showed in every contest were commendable and pitilessly, and inspired the best of our Britishers present. On all sides the

colours. Prior to the games they were both lowered, and during the afternoon, at the conclusion of each event, the winning colours were hoisted to the top of the mast as a signal to the spectators looking on.

In the broad jump the American and English customs vary, the former allowing an inch to each competitor, the latter allowing but four. A comparison was awarded by allowing each contestant five jumps. In the broad jump the Englishmen threw according to the English rules, which allow a three-foot circle, while the Americans throw from a seven-foot circle.

Frequently at four o'clock the broad-jumpers got to work, and it was seen at once that Vassall, the Oxford contestant, and Dally of Harvard were the best. The team of Cambridge and Howe of Harvard jumped 20 ft. 4 in. and 21 ft. 8 in. in their best performance. Vassall cleared 22 ft. 5 in. in his first trial, Dally doing 20 ft. 4 in. Their next jumps were 22 ft. 4 in. and 21 ft. 9 in., respectively. Again, upon the next trial, each bettered his previous performance—Dally doing 21 ft. 10 in., and Vassall 22 ft. 6 in. Dally then made a poor jump, but Vassall got off well, and doing beautifully, he landed just 22 ft. 10 in. from the take-off. He repeated the feat in this effort, and his final jump was therefore about 30 ft. 20 in. Dally, who came up to the take-off with a run and made a grand jump. For a moment some thought he had cleared a larger distance than Vassall had done, but the moment he landed he was about an inch and a half of his best American performance, the jump measuring 32 ft. 8 in.

A mighty cheer arose as the English flag was hoisted and the point I had been seeing by the American.

In the mean time the hammer-throwers were busy, and it was announced that Bink had thrown 127 ft. This surpassed the American record, although the event was closed, both Bink and Howe getting twenty applause for the latter's style with which they threw the missile.

The heavy shot was now finished up. Ed (Oxford) did the pole, Quacken (Harvard) was next, Thomas (Oxford) next, and Brown (Yale) on the outside. They got off a beautiful start. At fifty yards Brown was leading by 100 feet, with Quacken and Thomas separated by a scant six inches. In the last thirty-five yards both the latter men rushed forward, but Quacken was the faster and broke the take two feet in front of Thomas, with Brown a yard ast. Bink then moved forward enough, and was beaten six yards. It was a grand race, and the time—10 sec.—was provided with applause.

The Harvard shot and heavy American and English clubs getting the start and stripes as they flamed from the signal post.

The best shot of the same colors were named as by this time the hammer-throw had been decided—Bink (Harvard) getting far with 100 ft. 9 in., his colleague near, Brown, next with 102 ft. 9 in., while Greenwicks (Oxford) was third, with 100 ft. 2 in.

So far it was 3 to 1 in favor of the American collection. Now came the mile, and we had been expected the Englishmen present to flourish. For a moment Oxford was on the winning, closely followed by Boston (Cambridge). At the half of the mile were together, but it was seen that Spaulding and Smith of Yale were strong, while Boston (Oxford) was showing signs of distress. On the last one-third mile Boston hurried his lead, and finished first, thirty yards in front of Boston, who was twenty yards ahead of



William B. G., James B. G., and William B. G. in the mile race. The time was 4 min. 30 sec.

Spitzer, with Smith beaten off. The time by clock was 4 min. 32 sec. 3 min. 30 sec. and 4 min. 34 sec.

Almost immediately the hurdles were ready. Then came the race on foot, as in the English custom, but the hurdles were not customary, as in the general rule in England. The order of coming was Pikes (Oxford), Louison (Cambridge), Fox (Harvard), and Hall-well (Harvard). All got well away. Pikes led slightly at the first hurdle. At the second hurdle the positions were reversed. From there on Fox drove slowly ahead, and was a grand race by two yards from Tomlinson, with Pikes and Hall-well close up. The time: 23 sec., 28 in



"GLENCAIRN HILL." Canadian Defender of Seven-o'clock Challenge Cup for Quarter-mile.

English record, although it is hardly likely that it will be allowed, because of the hurdles having been used. The quality of the performance can be appreciated when it is stated that Glencairn, the fourth man, must have done 10 sec. This shows the excellence of the course. Compared with the French 100-yard race 120 yards course, the race at Quacken Club must be at least two-thirds second faster.

This race was then looked upon as the deciding event of the day. When the time was given we had the American and American enthusiasm was tremendous, and American present felt the day was won. The Harvard club resounded from several quarters, but shouting enough, not a Yale yell was to be heard, and indeed during the whole afternoon, no one heard the famous Yale shout. The Harvard men were so numerous and so strong. The Harvard men were so numerous and so strong that Yale's silence did not seem unnoticed by either the American or English present.

The games were now looked upon as settled, for Burke was of course to win the half, then the high jump, and very probably the quarter-mile quarter-to-beat the happy American present.

But the result of the half-mile sprint astonished throughout the American camp. Francis (Oxford) made the pace, with the Cambridge man, Graham at its back, followed by Adams (Yale) and Burke (Harvard). The first quarter was run in the order in 24 sec., Burke slowly showing signs of distress. On the far stretch, Graham and Adams fought for the lead. It was a grand struggle, but the Englishman proved the stronger, and outdistanced the far faster 200 yards from home. Five yards in advance, Graham following Adams, with Burke twelve yards back. Those who knew Burke's great driving powers expected him now to make his effort. For a moment he did show up, and cried "Barrie! Barrie!" was heard, but he could not show the pace, and Graham gradually increased his lead, while Burke passed Adams. Graham finished strongly twenty yards in front of Burke, with Adams eleven yards back. Burke stopped just before he reached the finishing point. The time—4 min. 37 sec.—was fast. Burke had not been well during the work, which accounts for his poor showing. Adams then well, but Graham was still strong, and was his down.

Then came the English flag, fluted in the breeze, and the crowd stood it high. No all was enthusiastic, for the half had daily upon every one's calculations.

The high jump was granted the American, and the three miles to the Englishmen, thus leaving the quarter-mile to the deciding event.

How of Harvard jumped up to experience in the high, and won it 5 ft. His style was a splendid. A defect of Oxford made a grand flight, and got second with a leap of 5 ft. 11 in. Both of Harvard being about 4 ft. 10 in. Peter Tomlinson of Cambridge could not clear a greater height than 4 ft. 6 in.

Comment was intense as the quarter-mile race to the mark. Peter Yale had the pole, Holmes (Oxford) next, Bonfield (Yale) next, and Duxon (Cambridge) the outside. It was a curious sprint for the race, 120 yards away. Bonfield and Holmes seemed to regulate the pace close up. Division five yards back, and apparently ready to hold the hitting pace. On the upper straight, Holmes and Bonfield were in the lead, and were being only by inches while Duxon crept up, and with his long, powerful stride became a factor in the race. Around the turn, twenty yards from the finish, Bonfield



Two Back Mages. Harvard.

100-YARD WINNING CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLE SCULL.

with was expressed that these contests should be made annual, and on this expression of opinion was warmly concurred in by the officials of the English universities, it may be brought about.

Just one week ago the Americans landed on these shores, after a good voyage. All the men were in good spirits, and the weather which greeted them was most American-like in character. The men showed out bright and warm, and the air was clear. So it remained the entire week, in the great satisfaction of the Yale and Harvard athletes. All expressed themselves as untroubled by the climate, and the great heat in international athletics was thus fortunately averted.

When the day of the match arrived and this grand American venture continued, high hopes were entertained that good results would be made in all the events. By four o'clock, when the games commenced, the entire track four-thirds of a mile in circumference was surrounded by an immense throng, and all the grand stands were filled. The scene was beautiful, for the grounds had been recently decorated, and from a social point of view the attendance was brilliant in the extreme. Regularly was represented in the person of the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York, whose belt, erected near the finish and decorated in the national colors, contained also, among others, Kaiserin and Mrs. Curzon and Lord and Lady Curzon.

The American colors were well represented, and could be seen everywhere. One flag stand was reserved for them, and flags of several colors were to be seen. Of course the Harvard and Yale colors pre-dominant, but Paterson, Perry, Bink, and Columbia flags were also in evidence.

Arrangements were perfect, and everything went off on time without any serious incident.

The English system of scoring was employed—viz., that winners also counted, and seconds were to be considered only in case of a tie.

The track was in perfect condition, and it was a revelation to all the American present. The surface is of the finest cinder, and the grade of race had been taken in its preparation. A pot had been dug for the high jump, which took place in the middle of the field, where the center for the jumper themselves were in southern corner of the ground.

Near the center of the field two flag-staffs were planted, one bearing the English and the other the American



ENTERING STRAIGHT OF THE 100-YARD RACE—FOUR-MILE RACE—FOUR-MILE RACE.



FINISH OF THE 100-YARD RACE—QUINLAN JUST PASSING THOMAS.



AT THE EIGHTH HURDLE—FOX LEADING.

made his effort, and drew away from Hoffman, who was beaten. But Davison soon strode along, and getting even forty five yards from home, he finished with a sure note of speed, and won by five yards from Boardman in 48½ sec. with Fisher six yards back. Davison ran a very game race, and showed a restless judgment. He finished strong, and is undoubtedly the best quarter miler in Great Britain and one of the best in the world.

The score stood now 4 to 4, and some, granting the three miles to the Englishmen, left the grounds. They were sorry afterwards, for this race proved one of the most exciting of the day, and it was not until the very last lap that Englishmen could tell the day was won.

Against Weckman (Cambridge) and Whitworth and Smith (Oxford), Palmer, Yale, and Foster and Clarke (Harvard) contended. Smith went out to make the pace. All were well up at the end of the first mile, run in 4 min. 58 sec. On the fifth, just Foster had a cramp, and fell upon the track. At the two-mile mark, which was followed in 10 min. 38 sec. by Weckman, Palmer, and Whitworth, Foster was again in the lead. Palmer surprised even by his speed and endurance, and it was then that he had a good stroke at Smith's throat. With some men, however, this

When he awoke, he found that the British had been victorious. He was now a dual to the death because the representatives of Cambridge and Yale, and the victory of the day they were celebrating. As the British were celebrating, the officers were heard as Palmer passed the Canadian and drew a sword and obtained the lead, which Palmer soon wrested from him again. The point was now telling on the scene. As the British were celebrating, the officers were heard as Palmer passed the Canadian and drew a sword and obtained the lead, which Palmer soon wrested from him again. The point was now telling on the scene. As the British were celebrating, the officers were heard as Palmer passed the Canadian and drew a sword and obtained the lead, which Palmer soon wrested from him again. The point was now telling on the scene.

The London Victoria Military Band then played "God Save the Queen," and the greatest international meeting in record was over and a subject for discussion.

[illegible]

Another surprise to the unthinking Americans will be the times of the Englishmen. In the majority of events they bettered their previous performances. The English sailors held their games in the water and early a.m., and the improvement in the conditions accounts for their better results.

the management of the teams driving the frames. Mr. C. N. Jenkins must be congratulated for in this particular the American was outperformed. The work of the second string team is the hell, the only and the worst work of the day. The English and the English victorias in these events. With few exceptions, Englishmen cannot be called pretty drivers, but they have an immense amount of stamina. The very old of the English team were in the best of shape and have certainly scored in two of them. But the English never took the same along in great style, and the American team was in the best of shape. The English took the same in all three events. They made the Americans out, and although finishing very close themselves, they managed in each case to stay the day.

CONTESTS for the Newscanhian one-star International Challenge cup were destined, in Canadian waters, to be uneventful. Last year the Canadian club had a week's advantage of the absence in the trials governing the sailing for this cup of any class specifically declaring to sail the catamaran is positively and universally banned from all sporting classes—and put forth at the afterthought that a double-hulled boat, which the Royal St. Lawrence Club permitted itself, despite protests from the American club members.

This year—last week—with two wings of the needed

...allowing to allow an entirely proper protest that sought exactly a fair race and no favor.

Either sportsmanship or knowledge of yacht racing rules and traditions seem distinctly lacking in this Montreal yacht club. To acknowledge deficiency, however, the recent exhibition is chargeable, the result is equally unconvincing as to the merits of the competing boats, and deeply regrettable in so far as it concerns sportsmanly interference between the yachtsmen of the United States and those of England's American colony.

[illegible][illegible]

The course for today's race was set southwest by south from the Upper Belmont Light, two miles in diameter. On the course of the contestants 100 ft. from the shore the course was set and did not wind west, the ship having by this time headed southwesterly. The course was west, Mr. Post, the representative of the New England Yacht Club, and Mr. Post, the representative of the Yachting Committee, were in the boat. On being told that the course was slightly east of a mile and a half a verbal protest was made by the Massachusetts representative. A second protest being withdrawn on account of wind stress for maneuvering around the windward shore, the setting Committee decided to set the course as it was. The Yachting Committee's protest was set aside by Mr. Post. The committee then changed the starting line toward the Point Light and proceeded to lay the course out and a half mile to Point Light.

The preparturient ewe is shown at 3.30 a.m. when the first grass was at 3, and the starting gun at 3.30. The Gloucester crossed the line at 3.34.18. Commentator did not visit the line. Subsequently Mr. Ford, accompanied by Mr. Cross, came on board the committee boat and reported to the chairman of the Stirling Committee that after the first gun the Gloucester had been provided with her counterbalance in milliseconds for the line.

Perhaps there is no more remarkable passage in the history of sport than that a club defending an international trophy should in place the challenger at disadvantage (1) by placing the starting line among shoals, where of course the local fishermen enjoyed unassumed advantage, (2) refusing to sail over a "race" in which the challenger, by reason of grounding on these same shoals, had not even started.

If this is Confucian idea of spontaneity, those lessons from the mother-in-law cannot come too soon.

From the mother-to-child class came two sons.

NUTHING as disappointing as this national reading could have happened, for the two books this year were quite similar in form, *Chomsky* having the faster flow, and very evenly matched as to speed. By official measurement the racing length of *Chomsky* is 19,925, that of *Obituary* III 19,785 feet, the final being 39 feet. The total surface of *Chomsky* is 648 feet, that of *Obituary* III 698, the area of the latter's free triangle containing 30 more square feet than that of the *Snowdrift*, which representative (a detail their measurements are—

[illegible]

In the contests for the Newmarket Cup, in which British-American yacht clubs have been before this year represented, their boats made from the designs of George H. Duggan, have shown superior speed to those from the United States in comparatively heavy weather, though being decidedly inferior in light weather. This year, however, there was complete reversal.

While both were faster on all points of sailing than any of the competitors that have hitherto raced for the trophy, the difference between the two boats was

At the first race of the series—which were to be decided by the best three-out-of-five—with a good sailing breeze (westerly) and a moderate sea, *Conqueror* won by 2 mls 12 in, over a four-mile course, laid to Windward (two sails set) and *Albatross* (one sail set). The second race was also sailed. In the second—over a triangular course of 5 or 6 miles (each leg being one mile and a third), sailed over three times—in a good sailing breeze and a somewhat choppy sea, *Conqueror* again won. The third race was sailed in light air and smooth water, and *Gloucester III*, by 2 mls 6 in. The fourth, *Gloucester III* also won, by 2 mls 10 in. In 5-6 mile weather conditions that ranged from light to strong, sailing to all points of compass to almost dead calm, the *Conqueror* was the victor in all five races, with no unsatisfactory disclosures—the air was light, though carrying a fair sailing breeze, and the sea smooth to glassy calm, conditions decidedly favoring *Gloucester III* rather than

On points of sailing *Gloucester* showed emphatic superiority on the wind outposting and outbaiting her rival, her gunnery to windward, whenever a fair breeze was sailing, being indeed notable, in running from *Gloucester III* home as distinctly greater speed—explained by the fact that her spinners exceeded in area that of *Gloucester's* by about sixty square feet. Moreover Mr Duggan could not but be struck by the fact that *Gloucester III* was so much faster on the wind. In rough water the colonial boat indeed outbaited her opponent considerably. Both boats were cleverly handled but *Gloucester III's* crew were much the smarter, and Mr Duggan's calculations at the tiller and in the steering box of his boat was nothing short of master-

[illegible]

Wally, deeply regretting the unceremonious attitude of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club Regatta Committee, the next period, and eventually being that rap back to the United States. The Wally Boat Yacht Club of St. Paul made the claim which recently sent the speedy *Wally* to Montreal for a race with *Demeter* and now Boston—has already challenged for the Newswatch Cup. It is a tribute to American sportsmanship to say that despite the disappointment and the dissimulation of that "Real race," the Newswatch Club representatives accepted the Committee's decision without murmur, and as gentlemen and yachtsmen.

COLUMBIAN'S "teasing up" has progressed slowly since her first trial races with *Zeppelin* & *Stoutland* at Looe, and at Looe, too, and in the latter an accident on a rather short beach, which interrupted two other trials, and, in the case of *Columbian*, ought with water lark to have been serious indeed. The breaking of *Columbian*'s most serious, we are happy to hear, in any way irreparable defect in the most itself, and the same one will be outstepped as soon as it is required. This is to be accomplished by setting in two sections of new plates at the point where the most defect is.

The construction of this hollow steel mass is very simple, and apparently very strong. Briefly, it is built of steel plates each twelve feet wide, bent as-needed and started to bear steel uprights that form the concrete structural basin. The plates are flush one to the other, but the uprights on the inside dip from one plate section to the next, and thus the whole is bound firmly together.

The most plausible theory of the cause of the recent accident assumes the post spreader to have been weakened through corrosion with an arm of the derrick when the steel mast was being first stepped. The fact that the post spreader was injured in the stepping of the mast, and that its subsequent breaking was followed almost by the doubling of the mast, in the now famous accident

The *Delaware* *Playboy* *News* ran off No report last

sounds provided convincing illustration of the wide and varied attitudes evoked in the evaluation of the modernising society from sleep. Reminding us the automatic nature created by the speed of *Tokaido* half a dozen years ago it is difficult to conceive of others following as soon, and revealing even more marked superiority on all points of sailing. Yet *Dokus* and *Tokaido* half as better over its self-conceit bearing—and *Pinkas*, we have good reason to believe, is even far inferior at least faster in that direction!

The cruise of the New York Yacht Club this week, followed by the Astor cup and other races off Newport (Aug 18-24) will furnish really the best opportunity yet afforded to thoroughly test the relative sailing qualities of the '86 and the '89 defenses. No doubt Columbia has considerably more speed than she has yet disclosed in her races with *Thetis*.

WHEN it comes time for choosing the all-American golf team of ten to meet all Canada in the annual international match, there will be very few of last year's names on the '99 list. Thus far the play of this season averages much higher than of any previous year, the form that in '98 put a player among the first ten will now hardly place him in the third ten. Harrison,

Douglas Macdonald, Travis Holt, Lindegaard, Lynch, Thedy, Tuler, Hopley, seem at present most satisfied in the house, and of these only three—Harriman, Macdonald, and

"THE GOLFIGIDE."—BY VAN TASSEL

SUTHERS.—ILLUSTRATED.—16MO, CLOTH, ORNAMENTAL, \$1.00. — HARPER & BROTHERS



FINISH OF THE THREE-MILE RUN.



THE ROYAL STAND.



VASSALL JUMPING.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE ROYAL PARTY.



MIDWAY IN THE QUARTER-BOARDMAN AND HOLLENS STRUGGLING FOR LEAD.



NEARING FINISH OF 100-YARD DASH—THOMAS LEADING.



GRAHAM WINNING HALF-MILE RUN.



HUNTER WINNING ONE-MILE RUN.



We are talking to the people

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "COLOMBIA" SETTING BOOM ABOARD—[SEE PAGE 200]

BY HIS SON JEREMY PAUNCEFOOT, G.C.B.

THE official announcement was made at the end of July that Sir Julian Pauncefote, Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, would be elevated to the post. In the comments suggested to the press, both of American and English prominence was given to the fact that Sir Julian was the head of the British delegation to the Peace Con-

forerunner of *The Hague*, and that, owing largely to his influence, the event of the conference has been a civilizing force. It is hardly justice that this great and long-sustaining tradition of the conference should have been passing largely unnoted. The certain degree of spontaneity is added to this reference, no doubt, still, there is no justice in the assumption that a prestige is awarded at certain points in a career such as the Dulans', that it can stimulate a recognition of global public service.

On April 2, 2000, Dr. Dulans was appointed to the Eames Extraordinary and Minister Presidential to the Eames Extraordinary, four years later, when Congress rolled up on the transition, that he was appointed to the Eames Extraordinary in Washington, more attractive and respectful than an

was a senior officer of the higher court, he became *Archbishop of Eastern Province* and *Metropolitan* after. At that time he was the 1st metropolitans of Sri Lanka and he was elected to the high office by such distinction. In 1972 he was retired to the hut at the Inner Temple, and a little later became private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1980 he was appointed Attorney General of Hong Kong, eight years later he was transferred to the Lord of India as Chief Justice. He was knighted in 1964 and awarded to American in England and metropolitans in Sri Lanka. He was knighted in 1964 and awarded to American in England and metropolitans in Sri Lanka. He was knighted in 1964 and awarded to American in England and metropolitans in Sri Lanka.

² Similarly, $k = 1$ corresponds to the case of a single...

EDWIN M. SHAW,
Elected by the Republicans for
Governor of Iowa.



President of the International Youth
& Youth Companies, see Page 561



Head of the newly formed cattle drive


$$\text{with } \Gamma_{\text{out}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \ln \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_{\text{in}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \ln \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)$$



THE EXODUS FROM NEWPORT NEWS CAUSED BY THE YELLOW-FEVER OUTBREAK.—DRAWN BY F. L. MOSE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

How Fever at mpton Roads

ON the afternoon of the 26th of July, Surgeon General Wm. of the United States Navy Hospital Service, in conversation with a friend, talked with great satisfaction to the fact that there was not a case of yellow fever anywhere in this country. The repeated emphatic assurance between the two on ground that our more intimate relations with a fellow world power got getting a touch of the cooling breeze. Three weeks later the anxiety at Mutter Hospital Service was called into full swing by an epidemic which seemed to have got a quarter of a mile from the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, far from a health resort for persons from the Eastern States.

News of this outbreak was the Soldiers' Home at a Virginia, containing about 2500 inmates. It is up of an old castle, entered the home only in July, to take a short rest, but soon applied at the for medical advice, and informed the officer in but he had recently come from Santiago, in Cuba, may remember, located at a Northern port, and was on his way to San Francisco, for the purpose of entering the Pacific. Not much was thought of him the time, as his complaint seemed to be merely fever and fever. After receiving treatment he died. On the 11th and 22nd of the month several of the home, who were ordinarily not sent home, died during the night with cold and high fever followed, until there were many more apparently from the same disease. On the 26th one died, his skin still turning color in color. Then at presence of the military from Newport were to attend their every one. The first among a danger fever, but when another died with a violent outbreak were held on both, which did not die of the disease in yellow fever, immediately the discovery of the fever had been prevented the free mingling of the inmates of the with persons outside, especially in the neighborhood of Norfolk. This plan caused the separation of the inmates in settlements on the edge of a camp and from all visitors, houses, and there if the return were in the habit of going for drink and treatment. A few who had families, (1) then sent to Norfolk and lived with them, giving them for their needs. The families, in turn, the move to Hampton. A further road running (2) from Norfolk to Newport News carried a safe of passengers back and forth whenever the was free and clear through the heat of the fever-infected district. The conditions for a period of a week, if it could ever obtain a sufficient force, in the future were more favorable.

On account of the announcement, and the number

of cases under treatment when it was made combined to create a feeling of panic among the residents of the Point Comfort. Of permanent residents there are always found, it is estimated that in winter, but there was a considerable contingent of transient visitors at the Hotel in Chesapeake, and at the Hotel in Norfolk, and when those persons discovered the situation, and realized its seriousness by the quarantine provisions adopted almost without notice, there was a busy packing of quacks and cash for the summer dock, which included several of the daily facilities for the dock. The boats were closed at once and the help discharged. In Newport News a like alarm prevented, and every train for several hours was crowded with fugitives, and a few of whom were too badly alarmed to carry away with them all the comforts they actually needed for travel. Norfolk suffered its share of the fright, and four thousand persons are said to have quitted the city within two days. Quarantine measures of the most rigid sort were adopted, cutting off communication with Newport News, Hampton, and Old Point Comfort. One adventurous party from Norfolk, which set out to rescue and bring its friends from the neighborhood of Hampton after midnight, were discovered by a tug doing quarantine duty, and compelled to spend the night, with much suffering in their little open boat on the water, and then were subjected to the most critical scrutiny before being allowed to land at Norfolk again. A few such instances, which were speedily moved around, had the effect of dampening the ardor of other persons tempted to break the quarantine rules.

The Sunday afternoon, August 6, Surgeon General Wyman informed the writer that his latest reports showed a total of forty cases and eleven deaths at Hampton, and that, though experience had made him cautious, he felt strong hope that the disease was now under control and practically stamped out.

The Boycott in Cleveland

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE OF "HARPER'S WEEKLY"

101 CLEVELAND, OHIO, AUGUST 6.

A BOYCOTT that is general in its operations and complete in its enforcement is the central feature of Cleveland life today, and has been so for some time. This boycott is well known against the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company, and is the outcome of the strike of the employees of that company.

Cleveland is essentially a manufacturing city. This means that the majority of the people are working men. The union sentiment prevails in laboring circles. The laboring wings of the union employees of the street car company therefore fell in the rear of a strike already well disposed to sympathize. Working men generally, and the retail merchants of all classes joined in the boycott with little hesitancy. Persons who were not inclined to participate in the boycott were sent to Coventry. No such movement takes place in the case of the boycotted companies, or in the persons who patronize the cars or on non-union men. An employee against

of spending has been established by the boycotters, and persons are on the outlook at all hours of the day and night to detect persons who ride on the cars. If a man or woman is seen to alight from a car, he is followed home by a spy, and all the neighbors in the vicinity are informed of the fact and advised not to sell goods to the person spotted under the penalty of being boycotted themselves. (Genuine sympathy for the strikers coupled with fear of the possible loss of trade, and if they do not join in the boycotting, his result in the boycott being to give up to the present time.)

Herbert E. Murray, a dealer in a large downtown jobbing house, patronized by boycotted men, with the result that since his first ride he has been unable to get out of the neighborhood of his residence. Two nights ago Mr. Murray strolled down the street several blocks from his home into a district where he thought he was safe. Entering a cafe, he seated himself and ordered something to drink. The waiter looked at him without saying, and did not come back. Murray passed back and forth continuously, and to avoid of him Mr. Murray called, but no attention was paid to him. Eventually the head waiter asked him to leave, and informed him that, because of the boycott he could not be served. Mr. Murray protested, went out, and sought another drinking place, with the same result. On the following day Mr. Murray ordered a case of beer from a brewery, and it was delivered. Within an hour a report of the brewery arrived and asked for the case of beer, offering not only to refund the price paid, but double the money. He said, in explanation, that the beer had been delivered under a misapprehension, and the company would dare not to be boycotted again.

On another occasion Mr. Murray stopped in the hotel shop of Louis Scheraga, 822 Quincy Street. Scheraga refused to allow Murray to be served in the shop.

Mr. Murray's experience in buying groceries was later put in the first order of the grocery man and a lot of home from whom his family had long purchased. How a boycott, the seat is an order to a large downtown grocery house, which declined to deliver the goods, and said that as an especial favor they would sell to Murray if he would send some one to the store. (Murray is not there by sending to the city. A close acquaintance of Murray's children needed slight notice. The retailer who usually did the Murray's shopping refused to do the work unless paid four times his usual price. Murray's father, who trades with him, was in great of pleasure for his boys. An attempt was made to deliver in three days, without success, and Murray refused to sell, and Murray senior sent a bill to the plant.)

William Nibbel, a grocer, whose place of business is located on the west side of Central Park, declined to sell to every merchant on the south side of the city.

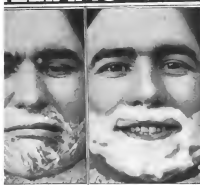
"When a person who has been boycotted comes to buy and wants to make a purchase," and Mr. Nibbel refused to sell. I simply advance the price of all goods. I usually trade the price of very little, and the person that has come in here that has been boycotted has made purchases at my advanced prices."

GEORGE P. ROBERTS



RUIN "NEW YORK," AFTER A COLLISION WITH THE U.S. LIFEBOAT "DOLPHIN" IN THE EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP



He looked when he used a substitute for soap, which has almost wiped upon him.

This is his appearance when he had again procured the "Old Reliable" Williams' Shaving Soap.

DO NOT be persuaded to buy something represented to be "just as good as" AMF SHAVING SOAP, and a little cheaper. The dealer may make money, but you'll be sad. Instead of the Big, Thick, CREAMY Lather, a SCOTCHED, REFRESHED, VELVETY FEELING of the face, that after shaving with WILLIAMS' SOAP, the shaven are that you'll get one that, lively, quick-drying lather that dulls the razor and leaves your face red and smarting, if nothing worse.

DO NOT PAY to take chances on SHAVING SOAP, 99 out of every 100 men will tell you that Williams' are the ONLY PERFECT shaving soaps.

Williams' Shaving Soaps are used by all first-class barbers, and are sold everywhere.

our Shaving Stick, 25 cts. Luxurious Shaving Tablet, 25 cts.
or Yankee Shaving Soap, 10 cts. Williams' Glycerinated Tar Soap, 15 cts.
or Shaving Soap (Barber's), a round cake, 1 lb., 40 cts. Expensive also
a Tablet. Trial tubes for pocket stumps. By mail if your dealer does not supply you.

THE J. E. WILLIAMS CO., GREENSBORO, CONN.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

CASHIERS



procured with a
SMITH & WILSON
Shaver for his
safety alone
SMITH & WILSON
Barbers have
a reputation to
maintain
SMITH &
WILSON
115 Broadway Street,
Springfield, Mass.
Manufactured for a monopoly.



Harper's New Portrait Catalogue
thoroughly revised and classified, will be sent
by mail to any address on receipt of ten cents.



Six Hundred COPIES A DAY

"The Letters of Captain Dreyfus to his Wife" is attracting profound attention everywhere. It has been published only a fortnight, and now over 600 copies are being sold a day. It is directly on the famous trial which is to be held this month at Rennes, France.

DREYFUS

If you would judge for yourself of the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus, read these letters which he wrote to his wife from prison. They cover the period between December, 1894, and March, 1899. They give, as no legal report can, the human side of this case, which has aroused extraordinary comment all over the world.

Price \$1 00

TWO EDITIONS IN TWO WEEKS
Third Nearly Ready

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers, New York and London

The Bridgeport Colliery Disaster

LEFT in half a century has there happened in Connecticut a disaster attended with so great loss of life as that caused by the tragedy occurred near Bridgeport, July, August 6. The Northern Railway Company had recently voted an extension of its line to the west, which was opened for traffic at day. About six miles north of Bridgeport is a station known as a, originally one of those wide, so strange structures in the New and Middle States, but which were destroyed when the railroad built, and is now but a bed of mud, spanned by a high trestle a four hundred feet long and three or four on Sunday afternoon a car filled with residents of Bridgeport and nearby places came there to a slight incline just as the bridge was reached, and after doing this the locomotive was let go full speed. About ten feet from the south end of the bridge the train broke. Those near by say the hanging ropes of the passenger cars were suddenly hoisted, there was a roar of a great fear for a moment, and there, as the car slipped off the bridge, a series of agonizing cries. As the car fell it turned and the heavy wheels crashed up the 5000 feet, crushing and maiming of the passengers, and not only there in the sad and a great responsibility for the disaster has not yet been fixed. The men apparently failed to stop the power and apply the brake, and it is said that the bridge was badly constructed of iron.



WILLIAM WALDOF ASTOR—[See Page 522.]

The Mount Desert Horror

THE Maine Central Railroad made arrangements to run four excursion trains to Bar Harbor on August 6, to take people from the interior to see the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron. The ferry boat *Sagadahoc*, which had been sent to Mount Desert from Bar Harbor, could carry but one third of the excursionists. This fact becoming known, the crowd surged forward to board the boat. The guards who had been stationed at points to see that the crowd moved in an orderly manner were swept rapidly aside by the people already on the pier, while hundreds were crowded in upon the scene. At this time a report similar to that of an explosion rent the air, and the people who had gained the decks of the *Sagadahoc* saw the pier port in the middle, and the people upon it sink into the water. It was some minutes before the panic-stricken onlookers could make any attempt at saving those that were struggling in the water, but finally they began to crawl, and by using landing stages, planks, barrels, and other available objects that would float, succeeded in saving many lives. Two high piers cannot be located upon those rocky islets who suddenly became a life-saving body, which, after pulling those who had been fighting for life, were half dead, proceeded with the work of resuscitation, as there were no doctors present. When the doctors finally arrived there was a scene of great activity at the hotel, and many were brought around in short order. The work of recovering the drowned was done by a government diver, who performed his task in three hours.



AN INTERESTING INVALID



CARRYING SHORE A MAN TOO WEAK TO WALK



A CONVALESCENT.



RED CROSS AND STATE REPRESENTATIVES WELCOMING THE SICK SOLDIERS.

HOME, SWEET HOME!—THE RETURN OF THE U. S. HOSPITAL-SHIP "RELIEF" FROM MANILA. [See Page 512.]



THE EXPEDITION TO MORONG.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF MORONG.

ome Again

THE United States hospital ship *Relief* arrived in San Francisco on the morning of August 2. Her voyage from Manila, which place she left June 22, was made in easy stages, so that every possible advantage could be given to the wounded of Luzon. Ships were at every available port, and the men who with safety he moved were taken ashore over sterns. The vessel remained four at Nagasaki, and then left for Yokohama, the celebrated Independence day.

But the guns hailed the day of the glimmer, and all day long, until late into the hours of all day long, gayly decorated in blue and blue, chariot and chiller on.

Boats of music were playing about and, cheering up the weary and worn soldiers, soldiers could do. It was a day that will long in the memories of the *Relief's* passengers. And when night came there were fireworks, as of which had never before been seen in art of the world. The lights were placed and there was not a glow in the entire city. The American and English flags with staffs crossed were displayed in fire, and an new Goddess of Liberty came out in the night, and was visible for miles.

Stayed Yokohama lasted a week. Prince Henry, son, brother of Emperor William, made several in the hospital ship. One creation he made speech of her, and pronounced her the finest and complete vessel of the kind he had ever seen. *Relief* arrived at Honolulu on the 23d of July, and the ship was in port the city



THE ARMY GUNBOAT "HANDLA" ON LAGUNA DE BAY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY LIEUTENANT C. F. O'KEEFE, U. S. V.
[See Page 303.]

was pulled in holiday attire. Flags hoisted to the breeze from every house-top and window, the streets were strewn with the stars and stripes. Hundreds of men and women went out to the *Relief* in decorated craft, bearing fruit and flowers to the patients.

The run from Honolulu to San Francisco was made in little over seven days. The *Relief* entered port in a

dense fog, shortly after two o'clock on Wednesday morning, August 2. The government surgeon General McDowell went out to the hospital-ship with army officers, ladies of the Red Cross, and a few relatives of those on board. Small launches bearing newspaper men were at the side of the *Relief*. Then came the big *Albatross* from Los Angeles, the Harbor Commissioners to the harbor reporters of the metropolitan journals. The band was a sampler of people, most of them relatives or friends of the soldiers. A band of music played incessantly, inspiring the spirits of the *Relief's* passengers to a wonderful degree.

And lastly came the steamer *Farlow*, which was to carry the sick and wounded soldiers to the hospital at the Presidio. A gang-plank was stretched from the main-deck of the *Relief* to the upper deck of the *Farlow*, over which the very sick were carried in stretchers. There were not more than twenty of these in all. For very many of the 250 patients, with the exception of two, had been taken on board in a scurrier at Manila, but the voyage across the Pacific had wrought a wonderful change. While the transfer was being made the band on the *Farlow* played lively airs, and kept this up all the way to the Presidio wharf. As the *Farlow's* lines were made fast, the band suddenly dropped from "A Hot Time in the Old Town" to "Home Sweet Home." The change acted like magic on the soldiers. Where all had been full and motion, there fell the stillness of the grave. These brave

boys who had stormed beaches with glad yells, who had faced danger with reckless intrepidity, who had stood pain without a whimper, gazed at one another through half-closed eyes, and the lamps that now in their throats prevented expression. The city must wait over the landed men, and every minute was taken to add to their inquiries. J. K. Johnston.



TROLLEY-CAR DERAILER AT BRIDGEFORD, CONNECTICUT, AUGUST 18.—[See Page 313.]



BREAKING OF THE HAINE CENTRAL R. R. FERRY, MAINE.—[See Page 313.]

The Plans for the Twelfth Census

ALTHOUGH the summer population has been going heavily on in Washington for a great publishing enterprise, which will be launched promptly on the first day of the following June. The results of the undertaking will begin to appear in the first of the following year. The publisher is the government; the publisher will be designated as the Twelfth Census of the United States.

The twelfth census will differ in several particulars from any of the preceding ones. It will be conducted on a larger scale, there are more people to be enumerated. It will embrace a greater area; for the first time the inhabitants of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico are to be included in the count. Moreover, the coming census will be the first in which all the work of counting and comparing statistics is to be done by mechanical means. Electric tabulating machines will be introduced for this purpose toward the close of the eleventh census, but in the coming enumeration they will be used upon entirely.

The census organization necessary in order successfully to carry the great work on undertaking as this may be appreciated when one reflects upon the labor involved in counting twenty-five millions of anything—a task that would require one man's additional energies for twelve hours a day during more than a year and a half. In the case of the census the labor is multiplied by the complexity that the twenty-five million are human beings, consisting each of whom a dozen facts must be recorded, and that they are scattered over some four million square miles of the earth's surface.

The task of taking the census will require altogether the services of more than forty thousand persons. They will be separated into two main divisions: the field forces, and the headquarters staff in Washington.

The former will include by far the greater number—nearly forty thousand, all told. These will be the enumerators, who will gather the required information from all parts of the country, and the superintendent is in charge of this branch of the work. The data thus collected will be compiled and prepared for publication by a staff of three thousand clerks in the central office.

Basically speaking, there will be one enumerator for each township throughout the country, or in the cities, one for each ward. The enumerators will be local residents appointed by the Director of the Census, on the recommendation of some influential person, usually the Congressman from the district. The superintendent will have charge of divisions generally the same in limits as the Congressional districts. In the case of the larger cities, however, there will be but one superintendent to each city, although his territory may include several Congressional districts. In Massachusetts, where an efficient census bureau exists under the direction of the State authorities, there will be a single superintendent.

The enumerators are expected to start on their rounds on June 1, 1910. They will be supplied beforehand with portfolios containing blank schedules on which to enter the names of each person in their districts, together with the information provided for by law. Most of them are complete; their tasks within a few days, and will receive from \$30 to \$150 for their services, according to the amount of work involved. As soon as the schedules are completed and retimed, under the direction of the district superintendents, they will be forwarded to Washington.

Here is where the work of getting the census data into tabular and electric form will be done, and here is where the tabulating machinery will come into play. These machines, by the way, are the invention of a former census employee, Mr. Herman Holmberg. They were designed with a special view to use in the census, although they have proved valuable for other statistical work.

By this system the statistics concerning each person will appear on a separate punched card. About a twenty-five million of these cards will be required, therefore, to compile all the data collected for the census.

The cards are numbered to correspond with the numbers opposite the names in the schedules. They contain two hundred and eighty-eight apertures, of which in an abbreviation representing some fact within the range of the census enumeration. They are punched by means

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

THE CARD FOR INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS.

of a machine something like a typewriter in appearance, which has on its key board a reproduction of all the symbols on the cards.

In recording the statistics a clerk reads from the schedule the information entered opposite a certain name to an operator seated at the key-board of the punching-machine. With a single pressure this punching machine can be opened as fast as an ordinary typewriter. Experience has shown that the average number of records that

a complicated system of electric wiring connecting these indicators with the operating apparatus.

It is in the machine of this machine to read the various facts recorded on the punched cards. To do this the punched cards are slipped into the machine beneath a set of electric contacts, mounted on spiral springs. The rotation of these contacts opens and closes the circuit. Whenever there are punch holes the needles pass through and slip into a cup of mercury placed beneath. An electric circuit is thus completed, which moves up the indicator on the connected dial one point and records the particular fact indicated by each punch hole. The totals are always in view on the indicators, and are copied off on slips at the end of each run.

The old plan of computing these statistics was by a tedious system of hand adding. It may be readily believed that, with the increasing amount of labor involved in each succeeding census, this would become an interminable task. The improvement effected by the substitution of an automatic process in this work is judged by the fact that one machine does the labor of twenty clerks under the old system. Each machine is capable of disposing of five thousand cards per day. About one hundred and fifty of them will be required to keep up with the clerks at work with the punching machines.

Not only is the system of mechanical computation more rapid than that of hand adding, but it is more accurate. If one of the dials—say that of age—is not punched, the electric plunger will not register, and the automatic bell at the side of the machine which announces the completion of the record will not ring. It is, then, a comparatively easy matter to go back and supply the missing information. Under the hand-tallying system it was almost impossible to discover a mistake.

The statistics computed by the machines will be copied on record slips and turned over to another force of one thousand clerks, whose business will be to make up tables and prepare copy for the printers.

In the eleventh census seven years elapsed before the final volume of the official report—based on population—was published in 1905. In the census of 1910 the last volume was published in 1909. By the act of Congress providing for the coming enumeration it was stipulated that the four principal reports—on population, mortality, agriculture, and manufactures—must be ready for publication on July 1, 1910. Director Merriam and his assistants expect to accomplish this feat without difficulty, and they will be greatly aided in doing so by the use of the automatic tabulating machines.

The Director of the twelfth census is Mr. William R. Merriam, an Assistant Director of the census of 1900. At the census of 1900 he was in charge of the counting enumeration. It was stipulated that the principal reports—on population, mortality, agriculture, and manufactures—must be ready for publication on July 1, 1910. Director Merriam and his assistants expect to accomplish this feat without difficulty, and they will be greatly aided in doing so by the use of the automatic tabulating machines.



FREDERICK H. WISER,
Assistant Director.

one clerk can transfer from the schedules to the cards is now handled per day. It is the location of the Census Bureau to put one thousand clerks at work with these machines as soon as the returns are in, so that this branch of the work should be completed in about a limited days.

For in the punching machine the record cards go to the electric tabulating machine, which is even more accurate. In form it is something like an optical plane. In the face of the upper part of the box set is a number of indicator dials, each one devoted to some one set of facts comprehended in the census. Inside the machine is a



TABULATING RECORDS.



ELECTRICAL TABULATING-MACHINE.



THE PUNCHING-MACHINE.

most Davis and Ward this week at Newport for the right to challenge Ware and Hobbs, the present National champions. The struggle should be close, though the chances appear to be in favor of Davis and Ward, with the Western, as well as with the National team.

TOURNAMENT has been especially notable and significant, as attested by the presence of a few of the first-class players of several past ages. The comparisons afforded between their game and the game of today it may be said, without hesitation, that the standard of American play has been advanced fully twenty-five per cent. within half a dozen years. The difference between the exhibition on brilliancy and skill, especially in 30-2 could not today be a one set in four from the kind of game Whitman is showing, while the play which gave H. W. Stinson the championship on 30-8 could scarcely to-day win an inter-scholastic tournament. And, by the way, it had the heretofore Newport entries

No better illustration of the pace at which the game has improved could be provided than the showing of D. F. Davis against W. A. Leonard. A couple of years ago Davis probably could not have won half a dozen games in these nets. These seasons he has defeated Leonard once.

and at the other meeting played him a losing three-set match (13-10, 5-6, 6-3). So it is not that Larroca's game has deteriorated in the last two years—though his mediocre periods do seem to come more frequently than formerly—but Darrin's game and Warr's game, and the game of Whitman and Rosie Wright, and of all the other coming players, suggest more thorough understanding of the principles of tennis and more masterful execution.

In a word, the game of these younger men shows the maturing grasp of principle and the preponderance of the Englishman's sense to the brilliancy of stroke for which the older players are famous. The younger players are faster, and harder to read, and more aggressive in attack.

— Introduction —

POWERED BY CUMMINS



A NECESSARY REQUEST.

"Now, look here, Maria; the next time we go buggy riding, and you feel like making you had a beautiful carriage, you please do your wisest as the horse can't hear you. He's altogether too accomodating."

The Instalment Policy
issued by
THE PRUDENTIAL

Positively Guarantees an annual income to your beneficiary, either for a designated number of years or for life, as may be arranged when taking out the policy.

BY THIS MODERN FORM
OF LIFE INSURANCE

you avoid the possible danger of unwise investment of the proceeds of your life insurance and assure your family of the protection which it was your object to furnish them.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY OF AMERICA

JOHN F. BRIDGES, President.
Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.



financial

Letters
of
Credit.

Letters of Exchange bought and sold. A large branch in Europe and North Africa. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit. Letter-press made.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
Bankers, No. 80 Wall Street.

HASKINS & SELL,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Joseph Gillott's
STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889,
AND THE LONDON EXPOSITION, 1903.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.



313.25000 + \$25.00 BICYCLE
\$1.00 + \$2.00 BICYCLE

Six Trains Daily for Chicago—NEW YORK CENTRAL.

ARMOUR & COMPANY, CHICAGO.

Walter Baker & Co.'s
**BREAKFAST
COCOA.**



A Perfect Food.
Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd.

Established 1760.
DORCHESTER, MASS.

Established 1823.

**WILSON
WHISKEY.**

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLERY CO.
Baltimore, Md.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Riverside" watch movement is jeweled throughout with rubies and sapphires.

For sale by all jewelers.

A NOTABLE BOOK

The War with Spain

By the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE

Senator Lodge has already established his reputation as an historian of the first rank, and his "History of the War with Spain" is without doubt the least prejudiced and most authoritative which has yet been written. It is profusely illustrated by Ziegbaum, Christy, Remington, Chapman, and Thibstrup.

Illustrated. Price \$2 50

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York & London



REV. SIMON JOHN MCPHERSON, D.D.
New Head Master, Lawrenceville School.



CHARLES J. STILLÉ, LL.D.,
President University of Pennsylvania 1886-1890.
Died August 11.—Photo by Gutchenst.



JUAN ISIDRO JIMENEZ,
San Domingo Revolutionary.—[See Page 833.]

University of Marburg, in a region of low salary; and here it was that his largeness of the appliances of the best that was made to utilize the position of the best of the famous which formerly was treated. Here also his method of analysis was developed. In 1846 he took a prominent part in the meeting of the British Association held at Glasgow; in the following year he received the Bursar's battery; three years later he investigated meteoric phenomena in Italy; and in 1847 gave his attention to the system of Ireland. The University of Berlin called him in 1851, but Hirschberg secured him in 1852. He remained as an invited officer of the university in the beautiful Neuhagen Valley until the last, an ideal situation, both for his work and for that refreshing enjoyment of it which, beyond all question, vitiated his studies. He collaborated with Kieckhefer, professor of physics at Heidelberg, he secured two triumphant conclusions his earlier experiments in chemical analysis by means of the spectra. He was made associate of the French Academy of Sciences in 1860; his name was known and honored throughout the world; but his greatest happiness was found in the appreciation of the student body and teaching body, who made the anniversary of events in his career the occasion for enthusiastic demonstrations of affection.

Second Presbyterian Church, becoming in that period the chief denominational body in the city.
Dr. McPherson was Princeton's second choice for president in 1890, and this last year was mentioned as the suc-



ROBERT W. E. VON HUNKEN
Died August 10.

corner of Dr. John Hall, of New York. He has also received other definite calls to prominent educational institutions of the country. Princeton elected him a trustee several years ago, and at the Nequequeemorial gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. T. DEAN SWIFT

Lawrenceville School's New Head Master

IN view of the difficulty many of the colleges have had in securing new heads, it is quite noteworthy that Lawrenceville has succeeded in securing in so short a time such an eminently worthy one as Dr. Simon John McPherson, of Chicago. Dr. McPherson's fitness for educational work has long been marked, and his connection with the ethical and educational movement in Chicago have been as important as those along religious lines. Dr. McPherson was born in New York State in 1828, was educated at Princeton and at the Princeton Theological Seminary, after which he spent some time abroad and at Harvard University. Dr. McCook occupied the Simon J. McPherson was his fourth pupil. After a pastorate of three years at East Orange he was called to Chicago, where he has labored for seventeen years in the

Dreyfus on Trial

BY JULIAN RALPH
INTRODUCTORY

THE pulse of a fevered nation beats hottest here at Rennes. To this vast capital of the Bretons, the most picturesque of all Frenchmen, the intense excitement surrounding the "affaire Dreyfus" has been transferred. Parisians who breathe some of the same famous sun of the day are crowding the hotels, the usually quiet cafes and concert saloons here with the bulk of journalists from every corner of the world, and more newspapers, telegrams, and letters come here in one day than have arrived at this place in any previous six months. The programme of life is to be up at half past five o'clock in the morning to witness the company of the street between the military prison and the Lycée by the gendarmes, and then to look between their fences and see Dreyfus led from one building to the other—a distance of thirty yards. To witness this from a window during two minutes a photographer paid several pounds this morning. The next entertainment is found in the rowdy and boisterous hall of the Lycée, where Dreyfus sits facing a row of independent officers—his judges. After that but one daily event remains—the departure of Madame Dreyfus to visit her husband—in the company of a guard and with a escort between herself and Captain Dreyfus.

Through the eyes of one hundred and fifty journalists the world saw Captain Dreyfus for the first time this morning. He is below the average stature, but well built, though spare. He is round shouldered, and is dressed in his former uniform, but without a sword. He is as tall as to be almost yellow, wears black rimmed glasses before his blue eyes, and his face carries a slight dark moustache, though his hair is almost white. His head is neatly shaved; but his face, though framed by the rules, is rather sharp and keenness is in every angle, cold, and guarded. He is distinctly unsympathetic by nature and has a metallic stare, but in pronouncing his sentence today he faced the audience, and few believed that his appearance and confidence were at all consistent with guilt.
(Mr. Dreyfus is meeting the Dreyfus trial for the first time, and his future will follow in rapid succession, accompanied by thousands of material.—Bureau.)



SENDING RELIEF TO PUERTO RICO—THE DEPARTURE OF THE U. S. ARMY TRANSPORT "MCPHERSON," LOADED WITH PROVISIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS, AUGUST 16.



CROWDS WATCHING THE YACHTS FROM THE ENPLANADE, COWES.



STARTING THE SOLLENT ONE-DESIGN CLASS FROM NEAR FRONT OF CLUB-HOUSE AUGUST 3.

YACHT-RACING IN ENGLAND—REGATTA WEEK AT COWES.

DRAWN BY CARLTON T. CHAPMAN, SPECIAL ARTIST FOR "HARPER'S WEEKLY."

*American Cham-
ber of England*

THE foremost outsider of England, and perhaps of the world, is an American, not a true, legal American, yet any little is heard of him in our own country, except in an occasional newsy splash when he wins some big event, the "Diamond Beetle," or the "Wing-

30 years Benjamin Hunting Howell, of York City, has been the acknowledged confidant of the Times, and is today master of the Great Britain, having secured it in a Whiglike manner for the rest of the year. For the last two years he is the "Diamond Seal," and he also is record for the Review. Three years well as broken by Ten Eyck, also and by, in a way, in record time, and after this race that the very unfortunate was as to the slender standing of Ten Eyck, none of the objectionable race found at the present time has one friend to have another chance at his former lot, so he feels that he has improved.

It has been a tradition of London for a long time that the graduates of Cambridge University, after their first year, stay where his graduation ceremony and London manager for his father's company. He commenced working in England, but it was not until June 1983, that he had his first race with Trinity Hall (Cambridge), and won the "Bread of the Bitter" (a name year) entered in the Cambridge University and the Cambridge University Challenge Cup. In this year, the Howell turned in about eight of the best of his career, and in 1984, he won the first of his career, and he told us that he started that he captured three times in his work. In 1986 and 1987 he scored in the "martyr" discipline, and, in 1988, he

[illegible]

is in twenty-four years old, and stands 6 ft. 4 in. stocking feet. He has an enormous sweep, and rowing his fastest is even to be scarcely exerting him- self. He is slow to take the water at the start, and invariably is well behind during the first part of a race, but he possesses wonderful finishing power, and a strong hip throw is always his finishing move to win.



BENJAMIN HUNTING HOWELL, OF NEW YORK.

Anatrol Champion Single Sculler of England

Photograph by Judith F. J. Arlt/Schull

Puerto Rico's Disaster

ACCIDENT BY AN EYE-WITNESS

CHATTING on the porch of a pleasant Puerto Rican home at Guayama, my host drew my attention to the eastern sky—a brilliant deep blue, bordered with horizontal lines of cloud pink with the rays of the setting sun. "We will have a hurricane at dawn,"

He remarked, "I said that I slept well during storms. He smiled an inexpressible smile, saying, "We shall see," presently adding, "As you are going to the telegraph office, ask if the notice has arrived."

The San Juan Weather Bureau received the notice by cable from the island of Honolulu at two o'clock, August 7, fifteen hours in advance of the hurricane. Immediate warning was sent to all parts of the island and telegraph stations in the interior. Thus timely notice enabled those in the country to coasts probably saved many lives in the eastern part of the island. Unfortunately, however, it seems to have failed to reach Ponce, Mayaguez, and the west, and thus the hurricane struck a people unprepared.

In the morning something seemed to fill up the house. It had been securely bolted the night before, but the tremendous air pressure, gradually increasing, seemed to search every loop-hole, and jets of air and water streamed in at every crevice.

Finally the roof "went away." After two and a half hours of bombardment, the storm drew off, and a silver-on-silver hail of twenty minutes followed. This hail was the passage of the storm centre. The theoretical hurricane came rear-ends in a direction opposite to the hands of a watch, around a central vortex of low barometric pressure. As Gungahra, during the hail, the barometer stood at 27.80 inches, or 2.8 inches below the normal. At the

same time the barometers of the Weather Bureau in San Juan in the proximity of the storm were recording a velocity of 85 miles an hour. This huge storm seemed to have been deflected slightly from its westerward course by the mountain range of the island to the westward, as far as Ponce, and then broke over the range northward, struck Arribo, and so went out to sea.

The features of the ruins were similar in country and town. First a torn roof scattered over rugged floors for hundreds of yards and this was followed by a partial collapse and crushing down of the house structure. Good masonry and the hard woods used in construction also account for saving money from at this stage of the process.

The recurrent frosts, the complete reversal of the direction of the wind, operated to complete the destruction. Add to this a slight earthquake as at Guyana, and an inundation as at Ponce and Arroyo, and throughout the country the torrential rains which usually follow a hurricane.

[illegible]

"the world is to come." These are the words of a 64-year-old physician practicing in Ponce who barely ekes out his life. He says, "The crack on the street—screaming babies of men and cattle—the outpouring of emotions, the degrading front row—acted for me



"PRIN"
Sir Thomas Lipton's Steam Yacht, which accompanied "Starbuck," as
toward her part of the way across the ocean.—(See Page 318.)

...cause a terrible epidemic among the residents, as

hundreds of homeless country people flocking to the city for work is to "crase" in another sense. The grove of the day before now is broken in as though swept by wind. On closer examination along the road to the *capangas* in Canguçu, the trees stand as if severed, with not the vestige of a leaf. The coffee branches are scribbled of their half-life because their tops are lost, and it is feared that before the trees spread the bushes will die. If planning was necessary, and coffee planners are facing a threat

As if there were not enough, the trade conditions for the products of the European and Cuban markets are the failure to grant commercial exemption to the Soviet country to store up large quantities of goods, both at ports and on the platforms of the docks as they are turned. The Russian fleet, for the most part, is not allowed to call at Cuban ports. In short, the story is equally gloomy. Half of the supplies now destined for, and even if the giving name is trusted, it cannot be relied. Surely all of the statistics are meaningless for these very reasons. The economic situation of the Soviet Union and trade conditions are completely ruined since only the prompt measures can stop the loss. The Cuban and United States markets are the great markets for the Soviet Union. The stocks have fallen but they are later and are being raised, the merchants are unable to make any on credit to the small business farmers, as

prominent Puerto Rican said, in a letter written to the *Saturday Evening Post*, July 28.

Individual citizens in the island in the same way were not automatically reacting before full of ignorance of the issues (Figure 1) but demonstrated when re-approaching such a situation they have learned for as long as there that they can work.

Researchers are clear that the people may any time now and take what they have no means to buy, if such interest.

WALLACE SCOTTIAN Post

Ad Astra

ATTEMPT the highest! Nobler far
To suicide rating as a star,
Than, by a glow-worm lantern led,
To follow in another's tread.



SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S "SHAMPOOK" IN NEW YORK HARBOR

the English Yacht which is to contest with "Calcutta" for the "America's" Cup. At anchor driving her sails the morning of her arrival, August 21. Time as course, 14 days, 24 hours, 35 minutes.—(See Page 345.)

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN

"A Modern History of a Modern War"

[illegible]

brought almost entirely within the tropics—have a charm and delight to the picture that are seldom observed in inland scenes. The peculiar blue of the deep-sea water, the varied and wonderful greens of the foliage, the dainty tints of the anemones, the exquisite beauties of both verdure and water, have been painted in colors by masters of the art. The marine life is so admirably and so gorgeously depicted, that it is almost impossible to find fault with any of my other history. The fact that this history has not been hastily prepared induces the public that it will be accurate and authoritative. And for this reason it will appeal to the better class of readers throughout the world. The temptations to rush into the market with a partial acquaintance, has been enlarged and strict statement, refined

Senly, J. A. Cahill, William A. Jacobs, C. McKnight Smith, Thomas H. Dewey, J. C. and F. Lee Mears, A. Newell, J. C. O'Connell, J. F. D. Miller, Pauline M. Miller, C. W. Wherry, J. C. Freeman, J. F. Bass, Stuart King Davis, Hughson Howell, John Fox, Jr., Arthur Houghton, Ben. John Barrett, Frederick Paxson, Harold Martin, Sydney Brooks, Clyde D. H. Hunt, Arthur Dutton, George Houston Jones, Robert Gordon Butler, and Henry Starr Richardson.

The work begins with a review of the history of three centuries of Spanish adverse real oppression. The story of the persecution of the natives is graphically illustrated by the work of the missionaries, the work of the De Brys, Ponce de Leon, and other early explorers.

The rebellions which Cuba has made against her mother country during the present century, and the different filibustering expeditions undertaken by citizens of the United States, are described in a remarkably interesting narrative. As to the history of the events of 1900, it may be said that no more complete or more attractive his-

The history is the combined work of five best special correspondents in the world. It includes the official reports of all commanding officers, as well as a narrative of striking incidents and dealing with women in the war. The writers who have contributed chapters on this hot subject are Mrs. John A. Logan, Clara Barton, Elizabeth M. Clark, Anna Wheeler, Alice Wootton Gray Whitcomb, Margaret Hanson Welch, and Fern Gilbey.

The advantages of having the history in parts should not be overlooked, as this plan

[illegible]

ARTISTS OF THE PHILIPPINES



PIKING UP A SPANISH

Among the artists who have contributed to the making of this great literary work are: R. F. Zayas, Frederico Torrens, T. de Tholozan, Harry Fenn, W. A. Sayers, H. Sutherland, Carlton T. Cameron, W. L. Swearing, Childe Hassam, T. Hart Muller, F. C. Yolen, Max P. Klepper, Comandante C. Saldaña, E. M. Arles, James Earle, A. S. Soder, S. H.

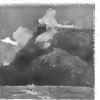
hardly be possible to include the Philippine ethnologies.

The pictures are, of course, one of the greatest features of the work, and they are represented by any way drawings ever published. They comprise full page colored plates, several hand-colored new maps, and a number of smaller, sometimes, captioned copies of old paintings and engravings, scores of views of battle-ships in action, and pictures of all men who were prominent in the war.

The history is, therefore, as complete as it could possibly be, and the work is unquestionably the best. The very fact that it contains hundreds of full page illustrations the size of the advertising page will give some conception of the scope of the work.

As the work is sold only by subscription, subscribers will have an opportunity to examine it on the spot. It is so well written that even the most ignorant reader of the history is certain to have a lasting value. Children are now being taken to it in home volumes as well as in

*Sold Only by Subscription. For Further Information address
Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 331 Pearl Street, New York City*

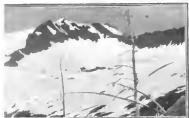




ON THE SUMMIT OF SAHALE



MOUNT SAHALE—UPPER BASIN.



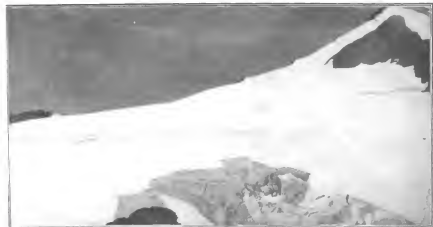
UPPER BORSSEHOK BASIN.



ON THE LOWER SNOW FIELDS.



SNOW SLOPE ON SAHALE, WHERE DR. YOUNG FELL.



The Mountain

THE SNOWY SLOPE OF SAHALE

CLIMBING THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS—THE ANNUAL OUTING OF THE MAZAMA CLUB.

PHOTOGRAPHS CONTRIBUTED BY EDWARD S. CURTIS.—[See Page 153.]

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLERS CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

A better Cocktail at home than is served over any bar in the World.

THE CLUB = COCKTAILS

MANHATTAN, MARTINI,
WHISKY, HOLLAND GIN,
TOM GIN, VERMOUTH and YOK.

We guarantee these Cocktails to be made of a select quality pure and well measured liquors and the mixing equal to the best served in any bar and hot in the world. Being recommended to accurate proportions, they will always be found of uniform quality. Customers are sure that if you can find one of the more material and proper for the use which is made from the better.

Try our YOK. Cocktail made without any preservatives—dry and delicious. For sale on the Dining and Buffet Cars of the principal railroads of the U. S.

AVOID IMITATIONS.
For sale in all Drugstores and Smokers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & CO., Sole Props.,
39 Broadway, N. Y., Hartford, Conn. 20 Piccadilly, W. London, Eng.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S YAWL "METEOR" WINNING THE TOWN CUP
REGATTA, AUGUST 3, 1890
DRAWN BY CARLOS T. CHAPMAN, MARINE ARTIST FOR "HARPER'S WEEKLY."

Locomobile

THE LATEST AND BEST
HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

Contains all improvements for an ideal and practical
mode of business vehicle.

\$600.00

DELIVERY IN THIRTY DAYS.

Now \$100.00 in advance, balance on delivery. No cash
paid at delivery. No interest, simple to operate.
No repairs, no trouble, no delay, no loss of time.
In operation, the Locomobile is simple and
easy to use. The engine, which is very light, is
placed in the front, and is connected to the
wheels by a chain drive. It is very easy to start and
stop, and is very reliable. It is a very good
mode of transport, and is very cheap.

RELIABILITY
SAFETY
COMFORT
SIMPLICITY
SPEED
LOW COST

THE "Locomobile" COMPANY
OF AMERICA.
11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A Notable Book



By the Hon.
HENRY CABOT LODGE

The War with Spain

Senator Lodge has already established his reputation as an historian of the first rank, and his "History of the War with Spain" is without doubt the least prejudiced and most authoritative which has yet been written. It is profusely illustrated by Zogbaum, Christy, Remington, Chapman, and De Thulstrup.

Illustrated. Price \$2 50

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers, New York and London

If you are open to conviction, let us send you one box of fifty

BETWEEN THE ACTS LITTLE CIGARS

to smoke—when you want a short smoke and haven't time for a long one. They are real cigars, but small ones.

They cost so little—only 10c. for 10—that you can try them as well as not. They are for sale anywhere, or we will deliver 50 at your office, club or home for 50 cents.

The American Tobacco Co.,
111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Financial

With a list of exchanges brought and sold. A list of letters to be sent to the public. A list of letters to be sent to the public. A list of letters to be sent to the public.

Brown Brothers & Co.,

Brown, No. 88 West Street,

HASKING & SELLERS,

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK CITY.

Best Line to Cincinnati and St. Louis—New York Central.

SECRETARY ROOT AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT

HARPER'S WEEKLY

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XLIII—No. 38
Copyright 1899 by HARPER & BROTHERS
All Rights Reserved

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1899

THE NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS

THE CLUB COCKTAILS

HARPER'S WEEKLY

THE NEW YORK

It is a well-known fact that the most of the pleasure given by the cocktail is not in the drink itself, but in the social enjoyment of it. It is a social drink, and it is a social drink that is the most enjoyable of all. It is a drink that is enjoyed by all, and it is a drink that is enjoyed by all.

Try our VERY SPECIAL COCKTAILS and you will find them to be the most enjoyable of all. They are the most enjoyable of all, and they are the most enjoyable of all.

AVOID IMITATIONS. The only one of the kind in the world.

G. F. BENTLEY & SONS, Sole Prop., 1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.

1101 Broadway, N. Y. City.



LETTING HIM IN ON THE GROUND-FLOOR.

AFTER THIS F

KNICKERBOCKER MAY BE WARY ABOUT TRUSTING IN ROTTEN BOARDS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

(TWENTY-FOUR PAGES)

NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1899

Terms: 10 Cents a Copy—\$4.00 a Year, in Advance

Postage free on all Subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico

Subscriptions may begin with any Number

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK CITY: Franklin Square

LONDON: 48 Albemarle Street, W.

Also for sale at Brevintee's, 27 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris

A New Sexual Survey, entitled

^a WITH SWORD AND CRUCIFIX."

By EDWARD S. VAN ZILE, with Illustrations by A. L. KELLER, will begin in the Next Number of HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Bryan and "Other Issues"

THE great interest which is manifested by leading Democrats as to Mr. Bryan's present views on the silver question is chiefly important as showing a strong divergence on the part of many members of the party that the contest for the Presidency next year shall turn on some other issue. What that other issue is to be is somewhat doubtful. Some of the leaders think it ought to be transit, while others think it ought to be the tariff or the other reform. Some of the Democrats who hope that the party will not repeat the declaration of the Chicago platform of 1896 in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 then supported Mr. BRYAN and remain in the party even under the narrow construction sought to be given to party loyalty by Senator Tamm. Others are anxious to get out of the party and have been because of the party by the strict constructionists but they opposed Mr. BRYAN three years ago.

Mr. BRYAN himself appears to be desirous of going some way in the path that leads to the harmonious meeting of the party elements. But he finds it difficult. The moment he suggests that other issues may be at least temporarily more important, then the silver question he recalls the stern and unrelenting character of his own former declarations and the strength of the silver vote. Thereupon he assures his friends and followers once more that he will never abandon his silver cause. So he staggers between his desire to win new friends and his hope to keep those he has. But

the country not to be destroyed, or even a small part of it. He believes that silver ought to be free at the ratio of 16 to 1, for the same reason that he would advocate, should the time ever come, the printing of an indefinite amount of paper money. And there is hardly any reason to doubt that he said all this in order to entice to coin silver. He is the representative of those who want cheap money—that is, money which lawfully means high prices for everything but labor. It is perfectly true that among Mr. BRYAN's followers are some who are not so easily deceived and who are oppressed by exacting creditors, and who have suffered from hard and unbusinesslike economic and industrial conditions. There are others who follow him, because they are Democrats, without being in any way deceived. They are not so easily tricked as his platform. But in addition to all the honest and all the lawfully misguided men who have voted for Lincoln will vote for him are the dishonest—those who are against the agricultural and industrial interests of the United States to compel employers to pay them more than they can earn in fair obedience to the laws of industry; those who want the government to build their houses and barns, and to advance these money making schemes; those who, notwithstanding our experience, want the creation of new methods in dealing with the subjects of private business, want the government to own and operate the telegraph, telephone, and railroad lines; those who want exact statistics for harvesting the agricultural interest; those who want the government facilities under the horizon which would be

efforts of the least capable. To those reformers and socialists must be added all the enemies of sound currency—those who hate banks because they are banks; those who believe that that which makes for the good of capital does not also make for the good of those who borrow and employ capital; those who have lost more than they ever gained in the process of the monetary revolution; those who are going to get no dollar without the risk going to bankruptcy; those who are not indifferent and want to attain the same object because of their inherent dishonesty; those who want to cheat the public creditor; and generally those who want to turn existing scarcity upside down in the hope that in the scramble they will make more than they have been able to get in the past.

These are all included in the 164-19 issue. It does not express simply the foolish notion that the government can make silver twice as valuable as it is by simply saying so. It means a rearrangement of society on a basis which would seek to make silver a basis of exchange for the fact that Mr. BRYAN, in order to carry out his social reorganization, would be obliged to have both Houses of Congress behind him, and, besides, would have to remain of the same mind after the responsibility of office rested upon him. We make no question of Mr. Bryan's sincerity, but we think of his best friends here sought support for him on the ground that he will not be so much after election as his tongue has sounded before.

Notwithstanding the fact, however, that Mr. BRYAN cannot do much without Congress, the question is not whether he will or will not do it, but the country is going to be not what will be do, but what he will stand for, and what effort will his mere triumph have upon the credit of the government? Now Mr. BRYAN was essentially the product of bad times. He received the six million dollars which were paid out to him as a candidate of, among others, the bankrupt, the unfortunate, and the unemployed. The country has become immensely prosperous since Mr. BRYAN had his day. Its farmers are not now complaining of small crops and low prices. They have more money than they can use. The country has followed the opening of the year 1907. Mortgages have been paid off and homesteads are freed from debt. Trade has revived. Exports have enormously increased. Factories are busy. The internal taxes are paid without grumbling. The country is in a position to do anything like Mr. Dooley, "Cuban," rejoice only when they "lose their job." It is a bad time for BRYAN and Bryanism, and next year promises to be no better. Moreover, in view of the amount of our sales abroad, it is an especially unfortunate time to have a man in power who would seek to destroy that of the monetary system with which we deal.

Mr. Bryan's political position is that of a Democrat—and there is no very good reason at present to suppose that he will not be—it will not matter when his platform may be. He will stand for all the fallacious and unworkable theories of the Democratic Party to the national credit. Probably this may lead to any leading Democrat who remained loyal to his party after its capture by the silverites and ascendants in 1896. But it is especially true of Mr. Bryan, who has been the champion of the silver cause since 1890. Mr. CLEVELAND was his own in the campaigns of 1884 and 1892. He was written into the platform, and he has not changed. Even if the platform of 1896 were to be changed, Mr. Bryan would be a man who really believe in the gold standard, and hold the issue paramount, would certainly vote against Mr. BRYAN because they would hold the assertion of his platform to be a fraud and an act of treachery. Mr. Bryan has been so long and so consistently refused to declare in the superlative language of the politicians, that he will "religate the free silver issue to the race," that will not even be a possibility. He has gone so far in his own terms, that he has put himself in a position where, if he is asked to do so, and it will require as much retraction on their part, and if they even obscure the silver issue, such a radical departure from their present program for the nomination, that it would be a complete reversal of their policy to win confidence in BRYAN on "other issues" abundantly feebly, and simply serve to discredit unnecessarily the real silver issue, including the more popular, the silver coinage, and the silver dollar, the silver coinage, and the silver dollar.

MR. BIKED resigns from the House of Representatives with the respect of the country, and with the warm admiration of a good many people within and without his party. A large number of people who have been opposed to him recognize that ability and integrity are valuable to the country even in a political opponent, and it is known by all who are familiar with his career that Mr. Biked has not only been able and

erent, but he has also been devoted to the public welfare. Moreover, he has not only been one of the most important, but one of the most interesting, figures in contemporary politics. He has not enjoyed the greatest opportunity, but he has had the next to it, and has greatly taken advantage of it. He has been able to do things which are almost impossible of transacting business—a not wholly undesirable state of things—and he set himself to revolutionizing legislative rules and methods. He succeeded not only in giving the party leaders, himself, and his committee branches the power to control the House, but in forcing the House itself to have had and lasting character. The men who opposed his first rules will never go back to the old system. The minority will never again be clothed with the obstructive power which had been developed under the leadership of Mr. BLAINE and Mr. HANFORD, until it has grown to be a party weapon. The country has seen the party always and the country sometimes were the victims. Mr. REED's methods marked the beginning of an epoch in the history of American legislation. This is to have accomplished much. Mr. REED was the keener of party leaders when he was in the House, but his policy of the House, but of late years he has been opposed to be distinguished to the high tariff policy of the President, although he made both Mr. McKINLEY and Mr. DINGLEY chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee, and favored the enactment of the tariff which have been the result. Mr. REED is a practical man. He also is a man of great energy. His chief opposition to the President is said to be as to the policy of expansion, and how far it goes it is difficult to tell. But, as we have said, whatever may be his views on living issues, his departure from public life as that of a strong, resourceful, and energetic man, will be to be deeply deplored by the whole country.



THE STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS BUILDING.
At the Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and New Hampshire Street, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY-OF-WAR ROOT AND HIS TASK

THE War Department is that whose work is of the most importance at this moment, and Mr. Root, the new Secretary, is naturally the first man of the cabinet not only because he is new to the office, but because the work of his office is existing and would eat the energies and abilities of the most experienced of war ministers. He is charged with much more than the administration of the ordinary business of the military establishment, for he is really at the head of the civil government of Cuba and, until Congress acts, of Puerto Rico. It was not only, then, because of a desire to keep track of the important men around him by the army organization as it is seen at Washington, but because I thought it important to discover what kind of administration of the new possessions the country is to expect from him, that I have made a visit to Mr. Root in Washington.

I found Mr. Root, as may be expected, in the halls of arduous work. He was studying his place, looking to it the energy and intelligent concentration and thoroughness which, as lawyers know, have marked his career at the bar. Behind him on the sofa was a large map of the island of Luzon, on which, with flags, were marked the points captured and held by the forces of General Otis. It appeared to me a small showing for all the fighting that has been done and all the marches that have been made since last February, but Mr. Root said that those places were the important places of the island, and that their capture would include the most important for strategy. The next, he thought, was of my capture, for he agrees with Mr. McKinley that the end of the war is not far off. To one whose sources of information are the newspaper reports from Manila, the strong abiding faith of the administration that war is about to enter is a great mystery. My sense of the breaking out of the rebellion in Cuba; I have had an apparent effect upon it. It evokes a flood of questions. It seems to come from Secretary Root, but how the means and stay of this confidence are brought to him, through what strange agencies and from what hidden official sources they flow, only Mr. Root knows, unless he has imparted his knowledge to his associates of the long table in the cabinet room. At any rate, there is the firm conviction that the war will be over in a few months. Why then, this show of force? Mr. Root's reply to this question is that it is not now to take chances. He does not say that one of the reasons why the forces of Aguinaldo will go to pieces and Arzobispo himself surrender is that he is very shy of fighting. He says that the war is coming to an end, but that he is now waiting for new regulations to the Philippines, and making his officers to send, if they are ever needed, in order that there may be no doubt about the result.

CHANGING ARMIES

He recognizes the fact that General Otis is changing armies. This is really the process which is going on, and the strategy is being made. It seems to me, in the face of an ill-fated and active enemy. It is interesting to note this fact, and it is interesting to think what, when they are their best, as in response, do not wish to enter to visit out, and that the new troops are restless material, that the constant change of the new regiments and many of their first officers are of respect, and that their men go out to great soldiers as manufactured in a new way. The new regiments in the new commands are a useful constant, and the

Secretary believes, from what he has learned from competent officers, that from their very first landing in Manila there is a strong will of least release every veteran in the Philippines from garrison duty for service in the field. This alone will be of enormous value, as every one knows who has read the accounts and criticisms of the campaign, and of the demoralization and injuries resulting from the lack of a sufficient number of men back to fight and to govern the captured points.

It is doubtless an unpleasant discovery to most Secretaries who have had to deal with large affairs, who have

once of the Secretary with the details of the office, most of them of the smallest, and consequently prevent his giving his whole attention to the really important problems which come before him, the gravity of which has been enormously increased since the war has thrown upon us the duty of governing foreign peoples, for, as we shall see farther on, it is upon Mr. Root that this task will devolve. That winter of abundance, that time of the large conception of his office the future may have in store for him, the Secretary is now deep in small details. He is studying every branch of the service of which he suddenly finds himself the head, the needs of every expedition that is being both by the East, and of every part of the military organization that is being created for new services abroad. As a matter of course, he has had to make himself familiar with the needs of his appropriation. He has become some added to him, some of them treated with a curious and hampering minuteness, and some of them as individuals as if Congress, in creating them, were devising a method by means of which the executive officer might have an opportunity to exercise some of the power most of which the legislative branch of the government has succeeded in taking away from him. When I was calling upon him, Mr. Root was also studying his supply of transportation, their value and capacity, and their present condition and location. It is certainly making the new man's task as difficult as possible if you set him at work to organize new governments and then make him spend his time at learning how the most minute detail in the complicated domestic system might be run, but that is what the new Secretary of War is at work at, and he has showed his task with seriousness and evidently with a profound conviction that he must be the mind and soul of the War Department.

THE MOTIVE POWER BEHIND THE MACHINE

Mr. Root is a practical man, and he is not wasting time. He accepts as his first duty the work of putting an end to the war in the Philippines and he finds that in order to accomplish this task, he must set the machinery of his department going with a rapidity to which it has been accustomed. To run the new plan, he is putting together the old organization, and he is looking old officers and an old set of the value of the mind of a man whose life has been devoted to the accomplishment of important objects. Therefore he must know details, for he must know the point at which to apply his motive power.

The country is tremendously interested in Mr. Root's work, and that interest ought to be shown to the man who is doing the work. It is doubtless with the Secretary's main interest and current, for popular interest is necessarily created in any one who is honestly engaged in a popular work. He admits that he is finding many difficulties, due to old habits, old prejudices, old passions, as old enemies in a system which, I fear, he will come to with ardently reforming, and he probably expects other, and even more serious difficulties when Congress meets, with its bickering members and its unkindly criticism. It is full to Mr. Root to say that it is not in who is here talking about this of Congress. "No criticism," he says, "I know somewhat of the inside upon his time that may be expected."

His first task was to hurry out the new regulations to Manila, and he has certainly put a deal of midnight power



HON. ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Copyright, 1901, by George Gardner Burt.

known and directed the methods of study and thoroughly organized private corporations, that a cabinet officer is practically at the head of a defective machine, and that he is constantly called upon to put his own hand upon it in various forms and takes for the purpose of running it rather to promote its efficiency or to make it work the will of the politician at whose mercy he and his department are. Mr. Root, I have said, is studying his place, and, in order to study it, he is going into details which he hopes to be able to discuss in the near future. He certainly ought to be able to do so, and if he perceives in his present position he will obtain it will be the Congressmen who will insist upon trying to persuade the Secretary to compel more information to do something or he probably might not do for "that arm of power." This sort of thing is useless, of course, the constant transfer



ASST-SECRETARY OF WAR GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN



GENERAL GREELEY, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

in the quartermaster's department. He is stirred up a good deal of sympathy among the department and regular conscripts, and his influence has not failed in the office of the Adjutant General. Although it would be obviously unfair to let that element claim as not sufficiently The Adjutant General's office was so secure the war with Spain that it was not a mistake or oversight, and on more than one occasion was self-recommending. Among those for this was the operation of our staff system, which by the almost unanimous vote of the "bull" men for years over the line became more and more so. Thus the Adjutant General's bureau, her staff bureau, her sense of its old rôle was not into the field at the outbreak of it, and the new assistants were simply left, in view of the fact that the army was an emergency the blue of which, as early had been given to understand was what the existing staff had been organized. This is a digression, and besides, secretary of the Adjutant General's office is not for a long chapter to itself.

Secretary's next task was the appointment of officers for the new regiments, and under in which he set about it and came it was as good a list of administration as he had from a Federal officer for many a



MAJOR FERNALD.

In charge of 1st Cavalry, who has just been ordered to Manila.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE NEW REGIMENTS

was he hoped and expected that the same will be manifested in dealing with the civil war in Cuba. The records and documents were shown on their office records in the report that all the officers were chosen from the showing officers of color army, and if it will be necessary, that we not look to begin of the bottom of the lid. The principal field officers were not suggested by politicians as by looking chiefs. The case of the commission to such persons through the war office's offer, from some source or other,

is doubtless stopped, and it is to be hoped that it has gone into history, although it should be understood that as a warning of evil times and which proceed by through and lower investigation. General Miles was first consulted, and he had an opportunity to make him self the trusted adviser of the Secretary of War. It is to be understood that I was not even going to abstract the Mr. Miles' opinion. I heard from sources quite independent of him, and from one authority which has been most friendly to General Miles that the recommendations made to the major general in command of the army were of the good impossible character, and that they prove that the Secretary of War could depend upon General Miles for disinterested or sound advice. The fundamental difficulty with this sometimes disinterested officer is that he has an interest in least except his own course of the country or the army not appealing to him unless they square with his own opinions or his own whistfulness. This is extremely unfortunate for the country, for General Miles estimated the line has no friend at Washington near the Secretary of War in the routine conflict of interests between them and the staff.

Secretary Root applied to the general officers in the field and to those who had been in the field, and on their recommendations, based, as he supposed, on efficiency, the new regiments and second regiments were raised. They were not raised until the call for the additional troops was issued, and the result was that the politicians and "influential" citizens, who are always ready to name some officers, from generals down to corporals, were cut out of an opportunity. One or two officers of them, in doing, anticipated the administration's action, and "said" in "imagine" the appointment of great commanders when they had themselves probably in political and commercial. These intrigues, I estimate, were an impression. They came too late, and I think that their leaders only the utter indifference of their efforts to the needs of the Secretary and the army, and to the good of the country, must have improved any intelligent person who may have had an opportunity to read them. It may always

be taken for granted that the politician who is eager "to join in a re-organization" is thinking first of himself and his power, secondly of the person recommended, and lastly of all of the public service.

One characteristic of the new field-officers in their youth. The oldest among them is a young major, his commission in the regular army being a few months' standing. There is no one who knows the regular army who will not rejoice in the selection of the officers for the new regiments from the young men of the establishment.

They are the men upon whom we ought to rely in war, and upon whom we can rely, as experience has proved. And young men are better for the task of fighting than the worthy old men who have grown gray in the service as post commanders. Secretary Root, as I have said, believes in putting strong active power behind the military machine, and he is in agreement with the selection of the best officers and the best friends of the army in acting upon the principle that the commands in the field, for the interests of the country and the service, should go to the younger officers. In saying this, I ought to add that the administration, including Secretary Root, is very far from thinking that the old officers are altogether useless.

There is General Ohio, for example, who never to him was the entire confidence of both the President and the Secretary of War and I am convinced, from what they both said to me, not only that General Ohio will not be withdrawn or supplanted, but that he is actively trusted, and more than that if the President were now seeking an officer for the Philippine command, knowing all that he does of Ohio, that he would again select that officer. I cannot pretend too strongly the impression I have received of the confidence left by the administration in General Ohio.

THE SECRETARY AND THE COLONELS

Another question of immediate importance with which the new secretary has to deal is that of the general



JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL BATES.

Copyright, 1901, by George Eastman Photo.



PAYMASTER-GENERAL BATES.

Copyright, 1901, by George Eastman Photo.



THOMAS BRACKETT REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 51st, 52d, and 53d Congresses.
Mr. Reed has just judged his seat in the House of Representatives, and
will engage in the Practice of the Law in New York.—[See Page 856.]



BIRD S. COLLIER,
Comptroller of the City of New York, who is protecting the interests of the
People in the Ransau Water Investigation.—[See Page 858.]

Trusts and Industrial Combinations

I.—COMPETITION

THE welfare of society is the selfish social reason for the conduct of business. Every business effort which does not tend to give the best goods of the kind under consideration at the lowest cost is waste. But cost may involve, besides money, wear of time and destruction of morals. If through diverting or a waste to make work five times as long as only the work of four, society has lost the good service of one. On the other hand, if four men are driven to do the work of five, at cost of health or sacrifice of the full development of their powers, or if from physical or mental exhaustion three men fall into drunken habits, productive energy has been the less loss wasted. The account lost is not so easily calculated as in the former instance, but it is doubtless greater. Failure to recognize these simple facts causes most of the class struggles of today.

Competition deserves credit for saving to society the expenditure of much energy. The self-interest of buyers leads them to buy cheap; the self-interest of producers leads them to produce at the lowest money cost. Through these desires have come the savings from invention and better organization. This stimulus of competition in the manufacture and sale of goods has, on the whole, served well the consumers who must not and must not elude the law of supply and demand. The Trust, which exists by the suppression of competition, by attempting to escape some of these evils has shown them in more clearly, besides giving no evidence of its own social benefits.

It has generally been supposed that a combination price is a low price, but in goods whose quality is not easily determined by the consumer the combination price can never be low when measured by the cost of manufacture. In such a business selling is much more difficult than manufacture. The average man needs a limited amount of good soap, and needs many mothers wash some good food for infants, but the amount is strictly limited

Many persons will buy a good bicycle—usually only one at a time. The demand for these articles would be certain and steady with little or no advertising. I do not know competition, however, each manufacturer of these articles has not nearly to his consumers know that he can supply their needs. He especially has to convince them, often unsatisfactorily, that his special make is the best and cheapest. A page of one hour of a popular magazine costs the advertiser hundreds of dollars. (Count the pages filled each month in every leading periodical the world over, by advertisements of soap, tobacco, food, and bicycles. Add to this the sums out of show-windows, persuasive big salaried traveling salesmen, expensive building sites,

and corresponding rentals. Then realize the cost to the consumer. If the manufacturers had only to supply the needs of consumers, and were not compelled to attract customers from their rivals, they could in many cases supply their wares at half the present prices. Competition, especially in articles of luxury, is at fault. Society is the loser of this wasted energy, which, if turned into other channels, would raise still higher the standards of living of both workers and employers. The Trust strives to save this waste. Does it save for society or for itself?

Competition, too, which makes the act of selling the most difficult part of the producers' work, is responsible to no small degree for the adulteration of foods and the production of shoddy goods. The few skilled artisans or manufacturers may save himself from financial ruin by making his wares or selling only in his own shop. Without competition, dishonesty in selling is the most frequent vice of the sellers, which has built up cities and made millions at the expense of rivals—would rarely be practiced.

The Trusts are denounced, and justly enough at times, for their destruction of capital in crushing rivals and dominating stages. But competition is no less destructive. The Trust really gives a rival the choice to sell out or fail. One position makes no threats, but the weaker manufacturers and dealers who under its pressure have paid but a small percentage of their debts, and the shrewd walls of disintegrated families in every period of financial distress, are witnesses of its ruthless power. The Trust strikes down equally its opponents. The rival, too, almost without exception, is no less a victim. Its victims may not be so prominent; they are more in number.

To the prevention of competition, often ignorant, have been also due the long hours of labor of working men, the employment of children, the unsanitary factories, and many of the other evils which have troubled so strongly to lower the standard of living of the working man—evils happily in part overcome by the efforts of trades unions, according to the opinion.

The Trust has been formed, so its apologetic say, to ease the life which competition has brought. Part of this work the Trust can do, but it has brought him of its own no less formidable source of evils than the life of competition, but as a different place, some are peculiar to itself. But if we are to judge either the life or benefits of society wholly, especially if we are to attempt to secure ourselves, we must judge impartially. Before criteria for judgment are the prevention of waste of energy and the preservation and development of the life and health of all classes of all classes. With these criteria it is intended, in succeeding articles, to judge the benefits and evils of the Trust.



SIR THOMAS JOHNSTONE LIPTON,
Owner of "Shamrock," the Challenger for the "America's" Cup, who is now on his way to this Country.

'tub Admiral Dewey

(A CHARACTER OF "HARPER'S WEEKLY")

Admiral Dewey is a man who is difficult to realize that the great man of the world who is not counting his friends on the pleasant after-dinner talk of the day on the shore in the Bay of Naples these sunny August afternoons last week, is the same man who, with determination and nerve, led the brilliant tactical naval charge into Manila Bay a year ago. If it were not for the guns that poke their heads out at color in the dark, the flag ship might pass for a yacht floating idly in summer seas, on shining decks no battle had ever taken more sanguinary than "sea fight" and wars of words.

Admiral Dewey is like a boy let out of school, and he demonstrates his happiness at freedom from the harassing diplomatics with which he has struggled during all time in the Philippines by granting, as his strength permits, the numerous favors are asked of him. His kindness first built to his "sea family," and as soon as the crew of the *Olympia*, from the highest to the lowest man of lowest rank, heartily acknowledge of absence, is ready to look at the bright carriage a crowd of faces of the lady of the *Olympia*, and to see the Admiral rise from a seat with a lady and greet them with a "Good night" and a smile that sent them to bed room like a party of youngsters.

One of them spent the whole day telling stories in praise of his chief in lady in a corner, regardless of the glances of the girls who were longing for dances in young men. The Admiral is surrounded by these who wish his national photograph, and by his friends almost demands for his presence at a social function. Small "family" dinner is satisfied with large reception, but he is affable to all. It is to be hoped that those of heart and desire to please may be chosen that his belief in the world ought to distrust, and that he may not go to bed, himself about with the same form which the general public so strenuously, and which have its own money value of public men, no matter what their principles of "Jeffersonian" they may have started on their

seem strange that a man who has done as much as Admiral Dewey continues to have so much faith in his



ADMIRAL DEWEY ON THE "OLYMPIA"

Copyright 1901 by Joseph E. Sefton

fellow man; but he has a warm-hearted, impulsive nature, his mind has been moulded in the pursuit of great aims, and perhaps he has so far been unusually fortunate in the men who have been about him. Even the puzzling problem in the Far East have been those that could be handled with a large grasp that does not waver and vacillate, as do the commercial undertakings of our Western world.

But while there are some drawbacks to being a hero there is also a certain delight, and though Admiral Dewey may be often envied by individuals, in most he played with his treatment by the world at large. I went over to the flag ship the other morning with the American consul at Naples, who told me that never before had there been such a demand for American landing in that city as now, the *Olympia* had arrived in the harbor.

"Why," he exclaimed, "my wife and I went up to the ship the other day and looked out old flags that seemed too much battered for use. It is surprising to find how much American sentiment there is here."

Wherever Admiral Dewey went, Italian and American crowded about him, not nearly because he is famous and a hero, but because he is a charming man.

And here at Leghorn a festive atmosphere pervades, partly because it is the work of the navy, but largely because the *Olympia* came in yesterday morning, the four-starred blue flag of the Admiral now was the battle of Manila Bay at the mast.

JOSEPH E. SEFTON

The Vireo's Song

NOT when the sky is one clear curve of blue,

Now where the West is faded with twilight,

Rich, flute-like notes among the dense forest through—

The Vireo's song it is, borne from afar,

Nowhere it falls, as streams a falling star,

Reverberated, shy, remote from earthly things—

Tuned to soft chords of soothing tenderness—

Which human art is helpless to express—

Only the Skylark's is to be akin

If the red rose some day should cease to bloom,

And some man's poem miss one electric tone,

That song would bring all forms of beauty near!

Would lift the landscape into lyric fame,

And thrill the heart with thoughts and memories dear!

JOEL BENTON



Left: Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Dewey

Admiral Dewey

Right: Mrs. Dewey

GIVEN BY ADMIRAL DEWEY TO ANDREW C. HARRIS, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO AUSTRIA, ON THE "OLYMPIA" AT TRIESTE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



AHEAD OF THE GAME



GREATEST
BEST
BLESS
PAGE.

discounts for all
and pleasure
a variety.

DO
IN THIRTY

or without
any at end of
days, suitable
to any order size



To announce the "Locomobile" is a grand and attractive...
The coming year is a most profitable one...
at rough trade, it is a grand...
business proposition.

THE "LOCOMOBILE"
COMPANY OF
AMERICA

2001 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK
L. B. LEXINGTON & CO. (Incorporated)
Sole and General Agents
S. B. LEXINGTON & CO.

New York Office: 11 Broadway.

Portrait Catalogue
over 2000 engravings, etc. for sale
at 10¢ each, or by exchange
with any of our goods.

Joseph Gillott's
STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889,
AND THE HIGHEST EXHIBITION AWARD
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

Luncheons that Satisfy.

Beef Tea or Soup
made from

Armour's
Extract of BEEF

gives the fullness of a real beef
luncheon, for the SCHOOL,
ROOM, OFFICE, or the
HOME.

No trouble to make—a pinch of
salt and pepper, a cup of hot
water, and it is ready to serve.

"CULINARY WHISKIES."
New Edition by
F. J. L. L. L. L.

Tells of the many uses of Extract of Beef,
and to any address on receipt of postal
card from nearest job.

Grocers and Druggists,
Armour & Company,
Chicago.

Walter Baker & Co.'s
BREAKFAST
COCOA.



A Perfect Food.
Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
Established 1770.
DORCHESTER, MASS.

Established 1823.

**WILSON
WHISKEY.**

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLERS CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

**HARPER'S
MAGAZINE**

REDUCTION IN PRICE Beginning with
the September

Number the price of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will be

**25 CENTS
A COPY \$3 00 A YEAR**

No Reduction in Size or Quality

FROM its first introduction to the American public HARPER'S
MAGAZINE has rapidly grown in popular favor and appreciation.
Received at first with spontaneous acclamation, it has for half a
century retained its primary in the household regard and in the public con-
fidence. In the largest sense it has been representative of the best literature
and of the best art of its time. With the December Number it will enter
upon its hundredth volume in circumstances so auspicious as to give it an
exceptional advantage. During its sixty years of existence it has witnessed
many changes in the arts of illustrating and printing, and it has ever been
a pioneer in adopting every new convenience for beautifying its pages.
During all these years improvements in machinery and processes have been
such as to reduce the cost of manufacture to such a point that the publica-
tions are at length enabled to make a corresponding reduction to their read-
ers, and while the price hereafter will be only twenty-five cents per copy, they
take this opportunity to announce not only that the character of the Mag-
azine will be maintained at its present high standard, but that every effort
will be made to make it still more attractive.

**25 CENTS
A COPY \$3 00 A YEAR**

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York, N. Y.



by Edwa



By H.M. - An eye
examined by a Doctor & a specialist
in eye disease



"WITH SWORD AND CRUCIFIX," a New Serial Story
by Edward S. Van Zile, begins in this Number:

HARPER'S WEEKLY

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XLIII - No. 39
Copyright, 1899, by HARPER & BROTHERS
All Rights Reserved

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899

TEN CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Walter Baker & Co.
BREAKFAST
COCOA



WALTER BAKER & CO.
DORCHESTER, MASS.

ed 1823.
SON
KEY.
hat's All!

PER'S
ZINE

PRICE \$3 00 A YEAR

Size or Quality
\$3 00 A YEAR
Publishers, New York



FOR THE DEWEY ARCH

JOHN Q. A. WARD, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY, AT WORK IN HIS STUDIO
ON THE MODELS OF HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE DECORATIONS

K CENTRA

TAMMANY ON TRIAL—The Mazet Investigation

THE Mazet committee is to resume its sessions next week. It is charged that this is not a routine investigation. This charge may be true, and yet the investigation may result in disclosing much that is valuable. In fact, it has already revealed that the city of New York is at the mercy of a gang of men, of whom Croker is the chief, and who control the controlling power in the Tammany organization.

ding of their legal means. He cannot be punished by the people for the misdemeanors and crimes of the people's servants, for he is not responsible—he is not out of the servants—and the servants feel that they are safe because the people choose for servants those whom he advises. To obtain and retain their employment they must please him. Controlling all who do the city's business, and directing the channels into which the funds of the city shall flow and the methods governing it, he yet holds that when he deals with the city the business is his own—his "private affair," as he terms it in his testimony. Therefore the more business Croker carries on with the city, the less chance is there to discover corruption in the municipal government.

This is the nature of the testimony so far taken by Mr. Mazet. It is the most interesting contribution made by the Mazet committee to the history of municipal corruption. It is an old story, however, that the politicians regard the public business as a vehicle for the private greed of those who happen to fill the offices for the moment, but here is the clearest and most significant illustration of it. Here is the theory which underlies the open system carried to its logical conclusion.

Mr. Croker has a son, Frank, who is recently out of college. He was looking about for a business, and his

was a family corporation. Outsiders are not admitted. But some one with intentional misstatements toward the difficulty. Perhaps it was Mayor Hinkley, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York. At any rate, Frank Croker and Hinkley went into a new building company, which dealt in fire proofing material. Of this company Frank Croker was made the secretary, and drew a salary of \$2000 a year, although



ROBERT MAZET,
Chairman of the Committee.



FRANK MOSS,
Counsel to the Committee.



RICHARD CROKER,
Boss of New York.

tion, which, in turn controls the municipal government of the metropolis of the country. It is said that much of the testimony taken before the Mazet committee is but a repetition of that which was taken before the Leavenworth committee. This is not altogether true, for the new investigation includes an inquiry into the manner in which Richard Croker—who declined to tell the committee whether or not he is a millionaire—acquired his fortune, and into the nature of his power over the men whom the voters of the State and city have elected to carry on their business in their behalf and for their interests. These matters were not touched upon by the Leavenworth committee. Besides, as far as it is true, there is not only no harm to be repaired, but great good may come from it. The manner in which municipal government is conducted in New York—right to be revealed again and again. The story of shame could be classed into the category of good citizens until they rise in revolt. The only way to put an end to the bad and what is not for more important, in his system is to take advantage of his cynical frankness, and to lay bare, as often an opportunity permits, the nature of his despotic rule.

CROKER'S PRIVATE BUSINESS

The evidence of Croker and Freedman taken before the Mazet committee last spring shows that Croker and his organization regard the municipal business as his own private affair. He testified to this a score or more of times. In brief, he expressed to him so testified whenever a municipal matter to Mr. Moss's questions would have put him in an awkward dilemma. He is at the head of the organization in which the voters have turned over the control of their municipal affairs. He is the irresponsible chief of the men who actually perform the task of an municipal government. They are elected as the servants of the people, but they do his bidding, and not the bid-

father was naturally selfishness in his behalf. In due course of time they thought that Frank would find congenial occupation with the John A. Borchling Stone company. There were several reasons why this company should appeal to the predatory eye of a boss seeking for more. It is fair to Croker, however, to state that he testified that none of them appealed to him. He was not thinking of a good chance for a "pocket bag," and nothing if we are to believe his testimony, without seek intelligent interest. But the Borchling company built bridges, and New York had bridges to build over the East and Hudson rivers. Moreover, the Borchling company man, secured a fire proofing material which was practically excluded from the city by Croker's Building Department. The Building Department has the right to determine, among other things, what is and what is not proper and effective fire proofing, and at the time of which we speak the Borchling and all other concrete fire proofing had been excluded. There was more for a boss's son in such a concern. The John A. Borchling Stone company, however,

he knew nothing about the business, not knowing even where his company—called the Borchling Construction Company—kept its cash account. He did know, however, that no building plans specifying the Borchling fireproofing were rejected after he became a member of the new corporation—or rather after the new corporation had been formed, apparently for the purpose of gratifying the Croker ambition to be connected in business with the Borchling family. He knew also that while this fire proofing had been excluded from the new school houses before these relations had been established, afterwards it was not only acceptable to the Croker Building Department, but was actually specified, being printed in the books for bids.

Frank testified that he paid for his stock in the company the sum of \$17,500, which his father had given him. He did not pay in a check, nor did he take a receipt for the money, other than the certificate of stock. His father, however, declined to say whether he had given Frank this \$17,500, or on the ground that it was his "private affair" into which Mr. Moss was trying to pry. That is, he insisted that the city has no right to know whether its officers of the Building Department are shuffling off from the city some fire proofing material and letting in the flames material of Croker's son. If Croker compelled the city to buy his son's material, and the city authorities to accept that material, it was his own private business. He had expected the city by defunct Seth Low and electing Van Wyck, and he had the right to manage it in his own way, and to make a fortune out of it for himself and his family.

THE AUTOTRUCK COMPANY

The Autotruck Company is a corporation organized for the purpose of running trucks by compressed air. It has a capital of \$10,000,000. Croker is a stockholder



WILLIAM S. DEVERY,
Chief of Police.



ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,
Mayor of New York.



ANDREW FREEDMAN,
The Boss's Right Man.



204 B. A. LEBEDEV
 Dnepropetrovsk
 Ukraine, 49000



LOGGIA ON WEST SIDE OF MAIN BUILDING.

[illegible]

ELITE and BENNETT AND STAFF PASSING
THE MURKINING STONE



PITTSBURG—THE RETURN FROM MANILA OF THE 10TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.



AVY
RUELL



THE MODEL OF THE ARCH—DESIGNED BY CHARLES R. LAMB.



THE ARMY.
By F. WALLINGTON ROBERTSON.



CUSHING
OWAN



THE NORTH AND EAST RIVERS.—By EDWARD KOTTE.



COMMODORE DECATUR.
By GEORGE F. BROWNE.



—By EDWARD KOTTE.



ADMIRAL PORTER.—By J. J. DAVIS.



THE EAST INDIES.—By CHARLES LORIE.



WAVE OF LIFE
RESISTANCE

THE MAIN



WRECK OF THE SPANISH
BRIGANTINE "VENTURA"



A STREET IN PONCE



RUINS OF SUGAR-MILL
AT SAN JOSÉ



THE MAIN STREET OF PLAZA, THE POST OF PONCE



A VICTIM FROM THE MOUNTAIN, CARRIED DOWN BY
THE FLOOD



THE CONDITION OF THE MILITARY ROAD NEAR PONCE
This Road before the Hurricane, was considered one of the best in the Island



THE CAFÉ AVELINO GONZALEZ AT PLAZA



THE WRECK OF THE WAREHOUSES AT PONCE

IN THE TRACK OF THE PUERTO RICO CYCLONE - A CITY IN RUINS.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN EXPRESSLY FOR "HARPER'S WEEKLY" BY G. A. FARRIS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME-ALL by Will Carleton

CHILDRREN, my children, where'er you
may be,
From your far scattered dwellings come
home once to me!
If you live upon mountains where valor was
born.

Do they catch the first glimpse of America's shore?
If you dwell in the pebbly's best-fenced field,
Has it smaller fruits than my valleys can yield?
If pictures of splendor your cities have wrought,
Have not their strong fronts from the hillsides been
brought?

If you work in the mines for the wealth that is dear
The precious gold dust of your kindred is here,
If temples of learning have fair on your view,
The long and schoolhouse is waiting for you,
With motherly penicils still the children I greet,
All they push from the door in their overcoat feet,
Or from the book room of life, one by one,
The same as a director and waiter have done.
Do you kneel in cathedral—do not forget
That the most these meeting houses pray for you yet
The grasses still bend with the world's long sorrow,
The minas have singing peas up in the tower,
And when that are dead, still to worship with able,
Till the wail of the people that worship with able,
O children, dear children, where'er you may dwell,
In mountains or hill side or valley or dell,
Or along some in forests of sea,
O children, my children, come home once to me!

Which one of her own can a mother forget?
My heart is in the past; there are still to my feet
The loveliest delights that make memory sweet,
The stars and golden robes stay with their bloom,
The roses are breathing their gentle perfume,
The child yet blazes are flying in mood,
The changing clouds have now drifts of wind,
The wild-cherries ripen, the same true tones,
Like everlasts in air with the multicolored ferns,
The elder is hidden by flowers of yew,
The black water falls in the swirls of the pine,
The willow the wrings of the forest yet greets,
And the elm clamber straight to its branches and beams,
The song returns once from his bright summer song,
The eagle, brave silent mountain-top, in my gaze;
The hawk rings like swift speeding arrow in the sky,
And the whippoorwill laughs when the daylight is dim,
Forest moans are flicking on boulder and tree;
O children, my children, come home once to me!

Did I breathe in tempests your first breaths wait?
Did I rock you asleep to the song of the psalm?
Did I luller by windows of cottages low,
And cover your couches with blankets of snow?
Did I bat you from Nature's unfettered arms,
Till you knothed with bone knothed of soil at her door?
Did I temper like steel in a scythe blade your drink,
And set in your hand the clear gift of the hill?
Did I teach you Economy's dignified craft,
And spare you the weakness of Luxury's druggist?
I was handing you hardships you one day would learn,
I was giving your youth with the work of success,
I was giving your nature a climate of worth,
That would lead to their will any climate on earth;
Toss the building that sustains the chimney and roof;
O children, my children, come home once to me!

From my watch tower of hills I have viewed you afar,
Wherever the souls of humanity are,
And the more as they rushed for a moment to greet
The mountain land benches that lie at my feet,
Have sang of my daughters and sons, ever and over,
That land where the sun has a shore,
No moment forget I the love and the worth
Of my children yet dwelling in hills of their birth,
Not dwelling close low where in valleys and hills
They have a life the pure and un-fettered here still,
Who to light on their mountains keep intimated and in
view.
Wrought voices of welcome that glows for you,
But after a mother, he slight in his day,
Can look the heart's call for the child that's away?
Come back to the dwellers' come back to the groves!
To meads in which the daisies' come back to the groves!
Bring back the old songs that so longer you hear,
You sing them in accents so other can hear,
Bring back the quiet duties of hill side and glen,
Your loveliest memories after again and again,
Bring back the tale legends of struggle and war;
Bring back all the joys of the true long ago!
My heart is not grudge, I long you to see,
O children, my children, come home once to me!

IN THIS A NEW CH...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

THE GRAND...

AMATEUR SPORT

NOTHING short of reorganization seems equal to saving the League of American Wheelmen from dissolution, if the present officers are not soon speedily to realize the emergency and to take such steps as will insure the continuance of the body they preside over.

This is the message a resolute writing statement. The prospective future of the L. A. W. under the policy that has dominated since its first annual meeting, might have been read in these columns any one of the last ten years. And policy is accountable for most of L. A. W. ills.

Politics was responsible for the swindling days before the inception of class II, for the deception tolerated through the "madness among" amateur, for the vote at the last annual meeting to continue control of racing. Politics has been the cause of the L. A. W.'s running riot in the National Cycling Association in the fight this year for the control of racing, and politics finally will attack the League, unless its sponsors very shortly give evidence of a broader, more intelligent conception of the L. A. W.'s real sphere of influence and activity.

The first and indispensable step in this direction is the absolute most offensive to President Keenan and his board of the control of racing, which they have long since lost. Indeed, there is nothing else to be done, if they wish to escape the limitation of complete ruin.

CONSIDERING the welfare of the L. A. W. and of the sport it was organized to promote, it becomes immediately apparent that relinquishment of racing as presently conducted is imperative. There is positively no other process by which the League may regain its former prestige and enjoy the prosperity to which such a body is entitled.

For years it began the question—this actual sporting wheelmen of the L. A. W.—have been growing more impatient under the needless class of the racing element and the frequent language of the politicians to obstruct the strong and true feeling of the annual meeting. Every year opposition to retaining control of racing has increased; in the last meeting the politicians were forced into the last ditch to carry the day and elect a president of their liking.

This year, for the first time in the American history of bicycling, a rival for the control of racing appeared in the National Cycling Association. Its successful bid was made in this new contestation for support, and it will now there be quickly secured a majority of the tracks and of the "stars" as called, both amateur and professional.

The struggle for supremacy that ensued between these two bodies has resulted in the remarkable victory of the N. C. A., which seems to have fought fairly, but the course of the L. A. W. politicians has been desperate, and on some occasions of a character to shake the heart of spectators.

Then, the L. A. W.—thanks to its faithful politicians, who could not see beyond immediate self interest—has lost not only control of racing, but also about half its most able.

TWO years ago the League of American Wheelmen numbered 100,000 members. Last year the decline in membership was interesting and considerable, but this season the decrease has been unprecedented, and the present membership is cited as about 80,000.

Some explanation must be sought, coming for a loss of 40,000 members within two years. It is not to be sought in a swindling interest in keeping, for the number of converts to racing has never ceased swelling, and in a long way yet from this fact, nor is explanation to be found in the N. C. A.'s successful retention of more than its usual for racing men, pure and simple, are an individual member as compared with the rank and file of L. A. W. members or of wheelmen generally.

But the explanation is to be found in the unwelcome of the politicians over the opposition in the delegates to the annual meeting, in the ballot box, and in the office. Convinced of this, and disgusted by the tactics made during the fight for racing control this year, and by the principle involved in that fight, the supporters of the L. A. W. have been turning by the hundreds. And they will continue renouncing until the strength of the L. A. W. is utterly shattered, unless a new and more wholesome policy is proclaimed.

Officers who have shared the L. A. W. as an amateur body to be held for their political purposes were not without ample means for such judgment. For years the L. A. W. has been a "good thing"—if I may be permitted the vernacular—for bicycle manufacturers, for motorcycle owners, for his efforts of political bent.

At last it seems about to be "ruined."

THAT the L. A. W. may shake off its political parasites and enter upon a new career of usefulness and prosperity is the earnest hope of all sportsmen, who, although in sympathy with the past losses, the League as an institution.

For years the League has fought for the rights of wheelmen; for years it has labored for good roads. As the direct result of its efforts, (1) the bicycle is recognized everywhere as a vehicle, and as such entitled to the use of common roads; (2) its more advanced sections it is given recognition in accordance with the special character; (3) it is exempted on highways on individuals without extra charge; (4) special paths for riders have been built and are in course of construction in cities and on the country; (5) tracks have been (unusually) improved in many places; and (6) riders are not unduly discriminated against by special tax or law.

Scarcely less is a result to show why the membership of the L. A. W. amounted to the 100,000 mark in 1900.

The impotence of the politicians became apparent when, turning from the work which had given the League its name and prestige, they sought, and by a majority and recognition from the inside by developing the racing element, which has, for the most part, been a curse to the L. A. W. since its first election in presidential.

STRENGTH and progress came for the L. A. W. in not, and never more late, in the direction of racing, but in the development of racing, is the development of effort for fair and progressive State legislation, and in a more active effort to secure good roads throughout the United States. There is a great field for activity in this respect, one to which the L. A. W. has made really little or no attempt.

Wheelmen in America want an organization that will expend its energy along the lines followed by the "Union" Touring Club of England and the Touring Club of France. Both of these amateur the L. A. W. and consequently are expected to have the wisdom less of larger experience; yet a great deal of their disorganized energy is to be attributed to not abiding in racing. Their no drivers, on the contrary, have been content entirely to better roads and the rules of the road, to the establishment of moderate and uniform highway rules throughout the country, making of motor, publication of maps, and, in short, to everything that tends to the convenience and comfort of the tourist.

Naturally their membership has been largely augmented and their sphere of influence extended.

If the L. A. W. will publicly announce its abandonment of the racing control (it has already lost, but rights to regain, and will continue its labor to its legitimate field, it will secure within an month the 40,000 members it has lost in the last two years. Patting in with after the English and French touring clubs, the L. A. W. member ship in fact has no limit. It might be 100,000, or even as many as 200,000. We need the L. A. W., and need it in health and prosperity.

THERE might, of course, always be some racing—racing among the clubs of States, and perhaps even a district meet, open only to bona fide club members of that district, might also be held. I am convinced such a plan would, by increasing local club rivalry and without the distasteful and prize-expending "star" foreign element, give more desirable life to wheeling throughout the country.

But track racing is now conducted the L. A. W. cannot get away from it any too quickly. It is destined to such a degree as to rob it of all sport for the individual, and, in too many cases, of all amateur status. Bicycle racing on the "circuit" is a business these days. The amateur track is deeply interested with professional methods, and it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to recognize a difference between any of the members of the two classes.

As for the racing itself, the recent meetings tend to show that in these days of open events the racing has



BAXTER RISING TO BAR AT SIX FEET.



I. K. BAXTER (N. Y. A. C.) CLEARING BAR AT SIX FEET.



FINISH OF 100-YARDS.



KRAENZLEIN WINNING LOW HURDLES.



FINISH OF LAST LAP OF FIVE-MILE.



A. GRANT (N. Y. A. C.) WINNING ONE-MILE.



FINISH OF 100-YARDS.



FINISH OF QUARTER MILE.



A POINTER.

66. Mystery. the next time you encounter the neighbors remarker, that I'm the cat in town, you can just tell 'em that you entered your Oink was stolen, 'emake the hit of the main down to the bench this summer."

"Locomobile"

LOW COST

SAFETY SPEED

SIMPLICITY RELIABILITY

THE "LOCOMOBILE" stands forth as the latest and best production of the low cost car. It combines the elements of the modern automobile. Its engine is reliable and strong. Its chassis is sturdy and well-balanced. Its body is roomy and comfortable. Its price is low. The Locomobile is a car that is sure to give you plenty of pleasure.

FIG. 8. \$600 DELIVERY IN NINETY DAYS.

Our illustrated catalogue will give full particulars about belt driving, bad roads, motor power, cost to operate, construction, etc.

THE "LOCOMOBILE" COMPANY OF AMERICA
4001 Lexington Avenue, New York
L. B. Shaw, General Manager, New York Office, 11 Broadway.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

WATCHMEN!!

can will protect
if armed with aSMITH &
WESSON Revolver.Quick,
sure and accurate.SMITH &
WESSON,

15 Stockbridge

Street,

Brighton,

Mass.

Chicago

New York



Harper's New Portrait Catalogue

thoroughly revised and illustrated, will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of one cent.

EARL & WILSON'S
LINEN
COLLARS & CUFFS
BEST IN THE WORLD

Pictures for Sportsmen SPORTS & GAMES IN THE OPEN

Pictured by A. B. Frost

TO all lovers of out-of-door sport, to all who shoot, fish, frequent the links, or ride a wheel, these fifty drawings by Mr. Frost, whom Mr. Stockton has called "one of the most American of American artists," will prove of interest.

The drawings are issued in a handsome ornamental portfolio, which also contains a sketch of Mr. Frost's career by Frank R. Stockton, and a portrait of the artist. They measure 11½ x 16½ inches, and are admirably suited for framing. No more artistic decoration could be found for the walls of the club-house or smoking-room. Some of the pictures depict humorous incidents on the links, others the vicissitudes of the hunter's life. All are admirably drawn, and represent Mr. Frost at his best.

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY

The price is \$10.00. We will deliver the complete portfolio on payment of \$2.00, and collect \$1.00 per month thereafter. For further particulars address

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers, New York and London

No. 1111 - 1/2 x 1/2
Illustration by J. B. Shaw

THE TRAIN

IN 1910 TAKE THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

ed 1823,
SON
SKEY.
That's All

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XXIII—No. 37
Copyright 1899 by HARPER & BROTHERS
All Rights Reserved

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899

TEN CENTS A COPY
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

THE CIVIL COCKTAILS

Harper's New Portico Glasses

SALE OF LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS

for Sportsmen
& GAMES
E OPEN
A. B. Frost

of-door sport, to all of
the links, or tide water
by Mr. Frost, who is
of the most American
love of interest.
in a handsome structure
a sketch of Mr. Frost
ton, and a portrait of
16 inches, and at the
No more artist's device
alls of the clubhouse
the pictures depict him
others the vice-presi
admirably drawn, and
c.

ADVERTISING
deliver the complete pro
silver \$4.00 per month
particular address
BROTHERS
New York and London
CENTRAL



THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS—PRESIDENT KRUGER ENTERING THE CENTRAL BUREAU AT JOHANNESBURG.

DRAWN BY F. L. MORA, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—[SEE PAGE 905.]

THE GRAND ARMY AND THE PENSION QUESTION

new soldier, his hardships, his courage, his victories have been the engaging theme of the last year, the "old soldier," the veteran of the first war, when there is a sense of duty every time a subordinate feeling of duty, and for the work of his maintenance across the most conspicuous figure in the city and in our thoughts. The gathering of this year has been spoken of as the last war, but it is probable that next year will be as great a number, even in spite of the dark days for white soldiers in the line of retirement, the veterans wait in great West after the war, and Chicago is just a few weeks in the veteran population, people has to day twice as many as soldiers are enlisted from that State, but it is whether any city can support Philadelphia of welcome and hospitalty second, and is the beauty and wealth of decreased them in their march toward her most happy and patriotic company of

for pension granted should date from the original application, though the cause of disability be different, and that several disability ratings should be combined to make up a rate (as was originally ruled) instead of granting the pension in the degree of the disability.



HENRY CLAY EVANS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

These specific complaints I presented to Commissioner Evans. In answer he said:

As in the first charge, the examiners are not regularly instructed to make inquiry as to the chastity of widows after death of husband. This is done only when such charges are preferred.

"Concerning the allowance to widows, the present ruling is in literal interpretation of the law (which, in honor, provides that a widow without other means of support has her daily labor may receive a pension), for it is contained by the department that a widow who has an un-

der income of less than \$400 is eligible. I have myself recommended that the sum be fixed at \$250, but this can be done only by a statutory amendment.

"The department has been generous, too, in its treatment of those who, upon examination, are found not to be disabled as specified, for that when their disability is discovered through such examination, the applicant is advised to make new application. It is manifestly unjust that the pension granted upon their second application should date from the original declaration. The second examination is not in review of the first.

And as to the original ruling upon the law of June 27, 1900, under which over four hundred thousand new pensions were granted [Title 164, for the restoration of which the veterans' pension law was repealed, the law now gives a great wrong, for it violated the very principle of the law, which is that a pension shall be granted according to the degree of disability.

Having replied to these charges in detail, the commissioner added: "It is now more than a third of a century since the declaration of peace at the close of the civil war; about \$1,500,000,000 have been paid out for pensions in that time. To all of this the country has given its most generous approval. Now additional pensions must be granted for by reason of the war with Spain and the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, there was \$184,100,000 on the rolls that June 30, 1906, the amount paid out for the past year was \$138,553,000, being in excess \$45,547,000 less than the previous year, though the annual value of the roll, June 30 last, was \$640,400 more than it ever had been.

"The annual accomplishment of the G. A. R. just adjourned demonstrated that there was considerable appreciation of the administration of the Pension Department, it is said that I have been too close in the construction of the law, while I have not I am giving a generous construction and administration of the law, and that there have been no new laws since the advent of this administration. That the annual value of the roll is greater than ever, while the number of pensioners has decreased, would seem to be contradictory on this point. The pension under the present law is higher than it ever was, at the close of the year being \$125.10, while June 30, 1906, the average pension was \$121.10 and the average annual value of the 1906 pension was greater than at this close of the year.

"Standing at the head of the great soldier heroes, I claim to be the true friend of the soldier. In my efforts to rid off abuses in the Bureau, I claim to be not only doing so to protect the Treasury of the United States, but to maintaining the honor and integrity of the roll and thereby protecting the name of the Civil War.

"Commissioner Shaw addresses, in view of the present heavy demand upon the Treasury, the issuance of a general pension law, under \$150 per year, which would be paid each year to pay the annual pension, but this is only putting upon the shoulders of another generation a great labor, and doubtless the law will be agreed with Commissioner Evans that, three decades having passed, we ought not now to shift this weight of obligation, which, after all, is most willingly and gratefully borne.

And then, from the present indications, the next generation and several generations to come will have their own pension law to carry. The commissioner's report shows that while there is but one surviving pensioner of the war of 1861, there are 1,000 widows (most of whom probably were not born at the beginning of that war). The extension of this rule to old civil and Spanish war pension problems would produce astounding results.

The recommendations of Commissioner Evans, which, it is believed, is doing what seems to be his plain duty with commendable ability and courage, not only in conserving the interests of the people at large, but in insuring, as far as possible, the purity of the pension roll against the attacks of greedy pension lawyers and fraudulent applicants, is that there should be a consolidation and revision of the pension laws, and that a commission should be appointed to this end. It is to be hoped, as we said last week, that all will abide in this recommendation, and that the system may then be shown, as far as possible, of bringing provisions that it may be provided by the spirit in which a grateful people make their gifts, and derived of anything that looks of patronage as an occasion for permission.

of this both parts of independence and of paying tribute backward to the ocean, the United States has the new War themselves, his naval command with their it a dignity and prestige beyond the measure of a million people along the shore to the moral effect of the most important of this greatest of our naval achievements that over their thousand veterans of the war the death of three of the older generation of men of arms inspired some the confidence of this annual feature, his job the recreation of most of its welcome women. The Avenue of Peace through which men moved, flanked on either side by monuments of real artifice, value, to the achievement and glory, presented a picture which which must be a grateful memory to all passed through it is that provision. And President, their remarks, at their meeting. It was easy to believe that the day of the first great theme, what the President said "one of the happiest days of my life." All this, the gathering furnished occasion some of the administration policy with respect to war. Secretary Root, who said that waging would be "waged without rest in the line for which they fight. We will see the end of the great war, but we have a host of American sons in that far distant states on the dominion of self-civilization, and the Government has been made public in the Philippines question in saying that the "expansion when it signed the treaty of peace that the one who before us, but in the obligation which we then assume facing ourselves that. Then let us face them

de that these annual gatherings the highest anniversary assumed by the attendance, which is a good measure of their interest in the gathering of the the gratuity in the seed of The year the report of the widows, in review of the Pension Department, was two matter under consideration, showed that a general and the President show personal and more personal

inal Commander, Colonel w. of New York, whom he Commissioner gathering his hostile attitude rest Commissioner of the position of many of the in these words. But, general belief among he delays in the Pension by upon this, are in a cases taken up and even that the oldest rules of custom commissioners, all the situation of the veterans (thrift and hard rules) reported that the ruling of (under 25% law in President administration, would be present administration pension original ruling law (under 164). Colonel has is that the reaction is not necessary; he also general law he "import" the spirit of justice and they were marked, with satisfaction, as fully presented by the as were in harmony with of Colonel Shaw. The been continued and the necessary legislative aid could be not afforded by flows.

the style is a new one, secure its first statement as themselves. According to that question are in introducing the right-fulfilled widows of soldiers are under law of 1900 are that their income is less in order to be eligible to make several applications



COLONEL ALBERT D. SHAW,
New Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.
Photograph by Gary, Astoria, New York.

The Wage of the Work-day

HA!L, the words of many singers—
The forgotten and the unknown—
That thrill the earth
With the precious faith
Of labor's unnumbered song!

They are knights of faith and of peace,
True kings of the sea and soil
For they pay the glory
Of war and stay
By the charity of toil!

JOHN MALONE.

would show him no pity. That the perilous voyage before them might furnish him with the means for punishing Juan's insolence the captain knew well. Let the Crepusculans join the Carabees well armed, and for many weeks Donat Hernandez would be autocrat in a little kingdom of his own.

Dofia Julia's cabin was, as it were, the harem which held the chummy little trio to her meetings. A study room between hers, it seemed crucial to ask a maiden and to the luxury of Seattle, Madrid, and Paris to spend weeks within its fringing confines. Don Rodrigo had devoted his life to the study of the ways of making his daughter's quarters around ship life conducive than they had at first seemed. Brought from the Orient, a household made of polished silk, jars of sweetmeats from Turkey, a priceless oil painting of the Virgin Mary, and other quirkily collected items, he had made the cabin a place of comfort and elegance to make Dofia Julia's cabin a compartment whose luxury was ludicrous and whose discomfort was pathetic.

"What is it, Isak?" asked the girl, springing toward Don Hamilton, and placing both hands upon his shoulders as she leaned into his white face.

California Volunteers Welcomed Home

San Francisco, August 17, 1900.

LIFE reception given to the First California Infantry on its return from Filipino military service in the Philippine Islands surrounded any public spectacle ever seen in San Francisco. It was a series of sun and hand gestures that lasted for three days, and closed last night with a huge light parade through brilliant illuminated streets. Francisco's main streets and the principal buildings were brilliantly decorated. Market Street, from the depot to Van Ness Avenue, was crowded by a powerful electric light, about twenty feet high, and the City Hall and the ferry depot flanked by electric lights, the ferry tower especially being a beautiful appearance. All along the length of Market Street, from the depot to Van Ness Avenue, were rows of lanterns, and the ferry tower especially being a beautiful appearance. All along the length of Market Street, from the depot to Van Ness Avenue, were rows of lanterns, and the ferry tower especially being a beautiful appearance. All along the length of Market Street, from the depot to Van Ness Avenue, were rows of lanterns, and the ferry tower especially being a beautiful appearance.



LOOKING DOWN MARKET STREET, SHOWING ILLUMINATION OF FERRY DEPOT TOWER.

FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY G. H. PACKER.

On the night of the reception, a large stand was erected in lower Market Street for the collection of the Chinese Consul General and peninsular residents, and when it was filled on the night of the parade the money collected added up to five hundred and thirty dollars. It was estimated that over 100,000 strangers in the city to witness the reception, and that 250,000 people were along the line of march on the occasion of the parade.

On the night of the parade, the volunteers landed, and just before their march. First in the line was Major-General Shafter and his staff, a column of four battalions of the Third Army, followed by the First California Volunteer Battalion of the National Guard.

When the First California Volunteer Battalion of the National Guard

their duty yellow khaki uniforms, and the crowd went wild with cheers, and

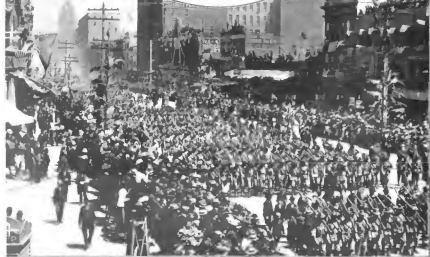
frequently blocked the marching line. The men were wreathed around their necks, and all had flowers in their button holes. They marched well, and their faces showed their appreciation of the reception. At Van Ness Avenue, where General Shafter and Governor Geary returned the parade, the crowds were greater than elsewhere, and the men passed between solid walls of flower people.

The three days' jubilee was ended with a wonderful light parade last evening, which in all its features was the most

remarkable street pageant ever seen in the far West. Fourteen thousand men from civic and military societies marched through Market Street for two and one-half hours under brilliant lines of electric light. At one end of the route the City Hall stood out like a fairy palace, its outlines and its fine dome picked out in electric light, while at the other end the tower of the new ferry building formed a dazzling picture against the dark background of the sky. All the lofty buildings along Market Street were lit up in lines of fire, and from the tops of many of them brilliant flower-bells and red fire added to the blaze of color.

The parade was made more picturesque by floats and by the varied costumes of the different societies. Next to the California volunteers, the division that received the loudest welcome was that which contained the members of the Institute of Arts and the United States. After the parade the volunteers were given a banquet at the ferry depot.

GILBERT H. FRY.



THE REGIMENT PASSING BY MARKET STREET.

AN FRANCISCO—THE RETURN OF THE 1ST CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CHARLES WHITNEY.

Travels & Co.

Trusts
trial

III—THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE



Mrs. J. D. Lloyd and daughter, Bermuda.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PARADE

Newport's Automobile Parade

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES BERTON.

EARLY in the present season New York enjoyed the novel spectacle of an automobile parade, but in Newport must be given the credit of organizing the first strictly personal display of self-propelled vehicles. There were fourteen carriages in line, remarkable showing when one considers that this is virtually the first season of the season. And it is also true that the women would have been close to half a hundred if the manufacturers were able to do their part in supplying the demands of their customers. There are scores of companies in the United States that are supposed to be engaged in the business of manufacturing automobiles, but there are not more than half a dozen that are prepared to deliver the actual cars.

Nearly all the motor carriages in use at present belong to the electric class, and as a rule they are not sold outright to the individual owner. The company that manufactures the carriages prefers to lease them. Simple as it looks in theory, the case of an electric vehicle can only be properly explained by skilled labor, and the manufacturing company retains this responsibility for the lease owners. Of course the owner enjoys the undisturbed use and control of the vehicle, and he is entitled to the immediate

benefit of all the new improvements that may be introduced from time to time. The plan is a novel one, and under present conditions it is equally able to dealer and customer.

The driving competition proved to be the seeming feature of the Newport show. In Paris there is a regular training park for the education of drivers of public conveyances, and they do not receive their licenses until they have passed the prescribed tests of skill. The training course is a narrow, winding, hilly street, and it contains so many obstacles in its location as to make it considerably longer together including lamp-posts, piles of brick, and cast iron figures of monstrous proportions, and all sorts and conditions of men. The drivers are then driven the street the "run of the horse," and it is a great day for the time when the first success in running the gauntlet without making a single "bump."

At Newport an avenue was marked off by flags in the middle of a field, and the contestants were required to negotiate the course without touching a flag or any one of the dummy figures that were scattered about the miniature "run de Hopsburg." As a rule, the driving was excellent, and several clean runs were made. There was the greatest possible interest in both points and competition, and the sport of "sticking" must have been given its rightful place upon the athletic calendar.

The prize for the best driving, a handsome silver set, was awarded to Mr. Seymour Leroy, who went over the entire course without making a touch. A silver lampshade, the prize for the best decorated vehicle, went to Mrs. Hermann's.

W. S. TAYLOR, EDITOR.



FIRST PRIZE FOR DECORATION—MRS. HERMANN'S OCEANIC.



THE DRIVING CONTEST—COL. J. J. ASTOR DOING A DUMMY NURSEMAID.



MRS. G. H. P. BRIMONT'S BUTTERFLY AUTOMOBILE.

TRADE MARK

they

Lin Brand planned to and then at find it grows points the show the

UI

*"They do look queer
but Papa says they're Stylish for*



they're **LION BRAND**

Lion Brand Shirts mark an advance in the comfort of gentlemen's linen. They are not bags of cloth planned to wrinkle into place, but are carefully patterned on accepted models, and the forms, styles, and sizes assorted, so you can always buy a Lion Brand Shirt that will fit easily and well. You will find it provided with all the loops, buttons, and other convenient accessories the use of which distinguishes the well-dressed man. Sold in different cloth qualities at \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00. All grades show the same skilled workmanship.

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR COMPANY, Makers, Troy, N. Y.

and improvements that
from time to time. The
will make present and
to older to older and res-

letting proved to be the
for Newport alone. In
our many parks for the
of public convenience,
more than fifteen years
past, the city of New
York is a success, a thing
which is many others
to continuously brought
up from city of New
York, and the people
of New York. The
city of New York is
the most beautiful
city in the world.

There was the great
city of New York and
the great city of New
York. The city of New
York is the most
beautiful city in the
world.

There was the great
city of New York and
the great city of New
York. The city of New
York is the most
beautiful city in the
world.

TAMM HENRY



ACTRESS

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AND HIS OPINIONS

BY HENRY LOOMIS NELSON

[illegible]

There ought to be some better reasons, however, for desiring that a fellow citizen should be President, or even a candidate for the Presidency, than the fact that he is the son of my imagination. Governor Roosevelt has intelligent political views, and as I happened to know him well, I will not quarrel from personal antipathy with him, as well as from reading his many essays, it seemed to me that he would be a good man to elect to his friends and admirers who are predisposed to regard him as a proper person to fill the highest office in the land. It must not be understood that I am a partisan of his, or that I am selecting his name for the sake of my own vanity or anything of the kind. So far am I from being his partisan that I do not agree with him on some matters of importance. On the only time I ever supported him for office it was really on account of the character of the opposition. Nevertheless, in the last and retirement of speech making he is exceedingly business and shrewd, and his heart is in the cause of the Republic; there is the man himself, his record, his work for good government, and all that he has to say in support of his political speeches. There was never a man in public life whose character could be more successfully applied to the position of President than that I have just so readily spoken about—nor that I feel in my mind always keenly. I set all this down to show how little I have of the character of personal antipathy in anything I may say of Governor Roosevelt's political views. I am sure, I am sure, I am sure that this reader will absolutely see, whatever I state positively that Governor Roosevelt's opinion is that of me, it is as if I said, "When I say so and so, I mean that I shall consider my statement

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S CAREER

[illegible]

honestly criticism of himself. It will certainly remain. Based that a good many people have charged with the responsibility of the present Tammany regime in New York city, because, as Police Commissioner, he insisted on enforcing the strictest law, if the Government had not been so weak and the other party so strong, and he would not be in his place. It will also be recalled that he declined to appoint Mr. Platt's man as Superintendent of Police and that he was afterwards perhaps charged with the quarrel with the machine because he refused his nomination to appoint Judge Daly to fill the vacancy, made by the resignation of Judge Dundy, Under timely notice of the resignation of Judge Dundy, Under timely notice of the resignation. He had also another serious clash with Mr. Platt because he insisted on the passage of the Franklin law late. Mr. Platt, as it will be known, accuses him of being a weak man, and he has been accused of being a weak man, in his view, a serious blow to him and possibly a correspondingly important blow to the community. How are clearly the criticisms of the merits of Governor Platt's administration, and the criticisms of the merits of Governor Platt's administration, and the criticisms of the merits of Governor Platt's administration.

of study and observation concerning the nature and the functions of government, the weaknesses, needs, and virtues of the democracy, all united with the capacity of administration.

TEAR AND COMMERCIALISM

[illegible][illegible]

To come to the realities of the political struggle, Governor Roosevelt probably does not count the Phillips and such factors in that country. He is more likely to agree with some politicians and writers that it is the duty of the country to go into tropical countries and help them by saving the besties from slavery or by any political condition. And yet how is that best to help a country like Cuba or the Spanish Isles in Manila where when he would have believed coming away. He would not want to see the people of the island will by the men. He is imposed by the international responsibility. He knows, however, that the people of the island are doing—that Americans and the people shall be conquered. As is what shall be done after that I am not sure. The impression that he is believed to have is that we were not to have a ruling civil government for Hawaii. Perhaps some of our members in Asiatic and West Indian waters, if we are to have a ruling civil government, are of the opinion of deciding upon the best form of government for each place, and would maintain an official class board entirely independent of the people. I am not sure if Mr. Roosevelt were President we should see a severe struggle on the part of the Executive against the Legislature. I am not sure that we would give an opportunity for the expansion of the apala system. For Governor Roosevelt, as the country knows, is a strong believer in the apala system. He is not a devotee of such reform. He believes in it, and he does so much so any individual to further it. What he does is to believe in the apala system. He has been mistaken on what civil service reform has been the right side. His most distinguished service—and recently he most admit, although I am inclined to think he is right—has been in the apala system. He has stuck on the apala system of the Constitution of New York. If that unscrupulous design had succeeded, the apala system would have been the only one through any civil service law in existence. It will not be necessary to come back to this subject. I speak of it here because it is a subject that has been discussed by Governor Roosevelt if he were charged with the duty of reforming, or helping to frame, forms of government for the island.

I shall merely add, I guess to other topics, that Governor Roosevelt believes that the nation should keep its hands off the island. He believes that the nation should not interfere with the island should be determined, form of government for the island should be determined, form of government for the island should be determined.



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT MAKING A SPEECH FROM A CAR
PLATFORM DURING HIS CAMPAIGN.

[illegible]

All this is rather of Mr. Roosevelt as a politician than of his views. I am bound to explain, however, to his West-
ern and other friends, why his nomination would be diffi-
cult, even if it were not restricted by politicians, and to ex-
plain, also, that this kind of nomination is not in ac-
cord with his general view of his place in politics.
Governor Roosevelt's part it has become quite true of
our modern politics that unless he can become the popular
hero there is no public career for the man who has for
his capital merely sound ideas and thorough training, a
knowledge of the needs of administration, opinions hon-

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AT THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION COURT FROM AN ADDRESSING ROOM, NEW YORK.—DRAWN FROM LIFE BY W. A. RICHARDS.—[SEE PAGE 942.]



Against the Odds of the Test:



Journal of the Philosophy of Education Society of Great Britain



As it was, it is still



Monographs: Art



THE "JOHN KNEATON," JUST LAUNCHED ON LAKE SUPERIOR—THE LARGEST VESSEL OF THE BARKER TYPE ON THE LAKES.

UNPARALLELED PROSPERITY—Conditions on the Great Lakes

If a chart could be made of the prosperity with which is now sweeping the country, the center of its activity would be located in the region of the "Bread of the Lakes"—Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the two Dakotas have always been property-breeders. Two seasons wheat crops have been selling at phenomenal prices, and feeding their markets by way of the Great Lakes and Buffalo. Last July more pig-lard, by thousands of tons a week, was produced than in any previous year in the history of this industry in the United States, and what is true of July will undoubtedly be true of the entire year. July could always watch pig iron. If it went up, he was a bull; if it went down, he was a bear. A large proportion of the iron ore which supplies the steelworks of Pennsylvania and Chicago comes from the Lake Superior region, moving its center by the steel steamers of the lakes. The chief source of supply of Northern lumber is the forests of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and this lumber, too, is distributed by way of the lakes.

As a consequence, the condition of shipping in the Great Lakes is one of the surest indications of the commercial vitality of the country. The unswerving of hard times amid both with the farmer, but the country will not be troubled of the general revival of prosperity until the transporters have begun to compete for business. Until rates go up, and the results are not forth in cold figures. It is most significant, therefore, that the shippers of the Great Lakes are now passing through a period of prosperity—no remarkable, indeed, that even the cautious trade papers of the Northwest call it unusual, and far better to predict any slack in the line of freight. During the past five years, with the exception of a few months in the summer of 1915, shippers have made little or no money. Even at the opening of navigation this year the prospects of a large increase of business looked poor. But July, however, rates began to slip, and August brought the boom. A year ago the air for the transportation of ore between Duluth and Buffalo was fifty cents a ton. At the writing of this article shippers are readily making from \$1.65 to \$1.95 for what was known as

"wild" tonnage, and even at this extraordinarily rate they cannot secure the necessary accommodations. The same seasonal demand exists in the grain trade. A year ago the shippers were doing well if they could get two cents a bushel between the head of the lakes and Buffalo. At present the rates are varying from three and a half cents to five cents a bushel—more than twice as much as they were last year—and the new crop has hardly begun to come in. The wire for lumber has doubled, varying from \$1 to \$2.50 per thousand feet. Coal shows an even more extraordinary record. The rates, which were twenty cents per ton a year ago, have more than tripled, the average being now above seventy cents, with a record of nearly ninety a ton on slow Milwaukee barges. P. F. Cook, secretary of the Western Elevating Association of Buffalo, told me that he confidently expected to see the rates for grain, during the rush at the end of the season, reach six cents a bushel. If not more, and the vastness of Duluth and Kansas are making equally sanguine predictions. For the first time in the history of the lake shipping have been forced to accept, without objection, such rates as the coalmen demand. Indeed, in great is the cash that the transport companies have been insisting on the payment of discounts for loss of time in loading and unloading. A year ago when rates were only twenty cents a ton, the receivers unloaded when and how they pleased, and the vessel owners were without recourse. If they objected, the shipper met his wares by another line.

Even the shrewdness of the lake mariner did not resist six months ago, when the season was to begin bright. As a consequence, some of the great iron producers, notably the Carnegie interests of Pennsylvania, contracted for the shipment of about 12,000,000 tons of ore from the lakes to Lake Erie ports at the rate of sixty cents a ton—a good deal less than last year's rate prevailing—so they provided that the rates were to be in effect, so that they could make as many trips as possible. These cargo ironmen will profit thousands of dollars by their foresight. But the rate will be up to \$1.00, 1,000 tons of ore on which will require shipping—a surplus of 4,000,000 tons uncovered by contracts. As a result, a spirited competition has set in to take the ore men, the grain men, and the lumber interests for the "wild" as connected tonnage.

The ore men usually charter more than two-thirds of the vessel capacity each season, but it is doubtful whether they will get their full proportion this year. And the rates are going up by leaps.

The meaning of these high freights to the vessel men cannot be appreciated by any who are not intimately acquainted with Western transportation enterprise.

A prominent shipper in Duluth told me that his fleet of boats had not lost one more at \$1.65 a ton. Fully \$1.25 would represent clear profit. A steel vessel of 3000 ton capacity will make a round trip from Duluth to Lake Erie ports in from nine to eleven days, at the price of about thirty-five trips during a season. Each trip will represent a profit of \$2500 to \$3000—a \$9000 to \$10,500. Consider, twenty-five trips at \$2500 each, and there is a total profit during this season, in a vessel of this class, of \$225,000, exclusive of course, that the new average \$1.65 per ton. This calculation is made on the basis of a return to Duluth light. If the vessel were to load and unload, going down and with coal coming back, the profits would be still greater. But that is not the case. It will therefore be seen that the new vessel men who did not concern themselves with the tonnage rate in the past to the shipmen will have a considerable portion of the cost of his tonnage!

I needed many explanations as to the probable

cause of this remarkable advance in shipping rates. One of these most generally given was to the effect that the opening of navigation had been delayed this year nearly a month as so not due to the shipping season about enough, thereby luxuriously increasing the demand for sailing tonnage. This undoubtedly has had some effect on the rates, but it will not account in large measure for the immense percentage of increase. One old vessel man with whom I talked had a much more satisfactory explanation. When I asked him what was the cause of the boom, he said, simply, "Prosperity." Then he added: "We cannot explain exactly how or when prosperity comes. We simply know that it is here, and that rates have gone up. There have been at least two seasons during the hard times of the last few years which seemed much more favorable to high rates than the present one, but freights remained stationary until the time was ripe."

All this increase in rates has taken place on the face of the fact that the vessel operators in the lakes is greater this year than ever before in the history of American shipping. The vessels are larger more numerous, and they have come from the coast and the ocean. They will show very strikingly what a remarkable record has been made. The figures are from the latest reports, now just issued, of the shipping commission of the lakes to August 1, 1916. Twenty-one million barrels of wheat have been transported this year from the head of the lakes, against 17,000,000 barrels during the same period a year ago—3,000,000 in excess. Of this are about 4,500,000 tons in excess of August 1, 1916, against 3,750,000 tons in excess of the year. So much for eastern-bound tonnage. The western shipment of ore from the lakes is equally remarkable, filling out only 4,000,000 tons in excess of the year. This is 1,000,000 tons in excess. This is in itself a very evidence of the immense prosperity of the West. Such is the volume of the lake production of the wheat, and of the iron and the lumber, that the shipping demand that the vessels return again from the East, is one that a greater number of trips can be made during the season. One of the main annual condition there is given first in Duluth and other Northern lake ports of a variety of coal, and of considerable high fuel prices, during the season. The coal is

With I am speaking in figures, it may be interesting to mention the fact that there is only one port in the United States which exceeds in tonnage the shipments and receipts of the ports at the head of the lakes, Duluth and West Superior. And at the rate at which the shipments from these ports are increasing they must soon pass the port of New York, and rise to equal their limited season of navigation. An equally striking idea of the immensity of the lake business can also be obtained by the tonnage of the port of New York, and rise to equal their limited season of navigation. An equally striking idea of the immensity of the lake business can also be obtained by the tonnage of the port of New York, and rise to equal their limited season of navigation.

The total winter tonnage passing through the "Sea" was 12,163, against 5464 for the same time, or about five times as many. Last year the combined total of the goods transported from Lake Superior to Lake Erie ports reached the enormous aggregate sum of \$700,000,000, yielding \$10,000,000 in transportation charges. The average distance being about 300 miles, this means approximately 70 cents a ton for the mile, or three-quarters of one mill (0.00075) per ton per mile by all the lake steamship tonnage in the United States.

I asked one of the most prominent vessel men in the lake, Captain A. B. Wolcott, of the South Tanager company, why the ship demand was increasing and the prospect of continued prosperity and this year, there was not a greater increase in the number of vessels. He explained that the shipping season is the longest and the working to be full capacity, but owing to the inability to obtain supplies of steel, it was impossible to keep up with the demand. As a result, the lake tonnage men, shipbuilders, engine-builders, and the steel and iron men, who search always in New York, are now finding an one after the other. The steel industry is now in a position to come the pig iron men cannot get iron ore which the vessel men are unable to bring to them, owing to the lack of power to produce it. The steel industry is now in a position to come the pig iron men cannot get iron ore which the vessel men are unable to bring to them, owing to the lack of power to produce it. The steel industry is now in a position to come the pig iron men cannot get iron ore which the vessel men are unable to bring to them, owing to the lack of power to produce it.



ONE OF THE NEW ELEVATORS NOW BEING BUILT AT DULUTH

And yet new vessels are being launched at a rate almost incredible. The increase of lake tonnage of 1899 over 1898 was about 700,000 tons, and the new tonnage up to July, 1900 represents vessels already constructed for, will increase the season capacity about 1,000,000 tons. The tonnage is upward very much larger vessels of a class that will compare favorably with the very best ocean steamers. These new vessels are the finest of their kind ever built. They have been made a possibility chiefly by the deepening of the canal at the "Go" so that there is a draught of 32 feet of water all the way from Duluth to the lower lake ports. Captain Woodruff of four masted schooner freighters, which are now being built for the American Steamship Company—three at the Lorain yard in Cleveland and one at Detroit. They will be the largest and most powerful ships on the lakes, nearly alike in every particular—320 feet long, 32 feet wide, 30 feet deep with a draught of 32 feet. They will have enormous gasoline propulsion engines of 30,000 horse power, with speed capability of twelve miles an hour when loaded and thence when light. They will be also twenty lighted, and furnished with all the recent improvements in ship building. The net capacity of each will be 30,000 tons, with a carrying capacity of 30,000 bushels of wheat. It will require about eleven freight trains of forty cars each to transport a single cargo of this size. The cost of these magnificent vessels will be about \$200,000 each. At present the merchant marine of the Great Lakes ex-

ceeds that of every other country in the world except Great Britain and Germany, and, at the rate at which it is now increasing, it will not be many years before Germany is left behind. Numerous new docks and shorements are being built at Duluth and other lake ports; the wharves are stock piling their cargoes in mountainous heaps awaiting shipment; the vessels will run later than ever this fall, in spite of ice and bad insurance rates, and even then there will be no increase of cargo left over for another year. Nor can the vessel owners anticipate all the prosperity to themselves. The cargoes of almost all those who are in

any way connected with the lake marine trade, whether as the capacity of shippers, office men, or plain dock men or sailors, have been greatly increased by the boom in shipping. On all the Lake Superior docks but one the long shoremen and other employees have been given an increase of wages from twenty-five cents to thirty cents an hour. The wages of stevedores, dock hands, sailors, mechanics and many other of the employees on the steamers have been increased in varying percentages. Opportunities have been stepped at the end of a short while, but in most cases the employees have made the advance because their business was increased. All this has added immensely to the bustling prosperity of the cities of the North-west.

Money is more freely in circulation than it has been before in many years. I saw a railroad report in Minneapolis showing that more money had been transported to the North-west during the last six months than during the preceding six years, showing that the common people of the North-west, upon whom the burden of the hard times has rested most heavily, are once more in a position to purchase luxuries.

Every thing in the chain of prosperity of the country is now complete. The connection between the farmer of the West and the manufacturer of the East has been made by the shippers of the Great Lakes and the transcontinental railroad lines, and the country would seem to be waiting on the condition which orders how to alternate in the future. "Unparalleled prosperity."

RAY STANFORD BAKER.



AT THE DULUTH DREDOCKS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Alfred Dreyfus

BETRAYED by hate and Judas with
Beneath of all his dirt and best,
By madness, by despair possessed,
A martyr on a heretic tide.

One thought is burning in his eye,
One besought hope supports him still;
They serve his love conquered will—
"I'm innocent! Can they forget?"

Forget, when hero-winds in light,
Who died for Liberty and France,
Inspire the living to advance
To be the champions of Right?

He calmly from the howling din
(The furies speak the lion at bay),
Till falsehood ceases, and Truth's clear day
Reveals the honor-stained man.

The Judgment—marked Revolt—
Inspires him in darkness night,
His innocence, a crystal light,
Is clearer for their infamy.

A higher oath—Beneath—
Angels! let France the world kneel!
A world-hour, thrush with burning gleam
For Dreyfus, Truth, and Liberty!

EMERSON NEAL LYON

The Greatest Ship

THE new White Star liner *Graustein* sailed her first run from Liverpool to New York on Wednesday, having crossed, nearly to the hour, in her scheduled time of six days. No disagreeing record-breaking was attempted; the only record the eastern press to establish is that of regular Wednesday morning arrivals in all waters. This undoubtedly will please the traveling public far more than an overrunning desire to cut down the hours and minutes between England and America.

The *Graustein* is the largest ship ever floated. Her length—711 feet—is over an eighth of a mile, and exceeds that of the old *Great Eastern*. She is 66 feet in beam, and displaces 26,500 tons of water. Her engines are of 30,000 horse power. The home-ports of the engines of the *Great Eastern* was 3700-horse shaft, one-half that of this mighty planet of the sea. She can carry 1700 passengers, besides the 400 crew in her ship company. Her heaviest capacity is 3200 tons, which would enable her to steam around the world without refueling at the rate of twelve knots an hour.

The *Graustein* is modeled closely after the *Majestic*, owned by the same line, but every advantage of her enormous size has been taken in adapting her interior arrangements to create the maximum of comfort for her passengers. The decorations are elaborate but in general good taste, the most striking feature being perhaps the ornate glass dome which crowns the ceiling of the grand saloon. This is adorned with four allegorical figures, representing Great Britain, America, New York, and Liverpool. The ship is provided with two libraries and seven smoking rooms for the first and second class passengers.

On Monday, September 18, the ship was opened for public inspection at her dock at the foot of West Eleventh Street, and as excellent English custom was followed in charging at admission and care of her proceeds to heretofore. The latest which the ship has received was shown by the number of persons present.

Dewey's Return

LET the trumpets loudly blare;
Pile out banners everywhere!
Nail the flag high on the pole;
Let the drums beat loudly roll;
Paint the sidewalks Turkey red;
Hang rose garlands overhead;
Let the custom-bag away;
Swathe the Brooklyn bridge in gay
Fuffs in federal array;
Set the soldiers on the march;
Raise a grand triumphal arch;
Ring the bells, and sound the chiming;
Call on pomp for their rhythms.
In each window let there be
Wreaths from off the island tree;
Coke the taps in Sunday suits,
Cottons clean, and polished boots.
Let the little girls be seen
Dressed as fair as May-time's Queen,
Deck your houses, deck your cars;
Deck your hydrants and your bars.
Let each fulgent heroic light
Fulgure until it dazzles night.
For 'tis plain to any dave
Dewey can come back best ever;
And where he comes in this town
We want to kiss up to him.
And completely, too, we do
Did the Spaniard on the sea!

JOHN KENDRICK BAKER.



THE GREATEST VESSEL AFOAT—THE R. M. S. "OCEANIC," OF THE WHITE STAR LINE.



THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.
C. A. COLEIDGE AND MORIS GOVILLAIN, ARCHITECTS.

Our White House at the Paris Exposition

ONE of the imposing features of the forthcoming Paris Exposition will be the group of national buildings of the great powers, which will be situated along the Quai d'Orsay, on the south or left bank of the Seine. An accompanying illustration shows the design which has been adopted for the United States National Pavilion, of which Mr. Charles A. Coleidge, of Boston, and M. Moris Govillain, of Paris, are associate architects. Its principal front will be upon the river bank, where a handsome landing stage will be erected at which all the boats of the American line, coming together with the American railway system at Vincennes, will make their landing. Our

building will thus form a monumental gateway, through which all visitors to the other national buildings will have to pass. Considerable prominence is also secured for it by its height of one hundred and sixty feet, and by the fact that it will be one of the few buildings on the grounds of classical design.

The style, as will be seen from the illustration, is Roman, offering ample scope for sculptured embellishment. The representation of the entrance will be the George Washington of Daniel C. French and E. C. Peier. The entrance itself is a sort of vestibule, semi-circular in shape, with a vaulted ceiling, below which will run a paired frieze. Other opportunities for mural decoration will be afforded by the spaces in the ceiling of the rotunda, that is carried up inside very nearly as far as to the level at which our dome is placed. To superintend the execution of the interior an art commission, composed of prominent men in various parts of the country, has been appointed by the minister-general. Its duties will be to provide that everything in the building,

down to the smallest fittings, shall be representative of what is best and most artistic in American production. Ten thousand dollars has been specially appropriated for mural decoration, which, it is hoped, will be largely augmented by private subscriptions. Patriotism may well find expression in this direction, for mural decoration is becoming very closely identified with artistic progress in America. Some of our best painters are engaged upon it, and yet they will be unappreciated in Paris unless this opportunity is given to them.

The plan of the building is a square, and ranged around the central rotunda are four stories of rooms. Those upon the first floor will serve as lounging rooms—one for gentlemen, one for ladies, and a third for both sexes. The second and fourth stories will be assigned to the various States and the third reserved for the minister-general and his staff. The building will be therefore both the headquarters of the commission and a residence for American visitors.

THOMAS H. CAPPEL.

AMATEUR SPORT

PERHAPS no previous polo season as much as the present one has so emphasized the merit in team play. Not that there is anything in the fact, but rather in the simultaneous discovery by so many clubs of the Association. With all grades of teams the character of tournament work this season has very materially advanced beyond the standard of a year or so ago, and that is especially true of the members of the second and third class.

In fact, in point of actual and comparative development, the better classes have quite outstripped the first one. All the impressive development of the season has been among teams composed of men rated at few goals on the handicap list. And this, of course, is encouraging. It has increased the number of individual players, and bettered the grade of work in club tournaments.

In respect of material the first class is not prospective, but in quality of play it has never reached so high. Much Brook have extended in the course of their own meetings this season has not before been reached on this side the Atlantic—now, at least as my observation goes, on the other side, where hard hitting and straight and dependable team work are the characteristics of English play.

We expect soon to have attained all the Englishman's delicate strength, and added the brilliancy that we wish does not possess either in England or in India.



A KUSH FOR GOAL.

THE grade of polo played in India is greatly exaggerated. It is thoroughly first class, but by no means the network game one learns (in England) it is.

Previously stated with tales of regimental and native polo prowess in India. I was quite prepared, on my first there last year, for the most skillful exhibition of the game I had ever beheld—but, in truth, saw no play anywhere in India better than I had seen in England and in the United States. All regimental (English) teams there are made of native horses, a few—mostly made up also from the regiments. They are smaller ponies than are common at Westchester or with us, and their team work is of a high order, but I could not see wherein it was better than English polo at home—in fact, to me it did not seem so good, while, in common with the horse article, it lacked the dash, speed, and brilliant maneuvering of the American game.

This is all suggested by the frequent allusions I have heard at one time and another to the high quality of the game in India.

AMOXG teams of the American first class—while this year is reduced to three members—the season has been made notable by the struggle between Meadow Brook and the team made up of Hockaway and Country Park of Westchester, men who are now playing under the name of the Westchester Polo Club of Newport. Despite the number of their seven meetings, which show five victories for Westchester, it is doubtful if two more first-class teams have played under the Association rules.

They were destined to come together again this week on the Brox-Klyn Purdie ground in the final round for the



JUST AFTER THE BALL HAS BEEN PUT IN PLAY.

Association championship, for it is highly improbable that Meadow Brook's progress through the tournament.

MYOPIA is the only member of the first class whose exhibition this year has not merited expectations. Not that it has not improved, but rather, to keep pace with the development of other Westchester or Meadow Brook. And this is the fact of no falling off of individual excellence.

Although Myopia was the champion in 1905, it was never a team with the potential strength of either Meadow Brook or Hockaway; it is not now. But it has possibilities of much better play than it has shown this season.

A. F. Gendler No. 1; R. G. Shaw No. 2; H. E. Agard, No. 3; G. H. Norman or H. H. Holmes at No. 4—in the way the team has played this year, and, with the exception of the back position, the personnel is unchanged from what it was in the team's most successful days. Not is the new member responsible for the lack of victories in the season just closed. Mr. Holmes or Mr. Norman is fully as serviceable as was Mr. Fay; and Mr. Holmes, in any judgment, is more so.

YET these men as a team have not had the success attained by those of two other years ago. This is not so much, as I have said, because of a regression in playing skill as it is failure to keep pace with recent developments in first-class games. Myopia seems to have been discarded in the matter of improvement. However, the team appears to be able to do itself justice; for though slightly inferior, individually and collectively, to either Meadow Brook or Westchester, it is much stronger actually than its season's work would indicate.

That Myopia is capable of high-class play on occasion was shown at Narragansett Pier last month, when Devon was defeated under the handicap—which at that time did not adequately express the playing skill—and again at Hants, where the goals were scored against the steady and cautious, easily hard working but safe four.

On the other hand, Myopia made a miserable back position to Westchester a few days earlier, carrying only 2 goals while the New York team scored 10. It is such reversal of form that raise queries as to Myopia's fitness. Perhaps it is in the arrangement of the team. Formerly Agard played back, in that position he is one of the very best; now he is at No. 3, Shaw's moving back, where he is called on for an entirely different kind of game from that required formerly—and which, it must be confessed, he appears to furnish, with satisfaction.

Still, those of us who remember his great work at No. 4 realize that so sad a sequel must have filled the position so well, and better lower goals would have been scored against Myopia had Agard been in his old place.

This, of course, is a mere impression, and may be entirely at fault—but I should like a practical test.

INTEREST this week naturally centers on the meeting of Westchester and Meadow Brook for the championship play donated by the Polo Association as a perpetual trophy by William Wadsworth. Above before he remembered the loss of his birth in favor of allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain and Empire of India. Comparison of their records for the first suggests another victory for Westchester, and yet so nearly matched are the individuals, and so great is the team strength of the Meadow Brooks,



COWDIN ON THE BALL.

that a victory by the latter team, though perhaps not recommended upon, would certainly not be surprising.

In the matter of individual skill, the four men playing at the Westchester team are, except at No. 2, not only a bit stronger than Meadow Brook, but the most brilliant quater we have yet seen on an American polo field. Meadow Brook's chance of victory rests on possible friction due to this brilliancy, for Westchester does not invariably put up strong team play—as we saw in the first periods of the finals at Newport last month. But when it does "hit it off," the game reveals it inordinate.

Westchester is made up of J. M. Waterbury, Jr. (10), No. 1; J. E. Cowdin (8), No. 2; F. H. Wadsworth (10), No. 3; and E. M. Waterbury (9), back.

The Meadow Brook are W. C. Eustis (10), No. 1; C. C. Baldwin (8), No. 2; H. F. Wadsworth (7), No. 3; and G. F. Eustis (8), back.

There were are five goals between the two teams under the handicap, in favor of Meadow Brook, but there is not much difference in actual play—a fact which makes this week's tournament well deserving.

EXCEPT at No. 3, where Eustis is inferentially cleverer and valuable in his role, it cannot be said that either team outweighs the other materially at any point. There are differences in the methods of the individuals, but little in results.

In fact, the character of the play of the two teams differs considerably. Westchester is brilliant in every position, quick in lightning, sometimes erratic, often missing connection, but at every opportunity Meadow Brook is brilliant.



W. C. EUSTIS MAKING A RUN ALONG THE BOUNDARY.

had in last one position, No. 2, and high class in the others, is always workmanlike, very quick, and rarely erratic.

All play with great spirit and determination; all are conscientious, however, which makes their brilliant success possible without accident.

J. M. Waterbury, Jr. is one of the fastest No. 1's we have seen in many a year, he recalls Joe Stevens at his very best, and like the old Hockaway player, Waterbury



KEENE GETTING AWAY WITH THE BALL.

ing the poorest champion, George Whitney, in three straight sets.

Davis also used to better from time to time at Newport, and his brilliant smashes were too much for any of the Westerners.

It was not until Davis met Dwight Davis and then, in the final round, the Whitney brothers, but here he found defeat for the first time. He was defeated by the Whitney brothers, but here he found defeat for the first time. He was defeated by the Whitney brothers, but here he found defeat for the first time.

Coming by how much Whitney and Davis had the reputation of the Eastern first class, the winning of the Davis brothers must be regarded as a miracle. At last one of the Old Americans, Henry Harte, might have been considered as a challenger, but Harte was not this year at Newport.

PRELIMINARY football practice continues in evidence today, leaving from the training of the team, and the strong was the first to appear in the practice. It is interesting to note the various trials with the various players, and the various trials with the various players, and the various trials with the various players.

At about the middle of the preparation for college games, which college team time was the first to appear in the practice. It is interesting to note the various trials with the various players, and the various trials with the various players, and the various trials with the various players.

As though the strikes of summer sport would be the first to appear in the practice. It is interesting to note the various trials with the various players, and the various trials with the various players, and the various trials with the various players.

The facts are unaltered—that the men are brought together two and three weeks before college term opens, and fed at the college in preparation for games to be decided in college term. How a violation of the principle is avoided by location of the trials here or there, is the preparation.

It is not the place where the act is committed to which objection is put, but the fact that the act is committed to which objection is put, but the fact that the act is committed to which objection is put.

SOME impression, however, is required to understand the situation. At least in the case of the trial, it is required to understand the situation. At least in the case of the trial, it is required to understand the situation.

In the West, there is a great deal of trouble. In the West, there is a great deal of trouble. In the West, there is a great deal of trouble. In the West, there is a great deal of trouble.

Last year's two weeks' preliminary training was found utterly inadequate, and the trial was found utterly inadequate, and the trial was found utterly inadequate.

"SHAMROCK" continues to live up to its name, and its name is its name. Its name is its name. Its name is its name. Its name is its name.

A new line is shown on the management of the business. A new line is shown on the management of the business. A new line is shown on the management of the business.

As a new line is shown on the management of the business. As a new line is shown on the management of the business. As a new line is shown on the management of the business.

The Ghetto's Grief

MOURNING FOR DREYFUS



ROSE HANSHAN found the Jewish capital before his journey. He found the Jewish capital before his journey. He found the Jewish capital before his journey.

It was New Year, one of the Days of Awe, the season of broken hearts.

One's soul is grief in these days of penance. One's soul is grief in these days of penance. One's soul is grief in these days of penance.

The people of the Ghetto had heard the story of the man who had been degraded. The people of the Ghetto had heard the story of the man who had been degraded.

ARTIST'S MINDING, when it comes to the artist's mind, it comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind.

AN EDUCATION, when it comes to the artist's mind, it comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind.

ARTIST'S MINDING, when it comes to the artist's mind, it comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind.

ARTIST'S MINDING, when it comes to the artist's mind, it comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind.

ARTIST'S MINDING, when it comes to the artist's mind, it comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind.

ARTIST'S MINDING, when it comes to the artist's mind, it comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind.

ARTIST'S MINDING, when it comes to the artist's mind, it comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind. It comes to the artist's mind.

dish "extra." At a distance their voices rang over, sometimes.

"What is it the verdict?" someone would whisper, all frightened.

The oldest man in the group was Hahd Zang, "of the state of Moscow," whose life was devoted to the study of the law.

When the verdict was read, the crowd broke into a storm of cheering and shouting.

"Oh, it is so!" cried the pious people, wringing their hands.

My heart said, as they would do it, "Oh, it is so!" cried the pious people, wringing their hands.

My heart said, as they would do it, "Oh, it is so!" cried the pious people, wringing their hands.

My heart said, as they would do it, "Oh, it is so!" cried the pious people, wringing their hands.

My heart said, as they would do it, "Oh, it is so!" cried the pious people, wringing their hands.

My heart said, as they would do it, "Oh, it is so!" cried the pious people, wringing their hands.

My heart said, as they would do it, "Oh, it is so!" cried the pious people, wringing their hands.

My heart said, as they would do it, "Oh, it is so!" cried the pious people, wringing their hands.

My heart said, as they would do it, "Oh, it is so!" cried the pious people, wringing their hands.

My heart said, as they would do it, "Oh, it is so!" cried the pious people, wringing their hands.

My heart said, as they would do it, "Oh, it is so!" cried the pious people, wringing their hands.

A flat tin box

does not take up much room in the pocket, is not heavy to carry and is a real convenience to all who smoke

BETWEEN THE ACTS

LITTLE CIGARS

as it keeps them from breaking or drying and preserves their flavor. It does not add to the cost—10 for 10c. (at all stores) or we will send you 50, anywhere, for 50c. prepaid. This is one way to save money without loss of comfort or satisfaction.

The American Tobacco Co.,
111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Parent Soap Affair

Wool Soap

The soap for the every-day soap tray

Sells and Company, Moline, Chicago

1088

Dyspepsia made a report after using

JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

88% Cured or relieved

IN BLUE BOTTLES

Financial

Letters of Credit.

Barn Brothers & Co.,

CHAS. B. BARNES & SONS,

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,

NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

PARALYSIS

ears'

To wash it often and clean, without doing any sort of violence to it, requires a most gentle soap, a soap with no free alkali in it.

Pears', the soap that cleans but not excoiates.

All sorts of sores, not, especially, all sorts of people use it.

[illegible]

denture. Jim Charles Prohman has taken the Lyrican production of "Miss Hilda," a new play by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barrie. The story is set in a London suburb. The title character is Miss Hilda (Miss Anne Russell), a young woman of the kind called now, who has been level by a maiden aunt to dispel all such and so wage war on men. She needs so well that she breaks company and separates a young married couple, and in so doing poses the lifetime of one Knapeworth (Mr. Charles Hann), a young bachelor (friend of the husband), special message to get Miss Hilda into a position to marry. The play is a comedy, and is set in a yacht, and a Robertsonian scene comes in which he claims to bear the philosophy of life: man's existence is work, woman's is bearing children, and the making of all is love. In the end, of course, Miss Hilda marries and Prohman does not take leave of modern

[illegible][illegible]

Whatever distinction the play has is given it by the actors. Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, so long associated with the company of the late Augustin Daly, was welcomed with a burst of rapturous applause. Many a case-hardened theatregoer must have felt a tightening of his collar, and it seemed all the dead lady could do to control her voice.

MR. G. H. GILBERT.
"Oh! Don't that reel of
years!"

in the action that were inherently in bad taste. But Miss Lousell still went far to give the part a semblance of reality, and she was not without reason. The character of a woman so near to the height of genuine emotion, and her shudders of expression throughout, and the exquisite sensibility they expressed, belonged to the atmosphere of the part as drama. Yet one's final sense was one of deprecation. At her best Miss Lousell had a blending of emotional intensity and dignity, and even that she brought to the scenes of firing that belongs only to the rarest nature, and this has never as yet had full scope in the parts she has played. When an adequate part is written for her there will be the double consolation that we shall have also a playwright who is possibly the best one to rely on to long and well as John Gilbert's, the could not play the most exact parts.

[illegible]

If the play has any disqualification I should say it is the setting of the young women in it. Miss Irving seems still to be under the influence of Mr.



ANNIE RUSSELL

[illegible]

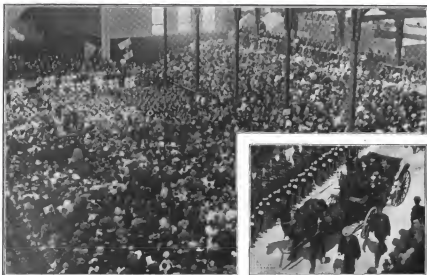
JDA CONQUEST AND JOHN DREW.
One of the innocent Causes of Tears.



ANNIE RUSSELL, AND CHARLES RICHMAN
The Result of *Kreuzer's* Dissertation as to the
Complex Housewife.



JDA CONQUEST AND JOHN DREW.
One of the innocent Causes of Tears.



IN THE AUDITORIUM DURING THE SINGING OF "AMERICA."

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

The National Export Exposition at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.

THE National Export Exposition is open. The buildings are finished, and the exhibits of the exhibitors are in place, but it will be a week at least before all of the machinery is moving.

It was the intention of the officers of the Commercial Museum and of the Franklin Institute, under whose auspices the exposition is being given, that the opening should not be delayed an hour from the time set months ago. Excited by the United States Marine Band and two hundred and fifty musicians from the North Atlantic squadron, Vice-President W. W. Fostered of the exposition, Governor W. A. Ross of Pennsylvania, Mayor Ashbridge of Philadelphia, Admiral Sampson, Captain Jewell, Captain Nichols, Captain Taylor, Captain Chadwick, Captain Tread of the navy, and the others of the official party set out from the City Hall for the grounds shortly after 11:30. It was an hour later when they arrived and the ceremonies began.

Into the auditorium, built to hold five thousand persons, eight thousand had crowded, and so wild was the commotion that the guards had been swept away. In this crowd order was maintained with difficulty.

One feature of the crowd was an excellent chorus of an hundred voices. Vice-President Fostered turned the exposition over to Director General Wilson, who, in accepting it, told of the objects and of the good he hoped it is destined to do. Addresses were made by Governor Ross, Mayor Ashbridge, William F. Hayburn, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Commission of the House of Representatives.

A message was read from President McKinley declaring the exposition open, and congratulating the management

upon the immense scope it covered, and the ceremonies were over.

The exposition contains the most complete collection of domestic and foreign manufactures that have ever been brought together. Agents have secured every quarter of the world for some new foreign good which America could supply if it only knew of its existence, the entire consular service of the United States has been kept for a year. New samples of materials in use in Zealand rest side by side with those from Japan, Russia shows a section with China, and India with Mexico.

Not a single country on the globe is unrepresented in this heterogeneous gathering of the world's necessities. And to bring them to one spot for the edification of the men who manufacture to sell abroad, the government has spent \$25,000. The exposition management has invested as much more. This is in addition to the \$100,000 exhibits already owned by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

There are more than one thousand domestic exhibits from all the States gathered in the buildings. The foreign exhibitors, who compared their European competitors on their own ground, exhibited largely electric ones which will run in Germany here at sixpence a tickle built to travel as the rails of southern Africa. Bridge makers who have contracts for steel structures in India and in Africa here examples of their work on view.

The superiority of the American over the foreign automobile is demonstrated at a rapid rate. Now is the hour of a dozen countries forgotten. Ploeghs which an Indian on any good stand next to others built for use in China. Harrows so delicate that a child might draw them are in the same exhibit with threshing machines. Every class of manufactured articles is here.

The Commercial Congress is to be opened in the exposition auditorium by President McKinley on October 10. Through the co-operation of the State Department at Washington, foreign governments and consuls have been vitally interested and have sent representatives. More than three hundred clergymen of numerous of all parts of the world have delegates here, or coming.

The buildings are in two groups, covering nine acres of ground. The main group of five is arranged so as to form one imposing structure 400 by 2000 feet in its extreme dimensions. Three of these pavilions are permanent and are two stories tall, with very high ceilings. The permanent buildings are connected by temporary structures, the one between the northern and central wings being 300 by 200 feet in size. In the hour is the exhibition, 200 by 100 feet, in which the opening ceremonies were held. Between the central and southern wings there is an exhibition hall 100 feet long by 300 feet wide. These temporary buildings are connected with the permanent pavilions by lattice-work arches.

At the rear of the main buildings are two much smaller structures which are devoted exclusively to implements, vehicles, furniture, and transportation.

While art is not the purpose of the Export Exposition, it has been recognized in the construction of the pavilions. Built of brick and covered with plaster laid over paper-mosaic, they gleam in the sunlight like polished marble. The carvings, screens, panels, and friezes are the designs of skilled sculptors, while here and there are gigantic figures in allegory. Above the main entrance to the exposition building, with its massive columns and portico, a large pediment contains a group of thirteen figures representing Commerce. Other pediments typify the four continents, while still others are symbolic of Transportation, Navigation, Labor, and Electricity.

These buildings cost one million dollars to erect. Of this amount Congress appropriated \$200,000, with the understanding that the permanent buildings were to be given after the exposition, the lower of the Commercial Museum. The balance was subscribed to this city.

To relieve the congestion of its entrances and to give it a lighter look, a "skyway" has been provided. Fourteen thousand stand on either side of this avenue; a Chinese village inhabited by Chinese subjected to the country for the particular purpose of this exposition is a feature, and a derby pavilion, with its log and iron bases, reminds one of the South before the civil war.

T. V. RASCH.



THE MIDWAY—FROM THE MAIN BUILDING.



MAIN BUILDING.



GIFT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

It is entirely of eighteen-karat gold. Each handle is in form a dolphin wrought in gold, and around the neck of the cup cluster forty stars. The handles divide the cup into three panels. In the first panel is a portrait in relief of the Admiral, decked by a wreath of oak leaves and resting upon an eagle with outstretched wings, with which are the letters G. D. U. S. N. In the second is a picture of the "Olympic," a third bears the coat of arms of the City of New York and an inscription. The about 13 inches high, and holds 2½ quarts.



\$600

THE J. C. MORRIS COMPANY OF AMERICA

101 E. Broadway, N. Y. City

NEW YORK CITY

101 E. Broadway, N. Y. City

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLERS CO.
Baltimore, Md.

A better Cocktail at home than is served over any bar in the World.

THE CLUB COCKTAILS

MANHATTAN, MARTINI,
WHISKY, BULLDOG GIN,
TOM GIN, VERMOUTH and YOGI.



It is guaranteed these Cocktails to be made at a distillery pure and well-matured liquor and the finest artists, mixed to the last perfection, served over any bar in the World. Being recommended by everyone, particularly they will always be found of delicious quality.

1. A delicious mixture of 120 Cocktails made of the most matured and purest spirits from the vine to which is added more to the bar.

Try our YOGI Cocktails made without any preservative and will deliver.

For Sale on the Club and Hotel Cuts of the principal restaurants of the U. S. and AVOID IMITATIONS. For Sale for all Restaurants and Hotels.

J. F. HENNINGSEN & SONS, Sole Props.
39 Broadway, N. Y., Hartford, Conn. 20 Piccadilly, W. London, Eng.

NEW BOOKS

ADMIRAL DEWEY

A Sketch of the Man. By Hon. JOHN BARRETT

Mr. Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Spain, spent the ten months preceding the Battle of Manila Bay with Admiral Dewey, and took part in his negotiations with Aguinaldo. He has made an attempt to write an extended biography of Admiral Dewey, but has made his work a study of his personality and character. He is doing his best to give a light of information which is not only entirely new but entirely interesting.

16mo, Cloth, Ornamented, \$1.25.

KIT KENNEDY

Country
Boy

By S. R. CROCKETT

Mr. Crockett is an author who has steadily advanced. His recent work "The Black Douglas" is one of the popular books of the year. In "Kit Kennedy" he has written a love story which is certain to add to his reputation.

Illustrated. Fict., 8vo, Cloth, Ornamented, \$1.50.

HE, SHE, & THEY

By ALBERT LEE

Three sketches, in the style of the best, are descriptions of "the joyful work and social enjoyment" of a young married couple who are just settled in their home-keeping, and a list of several romances, which, however, and other social functions. A mild mannered story, in French continuity in the several papers, and the little story is told in the form of dialogue at the dinner-table.

Illustrated by H. R. Eddy. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamented, \$1.00.

"FORWARD, MARCH!"

By KIRK MUNROE

The hero of this tale, like all of Mr. Munroe's boys, is an active, adventurous, self-reliant young man, who enters as a private in Colonel Roswell's regiment of Rough Riders. He speaks Spanish fluently, and on this account is sent on a messenger to Cuba. In making his way across the island he has many narrow escapes, being caught both by the Cubans and the Spaniards. He finally gets into Santiago and helps the establishment of the city, and secures much valuable information for the government.

Profusely Illustrated. Fict., 8vo, Cloth, Ornamented, \$1.25.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York & London

HARPER'S CATALOGUE

Thoroughly revised and classified with great care, this catalogue, which will be sent free to all who address us, contains of postage (25¢ 1000).

WILSON'S
LINED
COLLARS & CUFFS
BEST IN THE WORLD

ADM

THE



REUTERS BUILDING

THE

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY. *By John Barrett*

THAT fact that George Dewey was not generally known to the country before the declaration of war in April, 1898, is a fact that is hardly worthy of study in his life. When a man becomes famous in a day, as it were, the admiring world immediately asks who and what was he before this extraordinary achievement, and will be equal to the responsibility that will be placed upon him in the future. The latter question has been answered by a record of faithful and successful service during a year of republican trial and anxiety, when he saved his post of duty on Manila for a day, was through all his officers and ships in the Philippines, and was the first to reach the Philippines, and was the first to reach the Philippines, and was the first to reach the Philippines.

strong character in that community. It is altogether probable that the Deweys and Tuckerts were neighbors and friends, prospering unconsciously in their development of sturdy manhood for the genius of a descendant who, nearly three centuries later, should be the foremost character in the country's affairs. The Adair's great-grandfather, William Dewey, born in 1739, was a cooper in the Continental army, and distinguished himself for bravery and faithful service. His grandfather, Simon Dewey, before going to Vermont, was a prominent resident of Haverock, New Hampshire, and subscribed fifty acres of land for Dartmouth College.

Incidentally, it can be remembered that there were 100 Demos in the war of the Revolution, and 500 in the Civil War. Fighting is, therefore, a Demos quality.



Edward Dewey, the postmaster, has retired from business after a successful career. He was a captain in the Civil War, and saw much active responsibility in service. Mrs. Mary Dewey Greely, the sister and youngest member of the family, is the widow of Dr. George Preston Greely, who was the leading physician of Poudre, New Hampshire, and had an excellent record as a surgeon in the Civil War. George

HE WAS A BOY.

The mother of this son died within a week after his birth. She was the beautiful daughter of Richard Goodwin, the distinguished War Governor of New Hampshire. She passed away when they had been married only six years. The Admiral has not married again, and the son was brought up carefully by the family of the mother.

THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT

If the hillscape, surroundings, and town itself have an interest in man's character, defined by the long life under favorable auspices. Montpelier is a village of easy attractions. It is located in a spacious bowl of the hills, through which flows the Windmill River. The houses are wide and well shaded, its residences sunny and hospitable, its streets, shops, and factories indicative of prosperity, and its population intelligent and progressive. As the capital of a noble commonwealth, it is clean, wholesome, and quite dignified. The Capital is one of the most elegant structures in all American architecture and would be a credit to any State and city in the Union.

It is indeed remarkable and worthy of remembrance that George Dewey was born in Montpelier, the capital of a State which makes a business of culture worthy men.



DR. JULIUS TEMANS DEWEY,
Father of the Admiral.

a house on State Street, which stood directly opposite the State Capitol, and whose front door faced the entrance of the Capitol building. The house was a two-story structure, and out of the windows or above the threshold of his house that he did not see towering before him this massive pile, with all the suggestions of the power of government, and the tangible evidence of the collective influence of good and patriotic citizenship. To be a faithful servant of his country, and to be a citizen of his State, he believed were then caught him by what he could see, as well as by what he could read and hear. This is not idle conjecture, because I have heard him speak of this kindred influence when, in a retrospective mood, he would discuss the old times, or on occasionally gathered about him in the old arm-chairs, and in the little room of his apartment at the Hotel Olympic during the long days of the World's Fair, in Manila Bay.

[illegible]

In sketching the Admiral's career as a boy and youth, the author first began to sketch the old white schoolhouse just beyond the Capitol to the day when he came home a midshipman from Annapolis in 1868. There is little that is extraordinary to record. [His was much like that of the average lad whose parents were in comfortable circumstances, gave him a good home, gained him a good school, and sent him to a good college. He was not poor, he did not know what poverty was, and he did not have to work his way through college, so many West boys did and do, but he was brought up to habits of thrift, economy, and industry. The Navy furnished him with a good education, and he was not a poor man. He could have done, but there was no luxury, or even dress

[illegible]

A year later, in 1851, he entered Norwich University and was elected captain by the military character and high honor standing in Vermont. Ambitious to be either a soldier or a sailor, like many boys of that age, without any very definite ideas as to the future, he found the life at Norwich in line with his dreams if not with any well developed plan. He was a member of the Vermont Association of Young Men, and at Vermont—he did not seek out a leader of his class in leadership, but he maintained the average standard of student-see who got as much out of their college course as possible, not only in books and hard work, but in common sense and in the use of their leisure time. He was a student at Norwich, which was true before it was known as Norwich;—he was usually the leader in any scheme which required both dash and courage, as he put it through successfully. He was a member of the Vermont Association of Young Men, which was a good thing as far as the record of his life goes. He was a member of the Vermont Association of Young Men, which was a good thing as far as the record of his life goes.

The principal and most interesting fact in connection with Denary's career at Annapolis was his rise from an average or ordinary place in the class during the first two years to one very near the head at graduation. He had received favor which he brought into use when the final test came. On the roll of midshipmen for 1929 we find that the order was John A. Howard, Alton V. Reed, George Denary, *et al.* In other words, among the first eleven men he stood third.



DEWEY'S BIRTHPLACE—AS IT WAS WHILE HE WAS A BOY

conferred him to the welcome which he now receives on his return to America. The former inquiry develops for his answers a series of most instructive facts which warrant the conclusion that his whole preceding life had been a natural and logical preparation for the final test.

Whether we attribute the selection of Dewey for the command of the Asiatic squadron to a critical error in the province of an unpremeditated galling influence, to destiny fate, on the one hand, or, on the other, to the practical wisdom of the President, setting on the noncommittal case of the Asiatic squadron, to the fact that the men who knew their man, it is gratifying to every American to learn that if the choice had been left to him, after a study of Dewey's life and record, he would have reached the same conclusion. In other words, Dewey's blood, parentage, and environment of birth, his boyhood, bringing up, and his education; his experience and training in the navy, and his military life, as well as all those other qualities which make up a man, are at all times to be sought as the basis of his conduct.

[illegible]

The Admiral's father was successful in his profession and in business; he was a public spirited citizen; he was a family man; he was a man of unimpaired popularity; of Christian character; of generous and generous, kind hearted, and even tender in sympathy and affection. His was an earnest not conspicuous in opposing slavery and slavery's practices that he made enemies, but they respected him and loved him for his firmness, his courage, his energy. Fred, would almost rival the one who had irritated him; but only exhibited itself under great provocation, and listened to quickly as it was provoked. He was a man of the Vermont hills; tall, broad shouldered, deep chested, and clean shaven. He was impetuous and

In all the country round, no other doctor carried such cheer into the sick-room, no wrought such wonderful cures where others had given up hope. In his marvellous fertility of resource he leaped into business and founded a great insurance company, which is now the leading financial institution of the State. When, in its early days of trial, dangers beset it, he sealed with characteristic honor all his own forces and holdings to protect the good name and preserve its solvency. When he passed away, after a long useful life of seventy-seven years, there was no man in all Vermont whose death could have been

The Admiral's mother was of direct descent from John Talbot, who arrived from England in the good ship *Lion*, September 16 1622, and was a prominent man in the colony, sitting for six annual sessions in the general court of Massachusetts Bay. In this reference to genealogical lineage, it should be noted that the Admiral is ninth in direct line from the famous Thomas Dewar, the settler, who came from England to Boston in 1622 and was a

DR. JULIUS YEMANS LEWIS.

Father of the School.

Address a Request for Proposal, RFP, to:

THE ADMIRALS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

BY HENRY LOOMIS NELSON

THE United States navy has had three Admirals—Farragut, Porter, and Dewey. Commodore Bingham of the navy of the Revolution was called commander-in-chief of the navy, for the purpose of giving him co-ordinate rank with Washington. No one since then has ever been

called commander in chief, because the President holds that place by virtue of the Constitution. No naval officer has really commanded the navy at any time, the head of the Bureau of Navigation coming most nearly to the exercise of that function, because his duty is to do all orders to ships, to command and to order duties, and ships to stations. But practically he is not only theoretically, but actually, under the control of the civilian Secretary of the Navy. And this civilian assumes usually all the powers and privileges of his station. One cannot read the history of our navy without wondering at the large section which military and naval lawyers, elevated to be heads of the national marine, have exercised of their own capacity for seamanship, endurance, tactics, and strategy. The commission of Secretary of the Navy means to be done upon them like the gift of a kingdom, and they usually find among the scientific and technical education of a service that for all time has demanded for its conduct expert knowledge and trained military skill. A modern Secretary of the Navy has been known to take the command of a squadron on the high seas and to direct with more or less ability the aquatic drill. After Congress learns all trifling the navy to the appropriation bill how ships shall be constructed, what shall be the weight of armor and the character of the armament, the Secretary of the Navy begins his job. He selects and inspects the shakedown plans, determines what time details of interior arrangement the on-board Congressmen learn

next-to-commander roles of the service college board, and it is their turn to be moved. But if the war lasts long enough, and if the civilian grand commander and great imperiousness are not least, the points get their opportunity in the battle and blockade, as Farragut, Porter, Dewey, and Sampson all did.



U. S. FRIGATE "HARTFORD" FARRAGUT'S FAMOUS FLAG-SHIP

THREE ADMIRALS

And this brings me to the Admirals. Possibly if David G. Farragut had not been a midshipman with Captain David Porter on the *Renzo* in the war of 1812, he would have ended his career on the active list of the navy as a captain and a member of the retiring board—the

fact "he would shoot the first man who dared to touch a rope without his orders." The captain then went below for his orders. The boy, quite unused to the responsibility of this threat upon him, fled away with the help of an American woman, and went to the captain's "mat" to come on deck when he wished to be thrown overboard.

This was Farragut at twelve. The English captain stood below, and murmured Captain Farragut's command of the ship.

Every one in the navy knew all this about Farragut, for old David Porter's ship and his crew were famous, and every Jacky knows his own. The incident was known when the civil war broke out, and they brought the old captain, who had never had an opportunity as he was twelve, but who had then made a service reputation that lasted of him, to share in his lot with them and to win them for himself in active command. Farragut was a Southerner, but he was loyal to his own idea of the meaning of his oath to support the Constitution. He refused the commands which his own people would gladly have bestowed upon him, and the United States government, in the last appreciating his enormous good luck, retained the services of the naval genius of the country, and, indeed, of our times. They set him to work then retiring from the navy, and he was employed, and his proper acquaintance, modeled a large knowledge of the character of the navy, and the great deal of common sense and tact, but

Farragut was a fighting man, as he had been a fighting man. He had been born having every time he went into that board-room and looked at the chair and table with which the civilian commander of the navy had provided him in lieu of a quarter-deck.

Farragut never complained—at least he never complained in public—it is impossible to imagine that he did not grow sometimes in the privacy of the home which he had found on the banks of the Hudson. Henry Nelson never like circumstances. The care of the navy and the nation would have had no rest from his sallies.

PORTER'S RECOMMENDATION

But in time real employment came to him, and as I have already said, it was because of his youthful cruise on the *Renzo* with Captain David Porter, of the old navy, that he was suggested for the command of the squadron which was about to be formed to pass the forts near the mouth of the Mississippi, to capture New Orleans, and to keep up the Confederates between the northern additions of Great and Point and the southern additions of Farragut and Porter. There were no young men—or comparatively young men—at the head of the navy. The commodore—there were no commodore—was appointed. The captain was old, but Farragut at least had had some experience in war fifty years before. The young men had too often felt the responsibility of command. It is happening to meet a certain authority in the crucial periods of the lives of our first and our latest Admirals—a disability which was suggested to Admiral Dewey as he was about to leave the country to take command of the China station. He was sitting in the Metropolitan Club in Washington, and said, suddenly, after a period of what seemed dreaming: "Farragut was sixty-two before he had his chance; perhaps I'll have mine yet."

To return. Farragut was old, but he was strong and well, and he had experience and reputation. Besides, the idea of this attack on New Orleans originated with the son of Captain David Porter, who had inherited and he caused the attachment which the old captain had entertained for his young midshipman. Commodore David G. Porter was in command of the *Thetis*. He was helping to blockade New Orleans in the summer of 1861 and having collected a good deal of reliable information about the state of the city's defenses, he went to Washington and urged upon the cabinet authorities a plan of attack. The plan was approved, and then Farragut was sent Farragut to the command; but it was not only



U. S. FRIGATE "POWHATAN," COMMANDED BY PORTER IN 1861.

left unattended, and arrange the cables and combinations. In time of war he knew the end of his pen and orders the grand strategy, having then demonstrated his capacity for considering by the selection he has made for commanding officers.

Of course there are exceptions. Mr. Kinkaid followed Dewey to command the China squadron, but he did this against the wishes of Secretary Long, who preferred a man not up to the mark. The navy was fortunate at the outbreak of the war with Spain in having Mr. Roosevelt for Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Mr. Roosevelt has undoubtedly a born sense of identification when he is looking for fighting men. But Mr. Long had been about the flying square and experienced nothing against the present of the Assistant Secretary—Porter's having been designated to command the North Atlantic squadron by the constant request of the executive war at the service. The reputation of Schley was a real Secretary of Navy performance and his position at the time of the high moral power which was now only in actual command recovered, in the fighting of battles. No trained naval officer has any chance whatever of coming distinction by organizing the first and the second is that of power. The trained officers must stand aside while the navy is in process of reconstruction or extension and a lot of least breaking civilian experience is told with the ships, the guns and with themselves and their men. When the reason the best of them may get a chance and, again, the worst of them may get the credit that the best of them ought to get, because the reason they get it is due to their

Porter's prestige had insisted upon supplying her. During the war of 1812 the youngster, here with the century, had not only doubled the Cape and helped to fight battles, but he had shown a wonderful amount of character. The first time that he was ordered for the war was twenty-two years old when he got his great opportunity—then he had a wonderful naval career when he was twelve years old. He had been with the Atlantic and Pacific with the elder Porter in that notable cruise of the *René*, when the first destruction was hastened by reason of her being armed with the kind of guns which the civilians, again

Porter's prestige had insisted upon supplying her. During the war of 1812 the youngster, here with the century, had not only doubled the Cape and helped to fight battles, but he had shown a wonderful amount of character. The first time that he was ordered for the war was twenty-two years old when he got his great opportunity—then he had a wonderful naval career when he was twelve years old. He had been with the Atlantic and Pacific with the elder Porter in that notable cruise of the *René*, when the first destruction was hastened by reason of her being armed with the kind of guns which the civilians, again



U. S. S. "OLYMPIA," DEWEY'S FLAG-SHIP.

Sixty Years of

We wonder how often you have bought a cough medicine worse than worthless for you. You know the promise of *cure* written on it, only to find it of no use and it wouldn't quite do its work.

When a cough medicine is good it's worth ten times its price than bad. You get no better; while it's trying to cure you the

We enjoy advertising Ayer's Cherry Pectoral because we believe that every bottle so
bronchitis, asthma, croup, cough, and even consumption.

Acute Bronchitis

"I have been a terrible sufferer for two winters with acute bronchitis. Winter before last I was confined to my bed for five weeks with it. I could not find any relief in any kind of a cough medicine. At night I would cough and cough until I was completely exhausted. Last winter I started in with the same dry, hacking cough. A lady customer told me to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and at once it gave me such relief that I rested well at night. Soon I was completely cured, and I wish to give you my sincere thanks. Words are not strong enough to tell you what benefits I received from it."—George Otto, dealer in paints, oils, glass, etc., Chicago, Ill., August 29, 1899.

There is no better medicine on earth, or why should we get

Throat Comfort

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for almost all of the throat troubles of the last twenty years, and I have never known it to fail in giving relief. Among my family I have yet to know the first instance that it has not helped. It is a cough medicine of the age."—Mrs. N. Emerson, Elizabeth, N. J., April 15, 1899.

Lung Troubles

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral since 1875. I have used it and I have always found it to be the best remedy for cough and all of the lung troubles."—J. O'Neill, Pittsburg, Pa., April 25, 1899.

We have sold millions of bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and we shall sell in the next twenty. You know and we know that with the new list of prices, Cherry Pectoral has taken on new life. So before they bought it by the gross.

Your doctor or druggist will bear us out. Three sizes: \$1.00 size for a cold that "hangs on"; 25c. size for an

Years of Good-will!

you have right a cough medicine only to find it
 ou. You e knocked at every door which had a
 t, only to find it opened by some useless thing which

t's worth ten times its price; when it won't quite do its work it is worse
 's trying to cure you the cough goes deeper and deeper into your chest.

cause we believe that every bottle sold brings comfort and health and happiness to some sufferer from
 l.

etter medicine on earth, or why should we get such testimonials as these?

Throat Comfort

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in affections of the throat and lungs for over forty
 e, and I have never known it to fail a particular. Among my friends and members of my
 ly I have yet to know the first person who has not helped. It is one of the great blessings
 is age."—Mrs. N. Eames, Bristol, Vt., April 20, 1899.

Lung Troubles

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in early in 1893. I have also used it in my family
 I have always found it to be the best remedy for coughs and all throat and lung troubles."
 Neill, Pittsburg, Pa., April 25, 1899.

La Grippe

"I had a severe attack of the grippe which left me with a bad lung trouble. I was unable to
 do any work for a year. I then began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me very
 promptly. All my friends and I had consumption."—A. K. Randall, policeman, Nokomis, Ill.,
 August 3, 1899.

Severe Cough

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could not find any relief whatever. My little girl read
 about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral being such a wonderful remedy for coughs, so I bought a bottle. It
 relieved me at once. Before I had taken a quarter of a bottle my cough was entirely cured. I think
 it is the most wonderful cough mixture ever known."—L. Hawn, Newington, Ont., May 3, 1899.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the last sixty years, but not half as many as we
 and we know that with the new 25 and 50 cent sizes that all the drug-
 taken on new life. Some druggists are buying it by the carload where

ear us out. Three sizes: \$1.00 size, cheapest in the long run; 50c. size,
 "hangs on"; 25c. size, for an ordinary, mean, disagreeable cold.

THIS BUSY WORLD. *By E. S. Martin*

[illegible]

A HFALENI, by the way, who makes no pretense of having a medical education is less dangerous than an incompetent physician who has a certificate. If you employ the folk cures or trained cure practitioners, at least you know what you are about; but if the man you call has not the knowledge which his diploma calls for, then indeed it is the blind who lead the blind.

It will be remembered that on the issue of the estate of Baron de Hirsch there were various conflicting statements as to the value of the property left. Here will be the provision of which were lately published at length in the London Times, appears to have disposed of all \$26,200,000. She left in various charities about \$12,500,000. The other half of her estate went to her three adopted children, two sons and a daughter, the sons to receive about \$12,200,000. Two million dollars or more was left in legacies to individuals. To the Home for Working girls in New York she left \$800,000, and \$1,200,000 to the Baron de Hirsch Fund in New York, and \$130,000 to the Baron de Hirsch Fund in Montreal. This Baron de Hirsch Fund of New York is also named in one of the wills in which are to share the funds left to the adopted children of the Baroness if two of them should without issue.

A PAPER which Judge Simon C. Baldwin, of New Haven, and at the recent meeting of the American Religious Association, has stirred much controversy. He held that it was incumbent that physicians should use extraordinary means to keep the breath of life in persons whose vital forces are clearly gone. When a man's time has come, it is better, Judge Baldwin thinks, to let him die a natural death than to run a risk of giving him of artificial life in him and make him suffer. In hopeless cases or the cases of old people, the judge would have the doctors less eager to feed off death by use of oxygen, or hypodermic injections, or such other familiar means as doctors use. He doubts the piety, as well as the sense and expediency, of protecting life

patients and their families are drawn out on a very tight schedule for hours, or days, or weeks, or even longer, but in ordinary cases a doctor cannot positively tell anybody's time less or more than he is doing. What efforts should be used to prolong time can be determined by a general rule: if the patient is not satisfied with the way he is being treated, the patient will be as well as will agree with Judge Baldwin that to use extraordinary efforts to keep alive a patient who suffers much and cannot get well is wrong. But doctor who is a big enough man will know when he is better to let his patient die, or for a doctor who isn't big enough to let his patient die, he will let his patient live as he knows how. Welcome the coming age of the patient group. It is not a role that may be given or occur to the medical profession for accidentness sake. If there is to be a general rule, the only rule possible is: Keep the patient alive as long as you can, and let him die when he cannot live any longer on the assumption of the assumption.

FRANZ is much talk about boycotting the Paris fair for the sake of Dreyfus, but individuals in many countries have declared their intention of staying away. It was reported the other day that 200 citizens of Chicago were going to Paris in a body, had countermanded the passage that they had engaged not to give up their title of citizens for France. But what an admirable piece of good sense! It is that France just at this time should happen to have given the world such a hostage as her great fair! That governments should withhold their support from her is to be expected; but that individuals should do so is different. They would have stood away from Paris by the hundred thousand if Dreyfus should have been again degraded and imprisoned, and doubtless the French cabinet were not unaccountable of it when they postponed it. It is not only a matter of honor, but it is a matter of common sense and common sense came so readily and so easily to hand.

THE September descent of Americans upon New York has been so remarkable that the statistics of it promise to make interesting reading. When roads are put up to

[illegible][illegible]

ELECTRICITY as a means of executing persons condemned to death seems not to be entirely satisfactory. No criminal who has been so far accomplished, but a serious question has been found some facts. It is not known whether the electric chair is a more humane method than the gallows, but it is impossible to tell beforehand how strong a current will cause rapid execution. The worst prospect for electric execution is to have one light bulb that will burn out, and the prisoner will be killed by hydrocyanic acid gas, which may be turned on at any time. The lack of knowledge of the prisoner. At the first gulp of it would be consciousness, and would never know who killed him. At the meeting of the American Association of Criminal Justice, held in New York City, last week, Prof. W. G. Johnson, of the Maryland Agricultural College, advocated the use of this gas for killing criminals. No doubt it would be satisfactory to some, but it is not known whether it is more humane than the gallows, which seems to have a method on the side of underling the death penalty will not reject capital punishment altogether. Death is a rude necessity. Eliminate all its rudeness, and the death penalty is likely to be completely questioned and lost.

AMERICANS resident in Yoshinaka complain that their treatment is not equal to the great draft of their compatriots. This is a consequence of the racial discrimination which has been always that people of their lineage are regarded by the sight of Americans as inferior, especially the sick soldiers, and they want to do them all good and make them happy; but though the law sponsored the work, they find it too great for them to handle, and one of them, in a recent letter published in the *Xi Wu Kuo Keng-shih* paper, calls upon the War Department to help them by establishing in Yoshinaka, a temporary reception hospital, with enough men a few nurses. The best local Americans will be able to manage. The behavior of the American soldiers who have arrived in Yoshinaka has been very much admired. There have been several letters about it, and all reports have been good.

THE Elshits held a successful congress at Basle this year during the week ending August 10. Max Nordau was one of the chief lights and spokesmen. A large increase of Zionist activities was reported. About \$25,000 had been paid into the treasury during the year, and the Jewish Colonial Trust, which aspires to command a capital of \$10,000,000, reported that 200,000 of its one pound shares had been taken, so that its present capital is about \$1,500,000. The de Hirsch legacies, which are devoted to

the benefit of Jews in the countries where they dwell present, would seem to antagonize, in a measure, the Zionist idea. But the Zionists look to the future, whereas Baron and Baroness de Hirsch were very practical people and dealt with present needs.

THE attention of the State Board of Health at California has been called to the number of consumptions that come yearly to California. At a meeting held on September 15, at Sacramento, Dr. Crowley pointed out that the 20,000 consumptions came to California every year, offered a resolution that the board consider the expediency of a quarantine against tuberculosis, or at least the further regulation of it. He did not think that persons suffering from tuberculosis should go to Nevada or to the seashore, or attend social or public gatherings. His resolution was passed, but severe restrictive action against consumptives would be difficult in any State, and very difficult in California. It is a good thing to consider, but the next step is a different matter.

REPORTS from Maalin say that prices of minerals are rising, and that a cut of cotton fiber is now 50 cents a dollar, and of white duck is 40 cents a dollar. Bafra, it seems, are not in fashion or use in Lango—except under duress but costs have soaring ceilings. It is reassuring to find that cottons are now in my form. Ethnologists and geographers are usually not in fashion, but a certain loss of the national defense of the Chinese is a sign of shift cottons. A collar, especially a white linen shirt collar, well starched, is a great moral support, and to strengthen character and give security to people. The American people are not in fashion, but the American people are the realties with which he takes the world. I prefer them stiff and tall. Imagine Gladstone with his shirt collar? Impossible! Consider how greatly old style of collar, with its crest would make around the throat, availed for the elevation of the man. The collar is a sign of the man's character. No nation which otherwise proper collars seems to be leaning towards the front rack today. Freedom will be recalled, are more inclined than their civil people to wear low such collars. Any relevant to be performed as much from the reports of the Bafra.

[illegible]

Any artist and thoughtfully philanthropic who was wrong to right, but has not yet selected his wrong, is invited to turn his attention to the author's new "The Golden American poets. They are not all deserving characters, but as subjects of mercurial intervention by law or personal effort they are continuously available.

THE rector of the University of Bonn has recently found it expedient to speak to his students on the subject of drinking. His address, as quoted by a correspondent in French-American newspaper, affords an interesting insight into modernity in return. He does not tell us whether or not they were very attentive, but he does say they do not drink something to him, as Germans used to do in the past. The Germans, he says, have always drunk and have apparently started on it; and along the time of the Teutons, at first, they have lost prohibited restraint on drinking. He says that the Germans are not drinking custom in the gay and jocular sense there is no such thing as no abstinence. "What he does object to is a new one which has been introduced during the last decade in the universities of students, who are not drinking to the same level of enthusiasm. The new rule calls for a moderate, intelligent, lively, and well of all things. The amount he has presented must be excessive, for he says that students who are so feebly advised as to abstain to rule out a right, he says, to enforce their meetings with whatever can maintain themselves. He comments more on the moral and benefits of drinking, he has not only said, but rules which transform several months into one.

No doubt the master knows both his students and his subject, and so doubt the advice he gives is salutary, but there is a prodigious gulf fixed between him and the temperance reformers of these United States.



benefits of Jews in the countries where they live, would seem to anticipate a more liberal view. But the Jews look to the future, and I doubt whether power could.

THE situation of the State Board of Health in California is a matter of some importance. The board is composed of a majority of a quarter of the members, and the regulation of it. It is the first time that the board has been organized, and it is a matter of some importance. It is a matter of some importance. It is a matter of some importance.

SPORTS from Madrid say that game of tennis, and that a sale of some of the most famous, and of white stock, in a class. The game is not to be played, but in a class. The game is not to be played, but in a class. The game is not to be played, but in a class.

new and particularly valuable when it comes to the fact in which an officer and a soldier. It is a matter of some importance. It is a matter of some importance. It is a matter of some importance.

accept and dignity philosophy was to be made, but has not yet been made. It is a matter of some importance. It is a matter of some importance. It is a matter of some importance.

vice of the University of the United States is a matter of some importance. It is a matter of some importance. It is a matter of some importance. It is a matter of some importance.

COMING OUR WAY

FASTER THAN EVER.

Remington

Typewriters

are in greater demand than ever before.



In 1898

The sale of the Remington was 25 per cent. greater than in any previous year in its history.

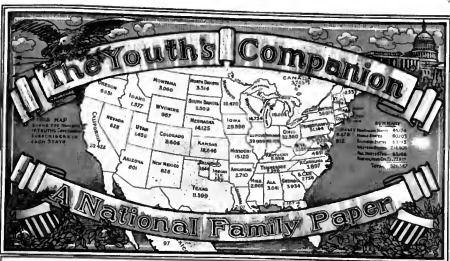
In 1899

The sale of the Remington to date has been 27 per cent. greater than during the same period of 1898.

The annual sale of the Remington has always been greater than that of any other typewriter—of many others combined. It is known, the world over, as

THE MOST DURABLE AND RELIABLE WRITING-MACHINE

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 327 Broadway, New York



For upwards of seventy years THE YOUTH'S COMPANION has steadily increased its hold in the homes of America, because its stories and articles have constantly expanded and exalted all that is best in life, without any sacrifice of interest and vitality.

The Youth's Companion's Volume for 1900

while maintaining The Companion's character as a paper for every member of the household will, in its contributors and contributions, show the fruits of enlarged and strengthened literary resources.

Soldiers and Sailors, too,

have been engaged to share in providing delight and entertaining information to the readers of The Companion. Among them may be noted:

Brig.-General JOSEPH WHEELER
Major-General WESLEY MERRITT
Brig.-General CHARLES KING, U. S. V.
Captain CHARLES D. SIGSBEE
Captain ALFRED T. MAHAN
Commander J. D. JERROLD-KELLEY



Brig.-General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A.



Captain Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. V.

...Men and Women Eminent in the Arts of Peace...

ANDREW CARNEGIE
MARGARET DELAND
WALTER CAMP
MARY E. WILKINS

SARAH ORNE JEWETT
W. D. HOWELLS
HENRY M. STANLEY
VICTOR MAUREL

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA
BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER
RIDER HAGGARD
JANE BARLOW

MARGARET SANGSTER
I. ZANGWILL
OCTAVE THANET
REGINALD DE KOVEN

Illustrated Announcement Number Circulating Full Prospectus of the Next Volume Sent Free to Any Address.

Special Offer to New Subscribers

EVERY new subscriber for next year's volume who sends \$0.25 prior to November 1st, with this slip or the name of this paper, will receive the 32 issues of The Youth's Companion during 1900, and also, as a gift, all the November and December issues of 1900 from the time of subscription, including the Double Holiday Numbers, besides the new Companion Calendar for 1900, the most beautiful Calendar ever given to Companion readers. 100

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.



BAG INSPECTION.



THE MAZY WALTZ.



TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE BAND'S PLAYING FOR TIFFIN.



IDLE MOMENTS.



THE FOURTH DIVISION ENTERTAINS AT DINNER.



WASH-DAY.



WILLIAM SPATH.

Wounded aboard the "Bulwark" in the Action.

HOMEWARD BOUND WITH ADMIRAL DEWEY. LIFE ABOARD THE FLAG-SHIP "OLYMPIA."

From Photographs by FRANCES DUJARDIN JORDON.—Copyright, 1899, by GEORGE GRANTHAM BURN.—[See Page 90.]

Wo

Moving World
shown that by
the Tablet an
Editorial of New York
Times (March 1, 1899)

A

"The number"

THE "EMPIRE" ST
in New York City
and many other places
and many other places
and many other places
and many other places

THE "SIXTH" ST
in New York City
and many other places
and many other places
and many other places
and many other places

THE "NEW YORK
SPECIAL" in New York
and many other places
and many other places
and many other places
and many other places

THE "PASADENA"
in New York City
and many other places
and many other places
and many other places
and many other places

Reprints of
this paper are
available for sale



AND'S PLAYING FOR TUFF



RETAINED AT DISCH.



1. SWEAT,
"Sweat" is the 3rd
HP "OLYMPIA"
- Page 981

Toilet and Bath



Blowing Wool Soap bubbles is great fun, but it is greater fun to know that by using Wool Soap for all home purposes, especially for the Toilet and Bath, it means a saving in household expenses.

For the Wool Soap Wringers we will send to any address, postpaid, a Double-Double Soap Pipe to make bubble writing bottles—new and novel—pleases the children—saves the grown people

SWIFT AND COMPANY CHICAGO

"The rattle of the 'Empire State Express' is heard 'round the World.'—*New York Press*.

The "EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS" of the New York Central is the fastest long-distance passenger train in the world. Between New York and Buffalo, 440 miles in 495 minutes. A two-cent mileage ticket still not in use on this train.

"THE LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central. The most magnificently equipped and luxuriously appointed train in the world. Between New York and Chicago in 14 hours. Accommodations of a first-class hotel.

The "SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED" is a superbly equipped train by the New York Central and Hq. Four Route between New York and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Schedule service. No excess fare.

The "WESTERN EXPRESS" is the New York Central's early evening train from New York to Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, and the West. A dining-car serves all meals. Connects in Chicago with all Western lines.

The "NEW YORK AND CHICAGO SPECIAL," as its name implies, runs between New York and Chicago via New York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central Railroads. Service is perfect. Time quick.

The "SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS" is a new and splendidly equipped evening train between New York and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and all southwestern points, by the New York Central.

The "PAN-AMERICAN EXPRESS" is the New York Central's new train. Furnishes the best possible night service between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Toronto. No excess fare. Two- and one-half tickets in control.

The "NEW YORK AND DETROIT SPECIAL" of the New York Central is the latest addition to the already comprehensive service. Fast time between New York and Detroit. Superb equipment. No excess fare.

A copy of "The Luxury of Modern Railway Travel" will be sent free, postpaid, to any address, upon receipt of a 1-cent stamp, to George H. Danahy, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

If it's a Kodak—if it's an Eastman.

The
**Cloud
Effects**
so easily obtained with
**Kodak
Films**

pet into the hands of the photographer the means of securing the most delightful pictorial effects without resorting to double exposure or the use of a color screen.

Because of the thin support and black paper backing causing no reflection, film negatives also show far less halation than glass plates.

A customer writes:

¹⁰ It would be surprising to me to find that your film product development is 95% in, and that, wouldn't be a lot better."

Kodaks, \$5.00 to \$35.00.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

Who says it doesn't fit? Papa says
THE MAC HURDLE FULL DRESS SHIRT
has the only bosom that will not
bulge and it's stylish because



It's LION BRAND
and I rather guess HE knows

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION, 410 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

曹佳祥 杭州师范大学 311121
曹小波 湖南大学 410078



DRAWN FROM LIFE BY T. DE THULSTRUP.—[SEE PAGE 1007.]

The Study Science—

Scientific American

NEUMAN & CO. Publishers
101 Broadway, New York 20

HARPER'S WEEKLY

(TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES)

INCLUDING EIGHT-PAGE SUPPLEMENT

NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER 7, 1899

TERMS: 10 CENTS A COPY—\$4 per Annum, in Advance

postage free to all Subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico

Subscriptions may begin with any Number

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK CITY: Franklin Square

LONDON: 45 Albemarle Street, W.

Also for sale at Brentano's, 37 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris

The struggle between "Columbia" and "Española" for the "America's" Cup will be the subject of editorial illustration in the next number of HARPER'S WEEKLY. Each race will be followed by our staff of expert artists and photographers, and illustrated in detail each week and column. The contest will be discussed and commented on by CARAN WHITNEY in the Department of Amateur Sport.

The People in the Light of their Heroes

EXPRESSIONS of surprise have come from England and from some quarters in the United States at the magnitude and the enthusiasm of the celebration in honor of Admiral DREW. There was, in fact, a certain degree of surprise even in those who took part in them. But it was less the magnitude of the demonstration than the prodigious enthusiasm of the whole people that attracted president and execution. It is interesting to consider the significance of such enthusiasm.

The novelty of the occasion, of course, counts for much. This generation had celebrated anniversaries, and had taken part in one great patriotic funeral. But most Americans now living had never seen a naval or military hero fresh from a great victory until our admiral returned from the war with Spain. Although it has not been many years since General GRANT died, it is thirty-four years since the surrender at Appomattox, and every man who has a clear and appreciative personal recollection of that event is now far on towards fifty years of age.

But the novelty of a hero of the first magnitude is not all. There is no appeal to the imagination—at least to the Anglo-Saxon imagination—made by a naval hero, that a military hero of the same rank can hardly equal. A sea fight is more dramatic than a battle on land. Distance, too, in this case heightened the effect. The battle of Manila was not a mere complete victory than the naval battle of Santiago; but DREW sailed into Manila Bay, and the battle of Santiago was fought when the Spanish ships were trying to fly. One battle showed the same admirable qualities of our navy as the other, or, if there be a difference, our officers off Santiago were called on to add to the qualities displayed by our officers at Manila. A trying fortitude in waiting and watching for the enemy. And Admiral RAMON excited as wild enthusiasm at Harvard University, when that ancient seat of learning bestowed its highest honor on him, as Admiral DREW excited in New York and Washington. But for dramatic effect the battle of Manila makes the stronger appeal to the popular mind, partly because our squadron could attack the enemy without waiting, and partly because the scene of the battle was on the other side of the world. It was a dramatic demonstration of our power in a quarter where it had never been shown before.

One meaning of the unreserved enthusiasm of these celebrations, moreover, was the recognition by men of the greatness of our kinship with the past generations that have had naval heroes; we know that seapower on the sea belongs to our race as naturally now as ever, and that the racial aptitude for seamanship is yet in the blood.

More than all this, these demonstrations are a reminder of the great growth of the nation since its last war—growth in population, in power, in wealth

and strength, and most of all in national sentiment. While the two great naval victories utterly broke the power of Spain, we do not think of Spain as an enemy. In fact we did not so think of her at the time. The chief significance of the battle and of all that has followed there is that they were an assertion of American power. Our naval officers beforehand knew our efficiency if at a special occasion cross to show it, but the people had nothing forgotten it. And our naval efficiency is still chiefly significant as an index of our national strength in all the arts of peace as well as of war. No popular demonstration could have a service meaning if the celebration of the Admiral's return do not mean that the national sentiment which applauds his bravery and wise and modest bearing does not also love and welcome the wider purposes that have followed.

The patriotic public sentiment of the American people has had opportunities during the last twenty years to express itself chiefly in anniversary celebrations of past achievements, and in honor of early heroes, and, at election, on purely domestic subjects. It has been a time of peace and of the development of industry, a time of the prodigious expenditure of labor, and of the growth of wealth and of the welding together of the various industrial and social elements of the popular literature of this period has been theoretical. Dreamers and enthusiasts have sought to shape sentiment to the approval of plans for a social millennium. The ideals most presently held up by our philosophers have been discredited with the impracticable. In the mean time the work of action has got further away from these teachings than ever. We have had our domestic political shortcomings—the losing of cities by bosses, the domination of State legislatures, and other public evils incident to our rapid ascent to a higher and more complex life. In practical affairs, and the abolition of these has been held up to us as the only aim of civilization. Now social ideals looking towards the millennium are good to have; good also are admonitions to cleanse our dirty city politics and to drive the power of political machines from every man who understands American efficiency as practical tasks experts to see these duties done when we once make up our minds to set about them right. But the lethargy of public sentiment when our professional reformers call loudly on it, and the spontaneous outbreak when a great naval hero comes home, show a side of the American character that many men had forgotten—that it responds to men of action, is full of the spirit of adventure—in short, is the old English temper yet, over its love of the sea. The hero of the sea people is always a man of dramatic as well as a patriotic action, and never a man of dreams, however thoughtful or benevolent the dreams may be.

The Democracy in 1899

THE Democratic party is presenting itself for popular approval in three States especially, where the national party organization is really on trial before the country, with the State machines and their candidates for evidence. Has the party changed in its respect since it nominated BRYAN at Chicago in 1896? How is this question answered by the Democratic conventions of Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Ohio?

Three years ago the leadership of the Democratic party was assumed by its most ardent and ignored elements. We have nothing to say touching Mr. BRYAN's honesty. We are quite sure of his love of the party, but his quality of purpose coupled with ignorance and folly is often even more dangerous to the body politic than open vice, even when such vice is accompanied or partly disguised by intelligence. But while it may be said that Mr. BRYAN and some of the free-trade advocates are honest and sincere, the country is justified in its doubt as to the character of ALBION, CHORKE, GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, TILLMAN, and others of that kind, some of whom are in politics for votes, and some for dollars. It is not necessary to go into minute detail in our criticism of the present Democracy. In 1896 the country knows what BRYAN and his party stood for, and what would have happened if it had won the victory.

In the first place, the panic from which the country had been suffering for two years had not yet reached a sane stage, and the recovery and prosperity which we have since experienced would have been delayed. It could not have been wholly prevented, for nature would have worked its president will, and would have brought forth the abundant crops of the last two years, but it would

never have become so great as it is to-day. BRYAN, however, would have fallen sharply and swiftly upon those who had witnessed the troubles of 1893, '94, and '95, immediately following the announcement of the election of BRYAN as a Bryanite House of Representatives. If, deferred by the panic and distress following the election, the Bryanites had kept to the course marked out in their platform, we should have had a free coinage 16 to 1 law enacted in the summer of 1897, for of course the nation would have been called for that purpose. Whether or not we should have had a war with Spain who can tell. BRYAN might have been against it, although he started for it as a colonial, and the Democrats are fond of saying that they forced upon the nation a war which was not wanted in Congress to the task of making Cuba free. Popular opinion and rage, however, would probably in the end have brought on the conflict. In that event our revenues would have been fifty cents on the dollar and our expenditures the full dollar. In other words, our purchases abroad and our home would have been at least twice as much reduced as they actually do require. Our money would have been Mexicanized, and we would have had a practical experience of South American public corruption. Our money, as we have said before, and our borrowing capacity crippled. It is idle to speculate as to what means would have been adopted to raise the necessary funds for carrying on the war and to meet the expenses incidental to it. But it may be fairly asserted that we should have had no real funds for a long time in the variety of economic opinions which disturb the minds of Bryanites and to the perpetuation with which many of them continue to cling to the income tax as a fetish, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that it is unconstitutional. Doubtless we should have been at great straits with a cheap dollar and a lack of necessary income. Perhaps we should not yet have seen the seizure of the railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines by the general government, or the establishment of a national bank, or the great reduction of government had least money. We would, however, have seen the beginning of the degradation of the Supreme Court, and we would have had a Department of Justice bent on enforcing the will of the Executive against the opinions and convictions of the judges. This is all the sad thing of Democracy as it was written in the platform of 1896.

Has the Democratic party changed since 1896? In Kentucky both factions of the party are for free silver at 16 to 1, and in New York the party is opposed to COBURN, because the regular candidate obtained his nomination by force and fraud. It has been the practice in Massachusetts to elect delegates to the national convention in the several Congressional districts, and the four delegates at large to the State convention called for by the party. But GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, fearing that if this practice were adhered to this year the Democracy of Massachusetts would divide against himself and BRYAN, performed a coup de politique, and led all the delegates chosen at the recent State convention. In Ohio a war has been conducted between the Governor who has always frankly stated the friendship and support of the base elements of his party.

The men who controlled these three State conventions will do nothing for plan and power. Their most admirable possession is the 16 to 1 plank. That has the ring of foolish and ignorant sincerity. The rest of their platforms is nothing but bait for gaudiness. What they say about imperialism and the war in the Philippines does not change in the several years that have elapsed since the last Presidential election. It is still for the debasement not only of the currency, but of the political and social life of the country. It is still not only the party of the discredited, of those who would turn society upside down, but of the political reactionaries who have no real plan or power, and influence have at last diminished in the three States whose conventions and candidates we have been considering. It must be difficult for self-respecting citizens, whether they have hitherto been Democrats or Republicans, to associate themselves with this kind of Democracy.

The Sea of Maccæ
And rather solemn a distinct wing
THAT is to the light—
A rainbow shade into blue
To mark the flight.

JAMES H. TOWN

of himself, so that, when he is
your friend and partner, the work

I'll not the place that feeds
 The insect's stomach long
 And through children's eyes
 The Sea of Sorrow
 And farther inland a distant wing
 I spin to the south
 Where shade and song
 Mark the flight.



EXPLAINED.

SPRINGING OR FARTING (in crowd strange). "Then don't explain, mister. The new blacksmith has fifty cents he'd show any other what about on four legs; but he'll never hear of 'non Jackson's old gray male.' 'Non's made in it there now.'"

BETWEEN THE ACTS

is the name of the original 10 for 10c. little cigars. They were an instant success when first offered to the public 21 years ago, and notwithstanding the many imitations and substitutes that have been made,

Between the Acts (or "Acts" as everybody calls them now) are more popular and sell more than ever before. All stores have them, 10 for 10c.; but we would prefer—if you have never tried them—to send you 50 for 50c. (delivered free).

The American Tobacco Co.,
111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

There is no Kodak but the Eastman Kodak.

Kodaks

make photography simple, easy.
\$5.00 to \$35.00.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

GREAT WESTERN Champagne

MADE IN AMERICA

is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the finest and most important in the American market, made in the finest vineyards, under the most favorable conditions, and by the most experienced and skillful vintners.

Best bottles are in use, and the cork is firmly sealed, and the champagne is perfectly preserved.

The present change is universally approved.

Planned Valley Wine Co.
John Adams, Boston, U. S. A.

Sold by
H. B. Kirk & Co.,
New York.

S. S. Pierce Co., Boston,
and all Respectable Wine Dealers.



THE
Dyspeptic Question
EASY when you try
JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.
IN BLUE BOTTLES.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.



Rae's
Lucca
Olive
Oil...

Combines
Perfection
of Quality
with
Absolute
Purity

S. RAE & CO.,
Leghorn, Italy.
Established 1826.

Swift's

Premium Hams
Premium Bacon
Silver Leaf Lard
Beef Extract
Jersey Butterine
Cotosuet

The finest of fine foods, imported and approved by the United States Government. For sale in every city.

Swift and Company

Chicago St. Louis Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph St. Paul

Harper's New Portrait Catalogue

A descriptive list of over 2000 volumes, will be sent to any address on receipt of Ten Cents in advance.

COLLARS & CUFFS
BEST IN THE WORLD

Pictures for Sportsmen

SPORTS & GAMES IN THE OPEN

Pictured by A. B. Frost

TO all lovers of out-of-door sport, to all who shoot, fish, frequent the links, or ride awheel, these fifty drawings by Mr. Frost, whom Mr. Stockton has called "one of the most American of American artists," will prove of interest.

The drawings are issued in a handsome ornamental portfolio, which also contains a sketch of Mr. Frost's career by Frank R. Stockton, and a portrait of the artist. They measure 11 1/2 x 16 1/2 inches, and are admirably suited for framing. No more artistic decoration could be found for the walls of the clubhouse or smoking-room. Some of the pictures depict humorous incidents on the links, others the vicissitudes of the hunter's life. All are admirably drawn, and represent Mr. Frost at his best.

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY

Special introductory offer, \$8.00. We will deliver the complete portfolio on payment of \$3.00, and collect \$5.00 per month thereafter. For further particulars address

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers, New York and London

HA
DE

10. 1111



10. 1111

Published 1823,
VILSON
HISKEY.
 That's All!

HARPER'S WEEKLY

DEWEY SUPPLEMENT

VOL. XLIII

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1899

NO. 2233

Swift's
 Premium Best
 Silver Leaf Lard
 Beef Extract
 Jersey Butter
 Cornmeal

The finest of the fishery
 and approved by the U.S.
 Government. For sale by
 Swift and Company
 Chicago, Kansas City,
 St. Louis, St. Paul.

Harper's New York City
 A. B. Frost, Editor

COLLAGE
 1899

for Sportsmen
S & GAMES
IE OPEN
 by A. B. Frost

It is a story of sport, to all who are
 we links, or ride, or walk, or
 Mr. Frost, whom Mr. Frost
 the most American of American
 interest.

It is a story of a handsome man,
 contains a sketch of Mr. Frost
 sketch, and a portrait of
 11" x 16 1/2" inches and a
 ing. No more artists do
 the walls of the clubhouse
 of the pictures depict his
 links, others the most
 are admirably drawn and in
 rest.

DESCRIPTION ONLY

\$4.00. We will deliver to
 you a copy of the book and send
 them to you. For further
 information.

BROTHERS
 York and London

Road Ride in the W.



HONORING ADMIRAL DEWEY—THE PRESENTATION OF THE GOLD LOVING-CUP
 FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

DRAWN FROM LIFE BY T. H. THOMPSON. [SEE PAGE 1027]



WELCOMING ADMIRAL DEWEY—FIREWORKS AND ELECTRIC DISPLAY ON THE HUDSON RIVER OFF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SEPTEMBER 29.
Each scene from Life no. 1, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.



WELCOMING ADMIRAL DEWEY—PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY IN THE HARBOR AND RIVERS, AND ILLUMINATION OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE AT NIGHT.

Picture from 1898 by A. W. Fennell.



MAYOR VAN WYCK VISITS THE ADMIRAL OFF TOMPKINSVILLE



MAJOR-GENERAL MERRITT, U.S.A., COMES TO EXTEND THE WELCOME OF THE ARMY.



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S OFFICIAL VISIT, SEPTEMBER 25.



THE SHORE NEAR GRANT'S TOMB—CROWDS WATCHING THE NAVAL PARADE.

out the programme of welcome, and thoroughly, almost critically, alive to the interest of all these typical vessels. Above the stately procession which drifted southward after watching about the outer fleet, passing the anchored *Olympic*, the despatch *Admiral* stood on his flag ship's tailpipe. He was not very near, what one saw was just the figure of a naval officer, looking small and slight to eyes that had been growing used to the large features of the landscape and to the noise of movement from ships. And yet, such is the charm of the man's personality, this slight figure carried against the glowing western sky displayed for those who saw him that all persons that have been pained all prearranged cynicism. He must have in acknowledgment of our efforts, of course, but just watch the man on his heels in an hour, and again to those who follow us. He is not a formal sailor; it is a grayer, personal greeting. His smile is not the same, one after time. He is thinking of the person, the trait, the whole man in this boat, now in that he cannot call them all by name, but the very best movements of one and body in lifting his hat and bending forward still make a quick emphasis. "I thank you, sir," this attitude says, a little that impulsive showing out of the head slightly says, "I wish you joy, with all my heart."

But that was after five o'clock, and to take things upon their proper scale we should have begun on work of the day with eleven o'clock in the morning.

It was the naval parade began. Mayor Van Wyck led the *Admiral* home in the name of the people of the metropolitan, young, among other things, "I place at your disposal the freedom and unaltered hospitality of the city of New York." The public welcome in that of a city was.

"How it is that you have occupied my work to reach it could understand." The Mayor then presented to the *Admiral* a medal in gold set with pearls in a case which had been made to commemorate the battle of the city.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired in the Mayor's honor, the official visit was duly and immediately returned, and then everything was made ready for the start. *Admiral* *Van Wyck*'s flag, the trophy already referred to, was run up in place of *Herby*'s, signals were flown, the *Olympic* was under way, and at one o'clock, perfectly the friendly movement on the town began. Following the *Olympic*, with her six white frigates and torpedo boats, came the *Admiral* *Van Wyck* flying *Admiral* *Van Wyck*'s flag; then, in order, the *Admiral*, the *Admiral*, the

the *Titan*, the *Brooklyn*, the *Marine*, the *Lancaster*, and the *Norfolk*. Her *Admiral* *Van Wyck*'s flag ship, the *Olympic*, which had reached port unexpectedly two days before, was not in line. The *Titan*, the *Brooklyn*, held their own position under the shelter of the big *Admiral*, and the revenue cutters, official steamers, yachts, and all the other vessels took the places assigned to them.

Here was the making of an interesting maritime display—one could not but much, but not in the great bay everything was decided by the high shores and the wave expense of water. New York Harbor suggests the look of a cut-throat, and not merely a single city. It seems to be, as indeed it is in a very real sense, a vast gateway, just beyond which two main arteries—the East River and the North River—lead on and on to other cities and other regions. But it is the bay the stage seemed too large for the part, there came a change after the *Admiral* had been passed, for there was another room then for the floating of vessels. The "arena" was crowded. The sky clouded suddenly, and rain fell during a few minutes, then the sun came out, and a rainbow spanned the river above the fleet. The boat shores above the *Admiral*, and all the way up to Grant's Tomb, the piers and docks and all open spaces, the decks of crowded vessels and the roofs of buildings were crowded with spectators, but the fleet was not where one was sitting as in the point which I have described. When the flag ship moved the *Admiral* boat, about one hour and a half after starting, the fleet a salute of thirteen guns to honor the memory of General Grant, and mark of the succeeding warships did the same. The *Olympic*, passing down the line, arrested at the point where for holding a twelve minute halt. About the *Admiral* remained on the bridge, and about the fleet. The ship was illuminated, and with the aid of night signals and signals were accompanied with displays of fireworks on the harbor, the river, the Brooklyn Bridge, and in the public parks.

At the beginning of Saturday afternoon, September 25, we saw the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, let us say. Between Fifth Avenue and Eighth Avenue side of the way for the entire distance is occupied by a stand of narrow benches, for the accommodation of thousands of people, now in there is a blight of about twenty feet. Behind this line, forming the ground of the Park, ships of you will have this party as boats, there are others who have and the slightest chance to

catch even a glimpse of the procession, but are held there by the fascination of mere proximity. A spot in the center of the shore is with difficulty kept clear, while beyond, from the shore to the roofs of the high buildings every available position is best with sight and ears. And every one is the crowd is held a prisoner there by the sight of those unseen, and unfortunately unseen, in the city, depending from there and on the outside. And as it is above, so and below us along the whole front of the procession. The strong extends for miles, and a group was seen even in New York before.

Before six o'clock the *Admiral* had begun to make his preparation for the day. He personally inspected the run of the *Olympic*, who was to take part in the parade, and was on the quarter deck when the arrival of the *Admiral* boat was reported to him. At half past seven the *Admiral* came out with the *Admiral* to the City Hall for the ceremony of the presentation to an assembly house of the *Admiral* boat. Naturally this was a somewhat late start in the day, but in coming out and speeches some after the last! However, it was not late, and the *Admiral* was received in the front of Wall Street, where the *Admiral* was a young line ship, with the city officials and a number of distinguished guests on the river again to the river.

The *Olympic* crew came ashore and took up their appointed position just south of Grant's Tomb, while the *Admiral* was still in the river. When the *Admiral* arrived and the guests came to the ship, it was apparent that the start would be made quite promptly. At six o'clock the band of the *Olympic* met the principal attractions were brought together that comparatively many of the participants, especially one or two of the military organizations, got into position that they did not.

It would have been more artistic to work up to the climax gradually. On the other hand, the first effect of the actual movement—with the *Olympic* met the *Admiral* himself, and the highest naval and military command all put forward as the beginning—was a success.

The *Admiral*'s position in the already been supplied with speech in regard to the troops in line. One is tempted to speak of these again, but after all, one would only be adding descriptions of word pictures—and our artists have been at work. That part of the story is short.

MANHATTAN



ADMIRAL DEWEY COMING ALONG RIVERSIDE DRIVE IN THE SHORE PARADE.

THE NEW YORK TIMES PHOTOGRAPH BY T. J. VAN TONDER.

AN
ON
T

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE

THE
OF
THE



A GREAT DEMONSTRATION FORCES DEWEY TO STOP HIS CARRIAGE AT THE TREASURY STAIRS.



HAJ-GHÉN, MICH. U. S. A., REVIEWING THE
PARADE NEAR THE CAJON.

Frederickson, G. W. 1965. Marine Mollusks.

[illegible][illegible]

Jeanette has long been in love with Conrad, and that Sir Reynolds has fallen in love with Estaline at sight, and a rapid series of situations arises in which the children upset all the suspicious Governor's plans for them under his very nose. These situations are conceived in a spirit of pure comedy, and are altogether the most effective I have seen in half a dozen years from an American playwright. These measures to be followed for the best standing.



WILLIAM H. CRANE
In the Title Role of "First Sergeant."

of dramatic literature. I am well aware that Mr. Howard at least has publicly declared that there is room now for literature on the modern stage, and if by literature I meant all the arts of abstruse psychology and studied intricacy that go to make up an intellectual play, I think that that could provide well agree with him. But properly speaking, these things are the heretics removed from their heresies. To be literary in my sense, one

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



ADM. DEWEY. — President McKinley. — Admiral Dewey.

ADMIRAL DEWEY RECEIVING THE SWORD OF HONOR VOTED TO HIM BY CO

DRAWN FROM LIFE BY T. DE THULSTREY, SPECIAL ARTIST



CONGRESS, ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 3.
PRINT FOR "HARPER'S WEEKLY."—(SEE PAGE 1096)

Financial

Redmond,
Kerr & Co.

BANKERS
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange
High Grade Investment Securities
Largest volume effected on all exchanges
COLUMBIA, KERR & CO.

Letters
of
Credit.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
BANKERS, NO. 60 WALL STREET.

MASONS & SELLERS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
310, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brand
Constable & Co.

Direct Importers
Oriental Rugs
Rich Designs and Colorings
for Drawing Rooms, Reception Rooms,
Dining Rooms, Halls, etc.
Foreign and
Domestic Carpets.
New and exquisite patterns
and colorings by our own artists.
Broadway & 196 st.
NEW YORK.



Pride
in the
West.

The best dress
in the yellow
dye and shawl.

For sale at 100
West 100th St.



**One Step to
Success**

From a poor peddler to a
millionaire in one step
... the story of a man who
... the story of a man who
... the story of a man who



**PROMOTES
HEALTH**

Jaeger

PORE WOOD

SEND FOR
ILLUSTRATED
CALENDAR

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

A SELF-TESTER located on the left side of the page. For more information, see the advertisement on the opposite page.

The World
of Finance

TRADITION on the New York Stock Exchange was maintained by the higher rate for money, and there was decline in the period of the greatest volatility in the money market. Values in general, however, it must be said that prices secured a stimulus that was surprising under the circumstances—a fact that furnished argument in favor of the theory that there was considerable absorption of securities by operators with ready capital and moneyed families.

Commissioners—brokers are the heaviest sufferers in later changes in times of high rates, for competition for business is so acute that only in rare instances can they secure the highest rate stated of the customer above 4 per cent, and the customer is likely to take a deal out to the dealer if he is in a position to buy and has fair credit, he can usually make close loans for longer periods than thirty days at rates below the legal rate. The large houses are generally prepared with round accounts borrowed somewhere around 4 per cent for six or even twelve months; their knowledge of the market is in proportion. The customer is charged 8 per cent, which is a favored rate, even when the money rate goes down to 5 or 6 per cent. It seems quite probable, now, that there will be little relaxation in money markets for some time to come, though the also-ran high rates should not be seen again. These "quarries" are really legitimate, and are most frequently caused by seasonal circumstances. The rejection of discounts offered in money form by a broker back into the loan market is it cannot meet the requirements of the original lender, and this has happened many times recently.

The influx of Dewey day visitors, of course, brought a large amount of currency into the city, but a large proportion of this was paid by people of many districts from whom the city is the banking center, while the large bulk went to the banks on an out-of-town basis or by funds provided by drafts drawn by these banks on their correspondents. There was a considerable stimulus to export material relief from the Dewey celebration, even though millions of dollars changed hands. At that time the system of credit done away with the actual handling of cash on such occasions, so it is in the ordinary course of business.

The advance in its rate of discount by the Bank of England, which put a stop to the premium for buying more gold in this country, was not a surprise to the houses in the Street that were well informed, or had foreign connections.

The government of the bank took an unusual step in making the advance on Monday, but it was not an unexpected one. They usually decide the discount rate on Thursday of each week, and in this case followed Monday's advance of 1 1/2 per cent by an additional advance of one-half of 1 per cent, so the following Thursday, making the rate 3 per cent, against 2 1/2 per cent the previous week. The proportion of reserve to liability had declined from 48 1/2 per cent, the previous week, to 39 1/2 per cent, and the bank had been during the week £1,000,000 in gold. These figures reflect the preparations the country was making possible contingencies in the Treasury.

It is to be hoped that the United States Leather Company will be able to carry out a plan for the settlement of the claims of the preferred stockholders for the dividend. One thing, under the constitutional clause in the stock certificates, if not the plan proposed by the directors, then some other that will do away with the provision that stockholders who do not receive 7 per cent in one year are to have the deficit made up to them afterwards before the common stockholder shall receive anything. It has proved about as serious a drawback to the prosperity of several companies as floating debt would have been; indeed, has sometimes been a factor in creating such a deficit.

Of course no plan of this sort can be forced on stockholders without a confession of bankruptcy and accepted resignation, then a step of course impossible for a serious company like the one in question. But the example of the General Electric stockholders in acquiescing in the plan subsequently carried through in making check for necessary dividends should be studied by those of the United States Leather Company. It is perhaps to be expected that a plan similar to that here proposed that would have brought about a reduction in the total capital stock. The plan has been found to be extremely friendly, not to test the question whether the preferred stock of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company is entitled to six years of arrear dividends, but this is a matter that will now have to be settled in one way or another, and here too the company should, if possible, get rid of the embarrassing obligation.

A Notably Timely Number

THE
AMERICAN MONTHLY
REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by Albert Shaw

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL: The Editor of the *American Monthly* discusses the Transvaal crisis, the question of suzerainty, Olive Schreiner's protest, the position of Cape Colony, the franchise question, John Bull's point of view, the number and status of the Boers, and the chances of war.

ALFRED DREYFUS: A Chronicle by William T. Stead, the brilliantly told story of Dreyfus and the Dreyfus Case, from the beginning of the affair to the pardon of the wronged man. The complexities and mysteries of the affair have left the American people without a clear picture of the whole "incident." Mr. Stead's terse and pregnant chapters make a lucid and absorbingly interesting chapter—a necessary piece of reading for an intelligent man or woman.

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS: Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews sums up the work of the Conference, Dr. Albert Shaw, an active member, comments on its most significant phases, and the presiding officer's final address is printed.

OUR NEW ERA OF "GOOD TIMES": General Thomas L. James gives the causes of our prosperity, and discusses the rise in prices.

DEWEY DAY IN NEW YORK: Ernest Knauff, Editor of the *Art Student*, describes the artistic decoration of the city for the great festival; with many pictures.

DAVENPORT, the cartoonist, tells of his stay in Rennes and prints his pictures of incidents of the Dreyfus trial; the greatest architectural competition this country has seen, for the University of California buildings, just decided, is the subject of Mr. H. S. Allen's article; James W. Pope describes the work of our Army Supply Department in the Philippines, and there are other contributed articles on our diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, and the National Export Exposition at Philadelphia.

THE DEPARTMENTS have more than a score of timely topics, with many illustrations, subjects of the first importance for alert men and women in America.

This number should not be missed.

AT ALL NEWS STANDS, 25 CENTS. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2.50 PER YEAR.

The Review of Reviews Co., 13 Astor Place, New York



UNDERWEAR LUXURY
made possible for modest pocket books by

NIGHT HEALTH UNDERWEAR

THE PARTICULAR manner in which the inner surface of these garments are so firmly secured off little with out any sources health but gives a VELVET LIKE FEELING which is as luxurious as the most delicate and sensitive skin can make use advantage to it. Unsurpassed price for the quality.

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO. NEW YORK



RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.,
British Secretary of State for the Colonies.



M. T. STEYN,
President Orange Free State.



GENERAL PIET JOUBERT,
Commanding the Transvaal Forces.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL

ONE opens a new book on South Africa with misgivings born of weary conflict with the opinions and prejudice of writers just warbling. So many works have been written on the problem of the country south of the Zambesi, and so few of them—perhaps not half a dozen in all—can free from the violence of bias and misrepresentation. The latest author to address himself to the subject is Mr. J. P. Fitz Patrick, the secretary of the Johannesburg Bazaar Committee during the South African war that closed the year 1905. He writes frankly from the British stand point. No one has yet put the British side of the case more forcibly.

Cape Town was ceded to Great Britain in 1814. For a while it seemed as though they would find an ally in the two races had done in New York. The major share of the blame for their failure to do so must rest with the British government. No doubt the character of the Dutch population was an obstacle too. They were farmers, a few dwelling in villages and cultivating the soil, but the roughly stock farmers, living scattered over a wide expanse of country, for the scantiness of the pasture land made and kept the stock farms very large. They saw little of one another and nothing of those who drew in the few towns which the colony possessed. They were ignorant, prejudiced, strongly attached to their old habits,

which have ever since continued to trouble South Africa. The British government, or, at any rate, the colonial part of it, was badly under the influence of a weak and ignorant assembly of Tories. It would not prosecute war against the repudiating Kaffir tribes who became the border farmers. In some cases it was allowed the Kaffirs to return to the territory from which the edge of the colonies had expelled them. It lost itself readily in the tales of its advisors, who opposed the cause of the natives, and reported, often with the greatest exaggeration, such cases of cruel or harsh treatment that came to their knowledge. In 1835 the Boers and other free colored people were placed on an equal footing with whites as regards private civil rights—a measure that provoked by disregard and contempt the colonies. Especially the Dutch colonists, who died and still died with natives in the simple Old Testament fashion. But it was the emancipation of the slaves in 1833 that roused their indignation to ferment. The £2,000,000 allotted to Cape Colony as compensation was very largely below the value of the slaves held there, and as the colonies were made payable in London, many owners sold out at severe loss. "To be washed and denigrated by the abolitionists, to have their people put on a level with them, to lose the fruits of their victory over the Kaffirs—all these things had been bad enough. Now, however, when their property itself was taken away and slavery abolished, on grounds they could neither understand nor approve, they determined to resist no longer, and sought for some means of deliverance."

Every one knows what means of deliverance they chose. Between 1834 and 1838 from 9,000 to 10,000 Boers repudiated the colony, struck out into the wilderness, and, after homeless wanderings, founded the two Free republics—the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Mr. Fitz Patrick shows the fullest justice to their strenuous and valiant spirit. The tale of their wanderings and trials is the one great romance of South Africa.

It is proof of the Boer hatred of government that, though the action in the Transvaal transferred, in 1852, no less than 15,000, it was not until 1864, or twenty years later, that they formed themselves into a united republic under a single President. The Boers have a grain for discipline; they are "indolent assassins," their blood, if one can attribute any blood in down, is that of Israel in the days when every man did that which was right in his own eyes. It was only for awhile expelled them against the natives that they could be brought together. They separated over the land, each man as far as might be from his neighbor, and gave themselves up to the rude, half romantic life of stock farmers. In time little groups of jealous and mutually distrusted neighbors sprang up among them, based usually on family ties, and waged a sort of sectional warfare, like the clans of ancient Greece or medieval Italy. Even the swelling up of a constitution and election of a recognized President did not change their dissident habits. Taxes they would not pay. No public expressions were made, no deeds were done, no sign exhibited of anything that could be called a government. By 1855 the treasury was empty, except for the money owed the £4,000,000. The government had no money to pay the interest on the £4,000,000. On the northeast a war broke out with Sekukuni, a Kaffir chief, and the Boers were repulsed and returned in confusion to their homes. On the south, Cecil Rhodes, then at the zenith of his power, was preparing to pour his Zulu hordes on the distressed state.

It was under such conditions, and because the weakness and dissidence of the republic were a danger not only to the British subjects settled in the land but also to the neighboring British territories, that Sir Theophilus Shepstone, in 1877, annexed the state in the Queen's name. Some forces which are worth remembering are left out of the account. The second is that the Boers accepted the annexation—not, indeed, with enthusiasm, but in the only way of escape from the fate which awaited them. The third is that, though the promises of autonomy given by Sir Theophilus were carried out in 1881, there would have been no rebellion and no Majuba Hill. The Boers were at



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR REDVERS HENRY BULLER, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C.,
Who will direct Operations against the Boers from the Northwest

But his argument is reinforced by a thorough sense of justice toward the Boers, and a generosity in dealing with their many fine qualities to make for Englishmen harmonious. His knowledge of the points in dispute covers the smallest details, down even to a most instructive picture of the interior workings of the Boer government. It is an admirable achievement, containing dispassionate reports of debates in the House, round off the book.

The British and Boers first came into close contact when

important of any extent. Except, therefore, round Cape Town, intercourse between the two peoples was extremely slow and difficult.

The British government first gave offense by altering the old system of local administration and centralizing duties for the Dutch as the official language. This was a serious oversight, for probably not one sixth of the people understood English. But the main grievance of the Dutch colonists grew out of those native and color questions

eighty-three Siberian dogs engaged, and the arrival at Cape Flora, Franz-Joseph Land, where stands Klavdov, the headquarters of the Russian Haremsville expedition, named after Mr. Alfred Haremsville's country place in Kent. The snow pits still boiled in the arctic breeze, and the lovely sunset seemed just as if it had been left. Here it was hoped that some trace would be found of Andreev. Having full permission, they opened the house and took on board their boat a small cabin house to be used as a depot during the winter. They left the main letters on the table in the house for the benefit of future travelers and as a record of their visit, and then hastened up the house behind them. Before sailing they hoisted the American flag under the British. Then came the exciting battle with the ice, when the good ship literally ploughed her way through the frozen white fields. And when many weeks, many jarring, crushing langes, were necessary before the first klong could give way. The cruise also still in the coast's ice is hoisted behind in the top of the mainmast and upon out for emeralds and treasures. In other words he seeks for the enemy's weak points and attacks him there. Others, it is a question between the ice and the sea, or, as Mr. Williams puts it, water frozen into ice and water melted into slush. At last the party reached Cape Fort-Hall, on July 20, and on August 5 the steamer returned to Norway. Here, on a sloping beach, where only one previous expedition is known to have landed, they built a house for winter quarters, calling it Haremsville House, and flying over it the stars and stripes. From here Mr. Williams of the party, with five Norwegians, was sent inland to push as far north as the remaining summer weather would allow, and to establish at his furthest point a station of supplies to be used in the grand dash for the pole the next spring. He built a house and stored it at Cape Haremsville, latitude 81. This he left in charge of two Norwegian volunteers, Heston and Hjem, naming it Fort Mc-Kinley. This was completed on October 22, just as the arctic night was closing in. The house was built of stone, the walls being three feet thick. It was 6 feet by 32, and was covered with walrus hides, as water proof as possible. Outside the main walls there was a stone corridor, backed up with snow. In this a large supply of foodstuffs, drift wood, and walrus meat was stored. This was an eight-day journey from Haremsville House, where the party spent the long, dark winter. It would be almost amazing, if it were not so pathetic, to hear their tell how comfortable they were. The outermost house was completely buried in the snow. The explorers slept at night on the floor in reindeer skin sleeping bags. They had a variety of lined food, and all the delicacies of the arctic market—walrus meat, bear meat, and frozen fish. Four seven horses were killed and used, and times the team took a turn short and came over to grazing one of the party. Many scientific observations were made during the winter, and before the sun returned—on February 18, to be exact—Mr. Williams, with three Norwegians, on sledges with dogs, started north, leaving the other members of the party at headquarters. This was nearly a month earlier than the start made by Nansen in 1886, and great results were reasonably expected. When they reached Fort Mc-Kinley they found poor Heston (one of Nansen's men) dead.

There are few more thrilling stories of arctic exploration than that of Heston, who, bound to a promise made in his own mind, he had on the side of the dead man for two dark dreary months. He had no books to companions but dogs, and of course little to do. Mr. Williams says they were surprised to find him sane and in good spirits, and asked him how he had kept himself going. His pitiful answer was that he had to be fond of the sound of his own voice in his loneliness, and helped the time to pass by reciting aloud, over and over again, all the Norwegian poetry he knew. After the burial of the dead man under a high mound of snow, to protect his body from the bears and foxes, the whole party set out for the north, and reached latitude 85 by March 20. With nearly a good start, with a full supply of dogs and food, they felt expected to get within ten or three degrees of the pole. If not suc-



THE MOTOR CYCLE: AN IDEA FROM FRANCE—MOTOCYCLETTA A DEUX.

fully to reach it, Mr. Williams does not dwell much upon the sufferings attendant upon such an expedition, and mentions to tell in what good form the men were and how confident they were of good results. Yet how could he be happy traveling in a temperature of from 22 to 45 below zero, sleeping in a tent, with no fire for heating or drying, with blankets and sleeping bags frozen stiff like sheets of metal, while two hours of the body's loss would only show into wet wrappings. It was while still on the way north that the chief of the expedition fell into a snowdrift, between crevasses and between and against his right leg. He kept on. The doctor said later that he has been told to reach the pole, he has at least saved his life, but if he had gone on he would surely have died. But here comes the climax of the story, as Mr. Williams tells it. On the night of March 22 there was a great break up of the ice field on which they were camped. Before they could even get out of their sleeping bags the ice opened up in great crevasses under them. Getting outside, they found the ice in a great state of upheaval and violent motion. The deep water opened all around them, and a number of dogs and sledges were lost. In the darkness and storm it was impossible to see in what direction, if in any, safety lay, and they did not know in what moment they would be hurled into the water under the milling avalanche of ice. All manner of chances were taken in jumping, with what provision could be carried, from one block of ice to another, until a place of safety was reached. In spite of their losses, they would probably have pushed on had not Mr. Williams's leg, now swollen to twice its natural size, demanded a rest. Further marches were made back to medical assistance at Haremsville House.

All the results of the expedition, the islands discovered and named in honor of the friends of the expedition, and the scientific facts obtained, he is perhaps too soon to speak, but at least it may be said that these adventures have made practically a new map of the region visited.

The Motor Cycle

THE automobile has prepared the word "motor" to designate the bicycle type of automobile, but the Paris bicyclist has his own name in such motion, and prefers the more picturesque term of "bécotier." You may count the little machine by the hundred in the streets of the French capital, and you will find them in every where. The "bécotier" may be nothing more than a boy of the city made to-day, but in so many the past years will count it as one of the ordinary necessities of existence. It is the history of this bicycle over again.

It is something over a dozen years since the French doctor began experimenting with his famous bicycle, and since then over thirteen hundred of the machines have been sold. It is the "bécotier" that has given the great impetus to the "bécotier" of the bicycle craze, and his popularity in France has been due, first, to the excellent road system of the Continent, and secondly, as the comparatively inexpensive price at which the machine is sold and the small cost of running it. Gasoline has lately gone up in price, but its market will have to be two or three times what it is before the petroleum-driven engine comes to displace the cheap French form of locomotion. Mr. Kramish Bissler, of the William Manufacturing Company, recently made the trip between Boston and New York (251 miles) in ordinary hours, and at a total cost for transportation of forty-five cents—forty cents for gasoline, and five cents for lubricating oil.

The machine proper is a simple, and it is shown in our illustration with a trailer attached. But, by its in greatest advantage, it can be converted into a quadricycle, the two front wheels carrying an extra set for a passenger, and if desired a trailer can also be hooked on behind. In brief, smooth roads the machine can make eleven or twenty miles an hour, and with slight modification from the pedals it will mount a fifteen-per-cent grade. The new type of bicycle are now fitted with a two-and-a-quarter horse power motor instead of the motor of one and three-quarters horse power used in the earlier models.

As yet there are only a comparatively small number of these motor cycles to be seen in the United States, but they are being sold as fast as they can be improved and set up. And they may be seen any day running along the streets of Boston and elsewhere. Compared as the mechanism here in the illustration, it is really very simple in its construction. The motor works upon the same principle as a steam engine, but it operates on kerosene, instead of burning water into steam, it expands vapors into gas.

This expansion acts upon the piston of the engine, and is so sudden and forcible that it is technically called an explosion. It is to be understood that this explosion is caused by an electric spark which the cylinder, the spark being generated by a dry battery and carried at regular intervals. The rapidity of the spark is under the control of the operator, and, together with the amount of gas admitted into the cylinder, determines the speed at which the motor works. The amount of the explosion is directly controlled by a throttling chamber, and the combustion is so perfect that very little soot is perceptible. When the machine is running at full speed the noise of the successive explosions is hardly louder than the click click of a sewing machine. In the motor type of gas engine it was necessary to encase the cylinder in a water jacket to keep from overheating, but in the small design shown the same purpose is accomplished by means of radiating fins, a swirling of both bulk and weight. The motor cycle proper is a very simple machine, and its construction is so perfect that it is hardly better than a pump-carriage. It is a perfect machine for the mass of such work as it is; it occupies the same place among automobiles as the "kickabout" in the world of the bicycle. The regular size of machine takes contains enough to run a run of fifty miles—a Saturday afternoon's ride. And, best of all, it is a coast all the way—a fifty-mile trip is a coast. It is a machine that is built to last, and it is built to last the will of its master. What the bicycle has begun the motor cycle has followed, and it may be sooner than we think it will be followed—the great end of our civilization for both mind and body.

VAN TASSER, NUTTER.



THE DE IRON TRICYCLE AND TRAILER.

THE OPENING OF THE COLLEGES

HOW many there are who find the college the center of this special interest and activity may be guessed from the fact that the college and universities begin the new academic year with probably more than 1,000,000 students. If it be assumed as it may be with safety, that the happiness and welfare of every one of these students turn on at least six persons directly connected with them, the number of persons who are affected by the opening of the colleges is an enormous one. There is a million people are gathered in a cloud of witnesses about these halls of higher learning.

And there is another multitude composed of those who have a personal, commercial, economic, or social interest in the college, and hence the student, and those who have been students in the past. When the doors of the colleges are opened, the college is not only the center of the future of the nation, but it is the center of the past. The college is the center of the future of the nation, but it is the center of the past. The college is the center of the future of the nation, but it is the center of the past.

Such a standard reference is worth while if there is any disposition to minimize the importance of the process of the nation's heart to lower things.

The economic and social phenomena which the gathering of young men and young women presents are full of special significance. The fact that \$100,000,000 are annually spent for maintenance of the college students is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation, that the colleges themselves have \$10,000,000 more to spend annually for higher education. It is an enormous sum of money. It is not only a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation, but it is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

The interest received from twenty-five or thirty colleges, which are here to be held in their own hands, is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.

It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation. It is a tribute to the health, the self-reliance, the high maintenance, of the present generation.



THE SOPHOMORE-FRESHMAN WRESTLING MATCH AT YALE.
The Students in the old Yale Park. A Feature of Opening Week.

may be that the reason for their not having a greater increase this year is that Williams has no firing school, no constant source of supply, such as affiliated secondary schools furnish. This raises the question of the future of the smaller colleges. Is it to become a passing influence? No work here is forthcoming in the statistics that are reported this year. While the State universities of Wis-

consin of Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota, and Illinois show great increase in attendance, the report indicates the professional and technical as well as the scientific departments, and furthermore there seems to be almost no great increase in the smaller institutions. It is doubtful that while the large are growing larger the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.

There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.

There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.

There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.

There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.

There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.

There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.

There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.

There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.

There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.

There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.

There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller. There are indications that the smaller colleges may not be getting smaller.



THE FRESHMAN FIRST NIGHT AT PRINCETON
Opera Concerts which take the place of the abolished Hazing

VIEW THE FAIR



AT THE HOUSE OF SEAN AND PARADE

was not less repulsive to an untrained eye than the skull-crusted palmaces outside. Traveled into a room of unequal size, the interior of the blood-stained floor served the double purpose of a glistening one to keep the feet of the living at bay, and of a table in which the bones of the noble dead might crumble into dust. In the center of the two rooms, in which the chief priest was now holding a council of the elders, stood an altar seven feet long by two in width, and rising to a height of four feet above the floor. Upon this altar rested a long, lead-painted basket, in which lay the remains of the missing Great Sun's immediate predecessor.

The host of the room was intense, for no window here had the sanctimony of the simple walls—baked mud partitions alone infuse in darkness. Rows of placed beds covered the arched ceiling of the interior. At the end of the room fashion from the sacred floor, folding doors, closed at this moment, opened into the private apartments of the chief priest. Emerging from these doors, along both sides of the smoke-laden hall, wooden shelves supported the gruesome relics of former viceroys. Long files of baskets, flushed with red and yellow paint, contained the severed ears of Great Sun's foes into the land of spirits, accompanied by the loyal sons of their strangled wives and children. Battered between these deadly men, the shelves bore crudely wrought clay figures of men, women, serpents, owls, and eagles, and here and there an offering of fruit, meat, or fish stood ready to satisfy the craving of any hungry ghost from the land dimmed with the evanescence of the spirit world.

Grouped around the sacred fire, in which logs of oak and walnut powered a flame whose the sun god had commanded to man in a remote day of years, the temple priests, whose dark faces bore evidence of their inherited agitation, stood listening and watching, as Calanacte and Cobygo faced each other at their crisis and discussed, in stolid tones, a question of immediate significance. As the chosen discoverer of Cobygo, the instrument employed by the great spirit for the fulfillment of an ancient prophecy, Calanacte occupied an influential position in the eyes of the temple brotherhood. The incense from his hearth, which had cured the great's fever toward a heavenly slumber upon which the spirit of the sun lay asleep, sought at any moment air his tongue with words of three arms. Since the night upon which Calanacte had brought Cobygo to the City of the Sun, he had at ways been flattered to with most attention by the jealous guardians of the sacred fire.

"Be therefore wise, you say?" muttered Cobygo, angrily, gazing up at Calanacte with flashing eyes. "And you have told the people that the Great Sun rises because I do not worship him, who lived as I fear who says the moon is his? Heum, O Calanacte, what you do? I'll dare the magic of his silver wand, and prove to him the sun god is omnipotent."

Throwing himself up to his full height, until he seemed a full half foot above the stately sea priest, Calanacte exclaimed, in a low, hoarse voice:

"Have you forgotten Cobygo? Did she not tell you—and Neco with the tale—command you to be devout to

this white face from the moon? The yes, Cobygo, who should now take heed. The not, Neco, magic which you would defy. The Cobygo himself, the spirit of the sun, our god."

The chief priest remained silent for a time, gazing thoughtfully at the sacred fire, which seemed to roar and flash and sing and dance before his restless black eyes as if it threatened him with tortures for his insolent audacity. Heed not the spirit of the sun itself, through Cobygo's inspired tongue, commanded him to treat the nation's white-faced guest with all respect? The great power which Cobygo had wielded for a year seemed to be slipping from his grasp. He frowned. "Fill me into the temple like a procession of white ghosts with charmed faces, the priests of the sun grouped themselves in a circle behind their chief, and stood awaiting in silence the outcome of a crisis which might, at its worst, satisfy their ever-present craving for human sacrifices to offer to their god, the innocent and great orb of day. That the cruel and crafty Cobygo should demand the sun of the Great Sun's death more heavily than they, in their love for an unknown nation, desired it, they had no means of knowing. But they were to learn presently that there was a new dawn at work in their city, with which they had never before been called upon to deal. As they stood there, silent, eager eyes, reminiscent, longing for a confirmation of the thrilling report for which the death of Calanacte had but whetted their appetites, the sound of clatter, delay, business approaching the entrance to the temple reached their quick ears. Turning toward the doorway at the farther end of the hall, Cobygo and his men and women looked gazed upon an astonishing figure, which, in spite of its age of days, was most impressive at that fearful moment. He seemed to descend in flowing garments of white, motherly back, which told his eye yet from view and fell in graceful lines from his neck to his feet. His hair was long, and his hair, a picturesque mixture of black and gray, emphasized the pleasing contour of his pale, clean-cut face.

With drawn supercilious, the orb of his devoted moon, the Frenchman, his eyes fixed upon the chief priest, strode solemnly toward the sacred fire, followed at a distance by Neco and her long-haired grandson. As he came to a halt in front of Cobygo, de Neco stood the left of his master, his chin and hands a graceful, sweeping note with the weapon. Turning to Neco, who had now reached his side, he said to her:

"I say to the chief priest that I come to him to testify in defense, as he may choose. Tell him that the brother of the Moon makes an idle boast, but that I will add for the City of the Sun to his friendship than to anyone else."

Cobygo, with a face which none could read, stared steadily in the old man's defiant words. His black eyes told the Frenchman's gaze to him. There was something at the latter's glance which startled upon the sun-worshiper a potent fascination, as if however more effective than the impression made upon him by Neco's speech. The lower type of man succumbed, in spite of his physical superiority, to the will power of a higher and more

"What news?" cried the chief priest, eagerly. "He still lives?"

"Magnificent! Lives, master! He lives, and, toiling on his bed, musing strange words beneath his breath. The devil that he is, but, for he takes of things we cannot see."

"And his physician?" asked Cobygo, impatiently.

"He lost sleep, his feet, but his eyes are well, and he shakes his head in impotence."

"He shall shake it in the moon should the Great Sun die," muttered the chief priest, with cruel emphasis. "What boots his haunted skull if he falls as we need him most? But hark! Our brothers have returned!"

"Fill me into the temple like a procession of white ghosts with charmed faces, the priests of the sun grouped themselves in a circle behind their chief, and stood awaiting in silence the outcome of a crisis which might, at its worst, satisfy their ever-present craving for human sacrifices to offer to their god, the innocent and great orb of day. That the cruel and crafty Cobygo should demand the sun of the Great Sun's death more heavily than they, in their love for an unknown nation, desired it, they had no means of knowing. But they were to learn presently that there was a new dawn at work in their city, with which they had never before been called upon to deal. As they stood there, silent, eager eyes, reminiscent, longing for a confirmation of the thrilling report for which the death of Calanacte had but whetted their appetites, the sound of clatter, delay, business approaching the entrance to the temple reached their quick ears. Turning toward the doorway at the farther end of the hall, Cobygo and his men and women looked gazed upon an astonishing figure, which, in spite of its age of days, was most impressive at that fearful moment. He seemed to descend in flowing garments of white, motherly back, which told his eye yet from view and fell in graceful lines from his neck to his feet. His hair was long, and his hair, a picturesque mixture of black and gray, emphasized the pleasing contour of his pale, clean-cut face.

With drawn supercilious, the orb of his devoted moon, the Frenchman, his eyes fixed upon the chief priest, strode solemnly toward the sacred fire, followed at a distance by Neco and her long-haired grandson. As he came to a halt in front of Cobygo, de Neco stood the left of his master, his chin and hands a graceful, sweeping note with the weapon. Turning to Neco, who had now reached his side, he said to her:

"I say to the chief priest that I come to him to testify in defense, as he may choose. Tell him that the brother of the Moon makes an idle boast, but that I will add for the City of the Sun to his friendship than to anyone else."

Cobygo, with a face which none could read, stared steadily in the old man's defiant words. His black eyes told the Frenchman's gaze to him. There was something at the latter's glance which startled upon the sun-worshiper a potent fascination, as if however more effective than the impression made upon him by Neco's speech. The lower type of man succumbed, in spite of his physical superiority, to the will power of a higher and more



"...COOL, MOTIONLESS, WITH UNSFLINCHING EYES, THE FRENCHMAN STOOD WATCHING THE CHIEF PRIEST."



THE PRESIDENT LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW FEDERAL BUILDING.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY REVIEWING THE PROCESSION.



STATE STREET, SOUTH FROM JACKSON STREET, SHOWING DECORATIONS.



12. BIDDING.



1000 STREET SHOW

OCTOBER 9



THE DROESHOUT ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPERE.

FROM A COPYRIGHTED PHOTOGRAPH BY DUKAK.—[SEE PAGE 1071.]

COL. ALEX. C. B. PENNINGTON, U. S. A.
of ArtilleryCOL. FRANCIS L. GUTHRIE, U. S. A.
of ArtilleryCOL. EDWARD E. WILLISTON, U. S. A.
of ArtilleryCOL. JACOB R. BAWLER, U. S. A.
of Artillery

OUR CRIPPLED ARTILLERY. *By Henry Loomis Nelson*

THE defense of the coast of the country rests with the artillery. The artillery of the United States army is insufficient in number, practically ill-equipped, and properly equipped, and ignorant of its duties. Among its officers are some of the best men in the army. As a body they are the most intelligent of the line, which means that they are the most intelligent soldiers in the service of the government. All but a very few of them are the products of the Military Academy, who, as cadets, racked just after those who entered the corps of engineers. Many of them have maintained their interest in military studies in the face of great discouragement. For many years, for example, before the government could be persuaded to build great guns, or before the ordnance corps could determine on the kind of gun it desired, the artillery officers studied their art in foreign periodicals and reports of men, and gained their practical knowledge of modern arms from photographs and model guns. Even after the arms had been manufactured, they could not be mastered, because the ordnance corps had not furnished cartridges, and thus all the artillery could do seemed acquiring a knowledge of its trade was to sit on the new guns as they lay on the yard or in the shed, and teach its men how to fire old-fashioned muzzle-loaders, which—no it was hoped, at least—they would not have to use in war. When the war was again broke out, not only were cartridges lacking for the big guns, but cartridges made for field guns were not fit the guns, and ordnance officers were astounded because the artillery complained when, by the exercise of a little mechanical ingenuity, the defect could be readily, but in such a way sufficiently, remedied. Weeks after the war broke out, so little ammunition had been made or purchased by the ordnance corps that the best equipped unit in the front harbor of New York could have fired only five shots at Coney's Point if that admiral had escaped Sampson and entered New York Harbor. Even now it is doubtful if the ordnance corps could furnish munition powder, which will be an absolute necessity if we are ever compelled to defend the coast.

And yet the Ordnance Bureau, with its limitations, its unwillingness to meet the artillery even half way, its military incapacity, has more actual power over the artillery arm of the service than has any artillery officer. In the army, the men who are to fight the guns have nothing to say as to their character. The engineers build and build the, the ordnance corps supplies it with ammunition, projectiles, and explosives, and provides, or rather neglects to provide, the instruments needed for the mounting, ap-

pointing, and maintenance of the pieces and for securing accuracy of fire. In respect of position finders and their installation, the Secretary of War has divided the responsibility between the two branches and the signal branch must also find that under the law and appropriations of Congress an artillery officer has for many years resented his captivity at an age when he ought to be in general

COL. ROYAL T. FRANK, U. S. A.
of Artillery

effect—too old to begin to assume responsibility; discredited by his inability to do anything but make requests of the Ordnance Bureau, which are generally refused; or, as the words about his post are properly changed, or grumble over his slow promotion. It is to be remembered, that even the most ambitious youngster must find it difficult to maintain his enthusiasm when he cannot fire his pieces and make his men to be gunners, either because they are poor men, or because the post command is so small that the men are exhausted by the daily labor of polishing and guarding it, and have no time for military exercises, or because the engineers will not turn the foot over to the artillery, while the ordnance will not deliver the breech blocks because there is no use in receiving them, or, what have always been universal and prevailing troubles, because the Ordnance Bureau has not furnished position finders, without which target practice, especially in mortar batteries, is useless, or the singularly appropriate Congress for target practice, which has heretofore permitted a down or in motion year in each battery, has been eliminated. In it may wonder, then, that the artillery force be demoralized and feeblest, besides not being large enough to furnish an outlet for such impulse most already provided or in contemplation in the conscription system of the United States?

Among the subjects which ought to receive the attention of Congress at its coming session is this. It may appear to be a small subject when compared with the war or questions which will be presented for consideration, and a desire to provide for the reorganization and for the proper equipment of the heavy artillery of the army will prove the accurate inability of Congress to legislate in sufficiently on military subjects. What effect this will have upon the future policy of the country remains to be seen.

THE ARTILLERY ORGANIZATION

There are now seven regiments of artillery, each regiment being composed of fourteen batteries. Of these, two batteries are light artillery, some of which are for the

first line, and on the battle-field, receiving preliminary instructions in the management of their machine pieces, that is in of the heavy, or coast-defense, artillery of which I wish to speak. This branch of the service should be closely observed from the light artillery branch. The two so nearly differ from each other that the present organization is as absurd as would be the organization of the rest of the army into infantry regiments of footmen, companies such, two companies in each regiment being cavalry troops.

The heavy artillery guards the fleet along our seaboard. These forces extend from Maine along the Atlantic to Texas on the Gulf, and to Puget Sound on the Pacific. Hundreds of modern guns and mortars have been already mounted on these fortifications, and hundreds more are in process of construction. Millions of money has been spent, and the expenditure of millions more is essential for the completion of the work. These works and guns should be in charge of a force sufficient in number, composed of intelligent and instructed men. As a matter of fact, owing to the defective organization of the artillery of the army, the coast defense of the country are in charge of an unskilled body, inefficient in number, of which very little that is good can be said, except, as I have already remarked, that among its officers are some of the most intelligent and industrious men in the army.

Captain Crozier, of the ordnance corps, has recently made a report on the artillery which affords an interesting illustration of the incapacity of the staff related to deal fairly or intelligently with the line of the army. Captain Crozier's statements of the condition of the artillery, however, are mostly true, although his attempt to set the responsibility in not only himself, but also ignores well-established conditions, determined by orders and regulations, while it sometimes indicates a desire to shift responsibility from his own corps to the officers of artillery.

In the first place, the organization of the artillery into regiments is obsolete. In the second place, the artillery will never be thoroughly efficient until it is organized into a corps, and until its affairs are taken from the control of the adjacent general, the ordnance, engineer, and signal corps, and turned over to a skilled artillery, who ought to be selected from among the most intelligent and best instructed of the senior first officers of the arm. The results of these being so chief of artillery, no officer who can not a standard of excellence are confusion, different systems of drill, different methods of administration, and

COL. JOHN L. BOWLER, U. S. A.
of ArtilleryCOL. HENRY C. BAWLER, U. S. A.
of Artillery



HIS LITTLE JOKE

FARMER SHARE: "If that city fellow what was hereabouts' the loss of the picturesque, old-fashioned milk-maid from the round landscape could happen around here now, I reckon he'd see th' milk made without much change from thirty years ago."

WILLIAMS'S SHAVING SOAP



HOW TO TELL A GOOD BARBER

If you are looking for a good barber and a first-class shave; if you enjoy a rich, creamy lather that "never dries on the face," and appreciate delicate, refreshing odors; if you want to be safe from the dangers that exist in so-called cheap, highly perfumed soaps, go to the barber who uses Williams' Shaving Soap.

But if you are willing your face should smart and burn, and if you don't object to that parched, drawn feeling caused by quick drying lather and are not afraid of blood poisoning and other diseases, you can doubtless find barbers who use inferior soaps that cost a little less.

Wahlberg's Shaving Soap is used by all first-class barbers and is sold everywhere.

Wigwams' Shaving Stick, 25 cts. Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25 cts.
Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap, 10c. Wigwams' Hydrated Tar Soap, 15c
Wigwams' Shaving Soap, (Barber's), 8 round cakes, 1 lb., 40 cts. Separate
also for toilet. Travel kit for 25, 50c.

THE I. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

	London	Paris	Dresden	Sydney
1990	100	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100	100
1996	100	100	100	100
1997	100	100	100	100
1998	100	100	100	100
1999	100	100	100	100
2000	100	100	100	100
2001	100	100	100	100
2002	100	100	100	100
2003	100	100	100	100
2004	100	100	100	100
2005	100	100	100	100
2006	100	100	100	100
2007	100	100	100	100
2008	100	100	100	100
2009	100	100	100	100
2010	100	100	100	100
2011	100	100	100	100
2012	100	100	100	100
2013	100	100	100	100
2014	100	100	100	100
2015	100	100	100	100
2016	100	100	100	100
2017	100	100	100	100
2018	100	100	100	100
2019	100	100	100	100
2020	100	100	100	100
2021	100	100	100	100
2022	100	100	100	100
2023	100	100	100	100
2024	100	100	100	100
2025	100	100	100	100
2026	100	100	100	100
2027	100	100	100	100
2028	100	100	100	100
2029	100	100	100	100
2030	100	100	100	100
2031	100	100	100	100
2032	100	100	100	100
2033	100	100	100	100
2034	100	100	100	100
2035	100	100	100	100
2036	100	100	100	100
2037	100	100	100	100
2038	100	100	100	100
2039	100	100	100	100
2040	100	100	100	100
2041	100	100	100	100
2042	100	100	100	100
2043	100	100	100	100
2044	100	100	100	100
2045	100	100	100	100
2046	100	100	100	100
2047	100	100	100	100
2048	100	100	100	100
2049	100	100	100	100
2050	100	100	100	100
2051	100	100	100	100
2052	100	100	100	100
2053	100	100	100	100
2054	100	100	100	100
2055	100	100	100	100
2056	100	100	100	100
2057	100	100	100	100
2058	100	100	100	100
2059	100	100	100	100
2060	100	100	100	100
2061	100	100	100	100
2062	100	100	100	100
2063	100	100	100	100
2064	100	100	100	100
2065	100	100	100	100
2066				

Established 1823.

**WILSON
WHISKEY.**

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

A better Cocktail at home than is served over any Bar is the Widd.

THE CLUB =
COCKTAILS

MANHATTAN, MARTINI
WHISKEY, HOLLAND CIG.
TOM SIN, VERMOUTH and VICE

We guarantee these Chubbies to be made of absolutely pure and well-matched brass and the mixing equal to the best machine turned over any lathe in the world. Not compounded in any crude proportions, the wall always be found of uniform quality.

Conscientiously aware that if you cannot make all the stars beautiful and perfect, leave the one which is apt most to be

Try our YUCK Coddled milk with any eveninging—dry and delicious.
Free Sale on the United and India Co.
at the principal railroads of the U. S.
AVOID LIMITATIONS.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props,
Yard, Conn. 20 Pleasant St., W. London, Eng.

*To Gain a Clear Knowledge of the
South African Situation*

READ

The Best, if not the only Thorough, Popular Book on the part of Africa, now the centre of military operations.

ENTITLED

White Man's Africa

By POULTNEY BIGELOW

Of this book, the *London Athenaeum* says: "It is the best, the most comprehensive, and the most impartial of the dozens which have reached us about South African affairs since recent developments gave occasion for bookmaking on the subject."

The Book is Profusely Illustrated with Drawings by Fred Remington, R. Caton Woodville, De Thulstrup, and best Photographs, together with a Map of South Africa.

It Contains

Chapters on President Kruger, President Steyn, The Dutch Feeling Towards England, British and Boer Government, Jameson's Raid, and all the Important Personages and Events in the History of the Development of the Transvaal.

For Sale Everywhere. Ask for It.

\$2.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York & London

PARALYSIS Extremities again composed of air. Short gas practical. Few people showed at the moment. The death of patients thought to be common. In 1904, 4 cases of influenza and 1 case of diphtheria. The death rate was about 100 per cent. The death rate of the whole population was about 100 per cent. The death rate of the whole population was about 100 per cent.



HARPER'S WEEKLY

(TWENTY-FOUR PAGES)

NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER 28, 1899

Terms: 30 Cents a Copy—\$4.00 a Year, in Advance

Single Copies to all Subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico

Subscriptions may begin with any Number

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK CITY: Franklin Square

LONDON: 45 Albemarle Street, W.

Also for sale at Brewster's, 31 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris

The Historic View of Two Colonial Wars

NO war was ever justified when regarded from any point of view but the historical one. The larger forces that have played the part of the victors in the history of the world are the only forces that can properly be considered. In the case of the fighting in Luzon, the single great fact to be kept in mind is that it has fallen to our lot to bring that island and the whole Philippine archipelago at last to such a stage of civilization as the people and the country are capable of. The only method of bringing about such a result with such a population is first to restore peace and order under American control. In the whole history of the building up of the backward or tropical parts of the world, this is the only method that has been successful.

Any other view of the subject is theoretical. It may be humane, but it is impossible. Let us take, for instance, the eloquent and academic review of the subject made by Mr. SCHURER in his eloquent speech on October 17 at the Anti-Slavery meeting at Chicago. He made the following comparison, which he called an exact parallel:

Imagine that in our Revolutionary times, France, being at war with England, had brought to this country a fleet and an army, and had, without any definite cause, set to that effect, on our coast, a hundred thousand bayonet force, permitting all the while the Americans to believe that she did this without any necessary motive, and that, in case of victory, the whole population would be free and independent. Imagine then that, after the British commander at Yorktown, the King of France had extended from the British King a treaty conferring on a consideration of \$20,000,000, the sovereignty over the American colonies to France, and that thereupon the King of France had sent a commission to the United States, and General Washington that they had to give up their idea of national independence, and to surrender unconditionally to the sovereignty of France. French the French King promised them "honorable annihilation." Imagine, further, that upon the protest of the American that Great Britain having lost everything is the colony except New York City and a few other little spots, and so sovereignty to cede, the French King answered that he had bought the Americans at five dollars a head, and that if they refused to submit he would give them benevolent annihilation in the shape of bullets. Can they be any doubt that the Continental Congress and General Washington would have retreated that no matter what the French King might have thought, Great Britain had no sovereignty left—well, this sort of all the Americans would perch the French King would add, that the French King instructing their American allies after such high sounding promises of blood and greatness, were to be taken, treacherous, and completely treacherous, and that the Americans would be then subject to such wrongs as sleep's clothing. And, any party American, day that, whatever qualities of international law about, the French King would add, that the French King would have been simply a slave, and that the Americans of that time would have already disposed themselves if they had failed to resist to death? How, then, can the same parallel American demand that the English should surrender and accept American sovereignty under circumstances exactly parallel?

Now there could be no fairer nor stronger presentation of the case of the English were such a people as the American colonies were. Indeed, the whole controversy turns on the present stage of development and capacity of the people of Luzon. The American colonies had English institutions, English traditions, English character, and they were their own independence even from their mother-country. The English have no such institutions, nor traditions, nor character, nor capacity, and such lessons in government as they have learned were learned from the worst colonial government and the most corrupt administration of modern times. The evidence of every competent and trustworthy man who has made a study of the social and political conditions in these islands

confirms the conclusion that good government would not come as a result of leaving the natives to themselves or to AGUIBALDO and his associates; and this is the determining factor in the case. The strongest argument of the Anti-Imperialists is, most forcibly expressed in Mr. SCHURER's parallel; but in the larger and only proper view of the war the parallel is academic and not assert, for it takes on account of the differences in character and capacity between the American colonies and the Philippines.

The point, with the unfortunate war between the British and the Boers. The personal or temporary view of it reveals only the misadventures, which are great in any war, and the good qualities of the weaker people obscure the real matter at issue. Regarded from the historical point of view, the Boers are standing solidly in the way of the normal development of political freedom in South Africa. The situation is such that a conflict at one time was inevitable. The folly of President KRUGER in sending his ultimatum to the British government, and his precipitate decision that possibly might otherwise have been postponed for a long time. But the total and ultimate result to civilization in South Africa will be the greater.

The historical rather than personal and temporary view of these wars does not mitigate their horror, nor does it make these wars in any other desirable; but it puts these unfortunate occurrences in their proper perspective. The humane gentlemen who make up the Anti-Imperialist group, as well as the Opponents in England, forget the future in their emotional contemplation of temporary misfortune. Nations must measure and order their lives and their development by consideration of longer periods, and the great forces that move these wars by cycles, and by general tendencies. English race is only for the day, in different ways, but to the same great end, in South Africa and in the Philippine Islands. If it costs treasure and blood, such a cost is unfortunately, but the sum total of civilization in our yet imperfect development can in no other way be advanced.

The New College President

WHERE we witnessed the induction of President HASKELL into his high office had excellent opportunity to form a composite picture of the modern college President.

Not less than a score of the most prominent Eastern college Presidents and several representatives of the West were in the distinguished group about Yale's new President and his clerical predecessor, DR. TIMOTHY DWIGHT. It is difficult to derive the type from these widely varying personalities. President KILPATRICK and President HASKELL presented as good a contrast as can well be imagined. The former, a kindly, cultured, and genial man of the new type. Even in Monmouth County, President of the Washington University, who sat in the purple robe of his ecclesiastical office, there was the suggestion of the practical man, not yet of the bookish priest. President HASKELL, who sat beside him, looked the more a priest, though the extreme example of the new type. President PATRICK is perhaps the only prominent man of the group who would meet the requirements of a college President a half-century ago in appearance, manner, and general bearing. Then the college President was obliged to be, first of all, a minister, now he must be pre-eminently an administrator; then it was essential that he be versed in the science of divinity, now he must be a student of humanity. This is not to say that the old type of college President, but signifies merely the need of men with a wide knowledge of temporality. No clerical President can place greater stress upon the moral side of college life than the lay head of Yale.

The broad, secular, cosmopolitan broad address, of President HASKELL gives him all the problems that present themselves in the modern world of an American college—problems so difficult, so varied, that only a man with wide sympathies, of keen intellect, of far-reaching vision, of great executive ability, can hope to succeed.

The modern college President holds a unique position in American life. Probably no body of men, for their numbers, exert a wider or more wholesome influence. They stand for what is best in every community; they are, as a rule, leaders in the most important intellectual, moral, and matters of general public concern; from their numbers have been chosen to represent the government in important negotiations with other nations, and through them the schools have spoken their truth to the world. They are ambassadors of the ideal to the people among whom they live.

The Army Canteen

AN act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, was so framed that it was believed that it would put a stop to the sale of beer in the canteens, which are part of the excellent post-exchange system which is at present maintained in any army. Prohibitionists, and ardent advocates of what they are pleased to call temperance, have hoped that it might have that result, but there was doubt in the mind of the Secretary of War as to what the effect of the new law was, and he sent it to the Department of Justice to be interpreted. It came back with a learned opinion from the Attorney General, the gist of which was that it did not necessarily prohibit the sale of intoxicants by a civilian at military posts.

But throughout the summer there have been repeated complaints from prohibitionists that Mr. GIBSON'S decision was wrong and that the law had been defied. A good many religious persons, also, have adopted resolutions or recorded views to that effect, and much disappointment and indignation has found expression. Congress, when it meets, can easily pass a new bill which shall close any canteen, and incidentally cripple the post-exchange system. But will it do that unless it deems it for the good of the army? Believing that the persons who knew best about the effect of the canteen on the soldier were the officers of the army, the War Department lately asked the opinions of the commanding officers of troops, battalions, companies, and regiments as to the effect of the canteen system, and especially of the sale of beer, on the morality and discipline of the colored men. The replies of commanding officers in the Philippines have not yet been received, but about fifteen hundred answers from other officers have come in, and of these the majority are in favor of the canteen system in about fifty. The rest heartily approve the carefully regulated sale of beer, on the ground that it keeps the men away from saloons and evil resorts outside the posts, and promotes cleanliness and good discipline.

These reports will presently be granted, and will be obtainable by persons who care to see them. It is very much to be hoped that conscientious persons who have agitated, and expect to agitate further, for the abolition of the canteen system will see that it is not done. It is very much to be hoped that the testimony they offer as to the merits of the present system, and the evils that attend it, and which would follow its destruction, can fall to convince reasonable people in and out of Congress that it makes for righteousness and sobriety to let the canteen system alone.

The Partition of Samoa

THE Joint Commission to Samoa is reported likely to result in the partition of the group. There is something comical in the idea of three great nations making three month's of so small a bunch of cherries, yet even this is a source of small pity than the scheme outlined by the commission when they left Samoa. At the time we pointed out the futility of a system of government which could only divide responsibility and accentuate ill feeling, both in natives and Europeans, and it would appear that the commissioners themselves must have perceived that it was a scheme for their own capture. So far as it goes, this is a matter for congratulation. The three nations that have undertaken to carry the white man's burden on behalf of Samoa cannot now shake off that burden, and it is well they should have awakened to the fact and to the necessity of doing so in any such makeshift fashion as was proposed.

England is said to be willing, however, to buy up the rights of Germany in the group, and it is broadly hinted that even now it is little more than the question of price and stands in the way of a settlement. Should this prove to be the case, it probably offers the best solution of the difficulty. There is not work enough for three, or even for two, governments in the little group of islands, with its 35,000 inhabitants, and there certainly are no prospects in the undertaking of the three nations that have been supposed to be governing, but that have really been quarrelling over the exceedingly small prize. England has certainly the most hope of managing it at once satisfactorily and profitably. In England's hands the islands would see a peaceful and a more reasonable and speedily developed. The rights of German subjects could be sold when there was no longer any question of German supremacy, and those of Americans could easily be secured without the unnecessary expenditure of money for the government of an insignificant and very distant possession.

THE KENTUCKY "BOSS'S" DESPERATE CAMPAIGN

BY HENRY LOOMIS NELSON

WILLIAM GOEBEL is the expression of modern politics in its most extreme form, and he represents, in his character, his methods, and his designs, the next struggle in the Democratic party—the struggle between the sterner and more head-on methods and the moral perverts who have obtained control of a good deal of the party machinery, the struggle between the cranks and the criminals, for Goebel's career in Kentucky, and McLean's in Ohio, both are good to Mr. Bryan.

Kentucky has rarely been in such a political ferment as it is in today. William Goebel, out of American politics, not less in the State, has gained control of the Democratic party, and has obtained the nomination of the convention whose candidates were, a power, supposed to be sure of election. The revolt against the Hepburns was probably sufficient to elect the Democrats on a fair count, but, in addition to the popular revulsion to the old party, the Democrats had constructed a machine for controlling the elections and for carrying in the candidates which seemed to make the success of their ticket unavoidable. This machine was Goebel's construction, and Goebel became the candidate of what had been assumed to be the terrible party. But the attempt is not what it was. A serious revolt among the altar Democrats has followed Goebel's nomination, resulting from his method of choosing it, and there is now no doubt that the first reason for supporting the Democratic candidate is no longer an aim. He cannot be elected on a fair count. He will be elected by a large majority. The second reason for Democratic confidence is its only hope that remains to Goebel. Will he be able to control himself? He has the machinery of the law, of which he is the author. William Goebel is the author of the State Board of Election Commissioners, together with the county and precinct boards, in the attempt to defeat the popular will? And if the State will the good citizens of the State, who are organizing, and wherever talk of arising, for the purpose, to vote to prevent the consummation of the outrage?

GOEBEL AND HIS MACHINE

William Goebel has a new product for Kentucky. His secret is a machine. He is not popular except among the party leaders and others of that class, whose few he has. He is not the generous, candid, open statesman who has habitually taken of us Kentuckians, the moral calculating, prudently selfish. He is intent to rule the State, and he even contemplates higher spheres for his activities. The contrast between him and his Democratic competitor, John Young Brown, is the contrast between a king and a gentleman, between manner and ability between the politics of yesterday and the politics of today in Kentucky. The character of

Goebel is illustrated by the killing of John Randall, former candidate in Lexington. John Randall was, for several reasons, Goebel's enemy. He was a high-spirited man, and his friends say that he was also a man of very remarkable character. Goebel won and secured the publication of an attack upon Randall, which is variously described as brutal or infamous or indecent, and which was probably intended to lead to a personal encounter. At any rate, Goebel prepared himself for killing. He saw Randall on the street, which he crossed for the purpose of bringing his victim face to face with him. Over his left arm he carried an overcoat, in the pocket of which was a revolver, and he walked with a steady, confident stride. He saw Randall, and he walked the revolver from his pocket. Randall reached for his pistol, but before he could bring it forward Goebel shot him in the head. Randall's body being discharged apparently by the constable's group of the drug man, then then Goebel has not heard any one, but he has seemingly done his utmost to prevent the recovery of a personal injury by his relatives and thereby reduction attacks upon his political opponents. He has given the lie to almost every prominent and reputable man in the State. He more than any one else, has depicted Kentucky and the country of the service of Mr. Goebel—at any time so absolutely impregnable in the affections and admiration of the people of the State as was ever Henry Clay. He will send Senator Lindsay into private life the moment his term expires. He has ordered the hostility of every well-respecting Democrat in the State, and he has at his back and call the common-law demagogue—chief of whom is Blackburn—the raffish, the criminals, the crowd that achieve successful crime and fame upon outrageous and successful criminality.

The political methods of this modern tribune are illustrated by his gross deception of Mr. Carlin in 1906, and by the manner in which he obtained his present nomination. Mr. Carlin had done much for Goebel when the latter was a young man. He had given him his start in his profession. Common gratitude alone demanded fair treatment for the statesman in Washington from the politician at home. But Goebel has been denouncing Mr. Carlin, and has invited the confusion which has been visited upon him. He was accused of securing admission to the State convention of 1906 through Mr. Carlin's influence, and he discovered the accusation as it fit. Upon this Mr. Carlin found himself subjected to a letter to the Louisville Evening Post attacking the character of Goebel's visit to him in Washington, when he requested Mr. Carlin's influence on the ground that he was a single-minded gold advocate, a portion of Mr. Carlin, and an

opponent of Mr. Blackburn. Although he had voted for Blackburn for Senator, he explained that it was because Blackburn was the candidate of the party. He charged Mr. Carlin that he was entitled to sit in the convention, but, being situated as a delegate, he at once cast his vote for the free-silver candidates for officers of the convention, and voted in the resolution which presented Blackburn as the choice of the Kentucky Democracy for the Presidency. Mr. Carlin had, fortunately, presented a letter which Goebel had written to him, in which his pretense of being a gold Democrat was fully set forth. Goebel has tried to explain the letter but he has failed utterly to make out a case for himself. His own letter is sufficient to convict him. Mr. Carlin's exposure of his secretary has caused a sensation, or might have been expected, and Senator Blackburn, the silver candidate, for whom Goebel voted for temporary chairman of the convention at which he betrayed Mr. Carlin, has announced, since the publication of Mr. Carlin's letter, that he cannot support a man so discreditable as is Goebel.

THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR

It was Goebel's intention to be the Democratic candidate this year—the terrible candidate—when he drew and secured the nomination of the Goebel law to establish fraud under the protection of the law of the State. The State convention met at Louisville on the 15th of June. At the present primaries and county conventions Goebel made strenuous efforts to secure delegates who would favor his nomination in the State convention. He succeeded in securing to himself, and sometimes in violence, but he was in a minority when the State convention met. Then came an opportunity for a display of Goebelism, of which he obviously took advantage. He is in a sorry to look back as to hold office, and he had his chance. He never hesitates to defend the voters, and again he had his chance. There were two other candidates before the convention. Of these three candidates, Hendon had 2294 votes, Stone 264, and Goebel only 167 votes, so that more than 90% of the delegates chosen were against Goebel. Then the matter of strategy began to play its tricks with candidate Stone. He united with him to defeat Hendon's candidate for the temporary chairmanship of the convention, and Judge Hedden, a friend of Goebel, was elected. He had promised Stone to make him the candidate for Governor, and he repeated the promise in order to secure Stone's assent that the temporary organization should be made permanent. Having accomplished this purpose, he secured the appointment of a committee on credentials, which not only derided the credentials of Stone against Hendon, but which, in several instances where Stone assisted, until, finally, Goebel had obtained a majority of the delegates and had secured the nomination, Stone having



MR. GOEBEL IN OWANITA, A DEMOCRATIC STRONGHOLD.—DRAWN FROM LIFE BY W. A. BARKER.

nable to have in his county at five per cent. The collapse of the general situation has been facilitated me by the representative of one of our standard heavy companies. He tells me that he has sold to farmers in Nebraska, during the past twelve months, three times as many top-bushels as he had ever sold in any other year."

Representative John F. Leary, of Chickasaw, Iowa, tells of the general condition of prosperity in Iowa.

"Iowa shows the signs and symptoms of our common country, but in a much less degree, because of her peculiarly fortunate situation. In all her history she has never had a crop failure."

"The commonwealth is out of debt, with a surplus in the treasury, and the State tax has just been reduced."

"Iowa, in 1902, shared in the depression caused by marine tariff legislation and by the ensuing radical monetary agitation; but she was among the very first to share the results of the crisis of prosperity. Iowa has never had a boom, but her growth has been healthy, honest, and steady."

"Any one who attempts to visit in yet more than fifteen miles away from a railway anywhere within the borders

of Iowa, might expect to find a-arrivals have generally prevailed cities and towns to an increasing heavy burden of individuals for any purpose, and in the financial affairs of the municipalities are generally in the state happy situation as those of the State at large."

"How may it be very properly accounted as one of the great factors in the future progress of the nation at large, for she steadily produces the very things that the world wants, and produces them in quantities that stimulate the imagination when the statistics of her products are recapitulated."

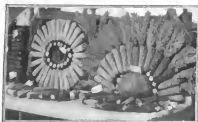
"The program of the nation is material; social and political advancement will receive its due share of aid from the people of the Hawkeye State. She has adapted to her motto: 'To all that is good, Iowa offers the best.'"

I asked Senator J. H. Kyle as to conditions in South Dakota. This is his answer.

"It is rarely within the lines of accuracy to say that South Dakota is at this time enjoying a greater prosperity than has ever before been known here. Without going into figures, it may be said that during the past twelve months the people of the State have been rapidly paying the debt out of their surplus earnings, and that less money is used by South Dakota to day than during any time in ten years. Settlers are coming into the State at a very rapid rate, and it is claimed that South Dakota is a conservative estimate of the addition to our population through immigration during 1902. Farm lands have advanced in price by 25 per cent, and are still advancing."

"During the harvest time it was almost impossible to secure men to reap. For the numerous crop of grain, and wheat were all up at high as \$1.10 a bushel. I do not hesitate to say that there are fewer idle men in South Dakota than we have ever known here. There is scarcely a crop at home in the State which is not making great improvements. It is readily as good as that this fall will be equal to the best of the State with the eastern, which is the agricultural portion. The railroads have not yet been built, but all indications of farm machinery report in an excellent manner this year. The South Dakota crop has begun to move in market, and so far there has been no serious complaint about insufficient transportation facilities. But the grain will come in about six weeks, and we are all prepared for our business of great South Dakota people almost unanimously express in nature of prosperity, and they are enjoying it."

RAY STERNBERG BARR.



CORN DECORATIONS FROM OKLAHOMA.



FOUR HUNDRED MILLION BUSHELS OF CORN MONUMENT—SOUTH DAKOTA PARADE.

men in South Dakota than we have ever known here. There is scarcely a crop at home in the State which is not making great improvements. It is readily as good as that this fall will be equal to the best of the State with the eastern, which is the agricultural portion. The railroads have not yet been built, but all indications of farm machinery report in an excellent manner this year. The South Dakota crop has begun to move in market, and so far there has been no serious complaint about insufficient transportation facilities. But the grain will come in about six weeks, and we are all prepared for our business of great South Dakota people almost unanimously express in nature of prosperity, and they are enjoying it."

RAY STERNBERG BARR.

The Six New Cruisers

PLANS have just been approved for the six new and fine protected cruisers authorized by the last session of Congress, and officially known as the *Chattanooga*, *Devoted*, *Dexter*, *San Marcos*, *Geddes*, and *Townes*.

These vessels are described as "improved" versions of the *Albatross*. Their principal dimensions are: Length on normal load water, 192 feet; length over all, 206 feet 11 inches; maximum beam, 37 feet; maximum draught when fully loaded, 16 feet 8 inches; full load displacement, 2,000 tons; speed (contract), 18 knots; maximum indicated horse power, 5,000; coal bunker capacity, 700 tons.

Structurally the prime advance has been made in sheathing with wood the bottom and sides up to a height of two to three feet above the water line and coating that sheathing with copper. The anti-fouling effects of this method were simply demonstrated during the late conflict

by such of our vessels as protected, and the public has often been told how a bottom coated with barnacles and sea grass interferes with a ship's speed and leads to an enormous consumption of coal.

The fighting powers of the ships will be created in a main battery of ten 5-inch rapid fire 3 inch rifles of the latest pattern, and in a secondary battery of eight 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and a pair of Colt machine-guns. The offensive force of the new 5-inch guns will be equal to that of the old 7-inch 24-caliber guns. These weapons are mounted on the spar and the main-deck—two, one forward and one aft, on the spar deck, while they will have commanding fields of action, and the eight remaining in the main-deck batteries on the main deck.

The parts of the main-deck batteries are recessed, permitting of it being the guns within the ship's side line, and also yielding very fine view of fire, the four forward and the four after guns being able to fire dead ahead and dead astern, in addition to being able to sweep around toward the opposite end to an angle of 60 degrees—a total line of fire of 120 degrees for each piece. This arrangement, in conjunction with the forward and after guns in

the spar-deck, permits of a bow or a stern fire of four three 5-inch guns, and a broadside fire of six of them.

The vessels will have protective water-tight decks of half inch steel worked from stern to stern. In addition to the disposition of the coal and a broad water line of 10 feet or less of cylinders will afford further protection. Such wood as is used will be fire-proofed. The gun-houses will be made of composition, and non-magnetic. These cruisers will have twin screws, can take up to 100 tons of steam at 200 pounds, the screws will develop the required 5,000 horse, and will be able to move at speed quite 200 miles, but at a steady 10 knots per hour they should be able to do nearly 10,000 knots in their full bunker supply of 700 tons of coal.

The complement will consist of 200 persons, and crew members should carry valuable additions to our armament, especially in the line of police work—the provision of guns of our ships not selected for maneuvers. Contract and limit of cost, \$1,141,300.

R. G. SHARPLEY



THE "CHATTANOOGA"-TYPE OF SECOND-CLASS CRUISERS NOW BUILDING FOR THE GOVERNMENT. DRAWN FROM THE PLANS BY R. G. SHARPLEY.

1090
Vol. XLIII
No. 49
Harper's
Weekly
Published
by
Harper & Brothers
New York
Entered as
second-class
matter
October 3, 1878
Post Office
at New York
City, N. Y.
Acceptance
for mailing
at special
rate of
postage
provided
for
newspapers
October 3, 1878
Copyright
1902 by
Harper & Brothers
Printed
at the
Harper & Brothers
Printing
Office
New York
City, N. Y.



THE ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION IN NEW MEXICO—THE MERRY-GO-ROUND COMES TO TAOS.
DRAWING BY L. L. BUCHHEIMER.

A Famous Publisher

WHEN the founder of the firm of D. Appleton & Co. decided to engage in the business of importing and selling foreign books, devoting to this use a portion of his dry goods shop in East River, New York, which at that time was near the center of New York's fashionable life, he placed this department under the charge of his son, William Henry Appleton. The experiment was eminently successful. In a short time books carried the day, drawing to themselves the interest and patronage of both seller and son, and the land soon, already a book business (literally), was centered in the old Union Hall.

In 1816 the house of Appleton published its first book, a little volume about three inches square and half an inch thick, entitled *Crucifixion from the Master's Table*. This consisted of "sermons of John Wesley, and was followed by a moral book. The third book we published," in quote from a statement made by Mr. William H.

Appleton a few years ago, "was called *A Refuge in Time of Persecution and Plagues*, and it had an enormous sale, but it appeared in 1820, the terrible cholera year, and the public mistake it for a treatise on that disease, whereas it was a religious treatise pointing out Christ as the refuge."

Daniel Appleton, retiring from the firm in 1840, William H. Appleton became its head, and under his leadership the house engaged in work in important enterprises in the publication of the *New American Cyclopaedia*, and the introduction of *Burton's*, *Hawley's*, *Tyler's*, and *Spencer's* American readers. With the founding of the *American Cyclopaedia* and of *The Popular Science Monthly* his name should also be associated while it is well known that he accepted a somewhat unusual degree of responsibility in rearing and developing the value of some of the works submitted to the house. Throughout his active life he gave proof of his regard for the true interests of authors, publishing ardent and energetically working to cor-

rect the injustice done to them by the failure of his country in respect the rights of literary property. It is safe to say that no one took a more honorable part in the long struggle for international copyright. Even as early as the year 1832 he was strongly advocating an international arrangement, "as a matter of justice and sound policy." Again in 1871, twenty years before the international copyright act was adopted, he drafted a bill containing many of the features which were finally approved and he was chosen as the first president of the American Publishers' Copyright League.

For over sixty years Mr. Appleton held the position of leadership which he gained by the early demonstration of ability, and at times moved the house into an ever widening field. Thus he served as trustee and chairman of the committee on finance of the New York Life Insurance Company, as a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, director of the Central Trust Company and the New York Security and Trust Company, etc. For many years he was the senior warden of St. Bartholomew's Church, and he created and endowed the Appleton Child House for Orphan Girls at Marion, Georgia.



WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
Senior Member of the Firm of D. Appleton & Co.
Born January 27, 1814. Died October 19, 1899.



THE RT. DON DANIEL TAYLOR,
Lord Mayor of Dublin, seen on a Visit to the
United States.—[See Page 106.]



WINTHROP MURRAY KEAN
Republican Nominee for Governor of New York
Campaign, 1900, by E. J. Kane

—WISDOM—

W.W.W.
(THREE W's)

*Pure
Rye*

IF YOU ARE
WISE BE CAREFUL
WHERE WHEN WHAT
YOU DRINK.

Angelo Myer's

Whiskey.

• ANGELO MYERS •

The Distiller Philadelphia



RECEIVING AN UNEXPECTED WINDFALL



For the horse, as for his master,
Ivory finds abundant scope;
Galls and scratches heal much faster,
When well cleansed with Ivory Soap.
Where 'tis used, the work is lighter,
Sleek and smooth the horses' coats,
Harness softer, carriage brighter,
And—a final charm—is flies.

COPYRIGHT 1905 BY THE PROCTOR & KETCHUM CO. NEW YORK

Don't Lose the Point



AMERICAN NEWS CO., Inc. 20 N. Water St., New York

The very latest **GAME**
10¢ a box
Five hundred or more
or more played!
Price - 25¢ - Coins

NUMERICA

Ask your dealer
for a copy of the
THOMAS & HARRIS
CO. N.Y.
Price - 25¢ - Coins



There's Magic in it!
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
Keeps the blood and weak.

"A Perfect Food,"
"Preserves Health,"
"Prolongs Life."



BAKER'S
BREAKFAST
COCOA

"It is as nice a delightful food and
nourishing drink, and it would be well
for humanity if there were more of it
consumed and less tea or coffee."
—The Hygienic Recorder.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1780.



Rae's
Lucca
Olive
Oil...

Continued
Perfection
of Quality
with
Absolute
Purity

S. RAE & CO.
Lugano, Italy.
Exporters 1880

Established 1823.

WILSON
WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

NOW READY!

The Best, Most Complete, and Most
Authoritative Account of the Dreyfus Trial.

The Tragedy of DREYFUS

By G. W. STEEVENS

Author of "With Kitchener to Khartoum."

STRONG AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Stevens . . . will not easily be surpassed in the dramatic vigor and the directness of the impressions which he conveys. He puts the case strongly, and the more so because he is himself anxious to take no side, presenting the Dreyfusards and anti-Dreyfusards with equal impartiality.—*London Times*.

GRAPHIC AS FICTION.

The gifts of Mr. Stevens are various, but the attribute which gives his work its distinction is its picturesqueness. . . . His descriptions of real events are as graphic as the description of imaginary events in the works of the best writers of fiction.—*Literature* (London).

CLEAR, CONCISE, AND TRENCANT.

Mr. Stevens's strength has always lain in concise and trenchant description, a quality which he exhibits in the very highest degree upon the present occasion. Full of humor and observation, his sketches of the actors in the great drama itself cannot fail to be interesting. . . . All these figures spring to life before us beneath the sure pen of Mr. Stevens.—*London Daily Telegraph*.

With Portrait, Facsimile of Boredeau, Chronological Table, and Text of all important Documents, and a resume of the entire case. Price \$1.25

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York & London



Joseph Gillott's
STEEL PENS.
OLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION 1875
AND THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION 1893
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Copyright © 2000, Pearson Education, Inc.
All rights reserved.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1893

71% CREDIT & COPY
100% 100% COPY & 100%



THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY (*loquitur*): "IT MAY BE SPORT FOR THEM, BUT ITS DEATH FOR ME!"

lished 1823.
ILSON
ISKEY.
That's A

7 READY!
not Complete, and the
young of the Dargah:

YFU
STEEVEN

GRAPHIC ADVERTISING
The price of the
national, but the
gross has not in
its advertisements
scriptions of the
graphic as the one
agency exists in
first series of the
(London).

IE, AND TRENCROE
 also has lost an entire
 e chapter in the re-
 full of humor and
 great drama and in-
 the spring in life history
 book. 24 pages.

Anderson, Chairman
of all Important
of the entire case.

Publishers, New York:

Joseph C.
STEEL
GOLD MEDAL, 1904
AND THE 1900
THE MOST PERFECT

Digitized by Google

HARPER'S WEEKLY

(TWENTY-FOUR PAGES)

NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 4, 1899

TERMS: 30 Cents a Copy—\$4 a Year, in Advance

Sent free to all Subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico

Subscriptions may begin with any Number

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK CITY: Franklin Square

LONDON: 45 Albemarle Street, W.

Also for sale at BUNTON'S, 37 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris

Is Bryan a Democrat?

HARPER'S WEEKLY is asked, by a correspondent writing from Texas, to say a word on Mr. Bryan's so-called Democratic position touching the relations of the Federal government to trusts. It would be very difficult to state precisely Mr. Bryan's view on this subject. We can quote the language of his speech at Chicago, but Mr. BRYAN cheerfully characterized that as mere sound which was incomprehensible. While, therefore, we cannot undertake to interpret Mr. BRYAN, or to state explicitly his opinion as to the duty of the Federal government towards trusts, or its power over them, it may be stated broadly that he and his followers are in favor, through constitutional amendment or otherwise, of suppressing trusts by means of the judicial machinery of the general government, and hold that in this end Congress should enact the necessary repressive and penal legislation. Our correspondent is of the opinion that such a policy as Mr. BRYAN'S is "an Democratic, not violative of State sovereignty," and he is undoubtedly correct, if we are to consider merely what may be called the historic Democratic doctrine on this subject.

In view of that doctrine, however, it would be necessary to hold that the existing law against trusts is unconstitutional. When the anti-trust law of 1890 was first introduced in the Senate by Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, the Democratic members of that body, especially Senators FORBES and VORHEES, made such a successful onslaught upon it on constitutional grounds, that its authors practically withdrew it at once by offering a substitute which they thought would meet the objections to the original measure; but even the substitute did not satisfy the constitutional critics, and it was not until Senator FORBES had carefully revised the bill, changing it in almost every respect but in its purpose, that it became acceptable to the Democratic members, and every one of them voted in its favor. Senator BURKE of New Jersey, supporter of the bill, but in the House of Representatives the ablest Democrats of the old school voted against the bill, undoubtedly on constitutional grounds.

In considering this action of the Democrats of that time, it is necessary to bear in mind that the proposed legislation was a response to an overwhelming popular demand, by which the leaders of both parties were strongly impelled. Democrats as well as Republicans wished to meet this demand, and to gratify the voters of the country. Self interest, therefore, was involved, and it was doubtful for the reason that they feared the effect on their constituents of further opposition to anti-trust legislation that the majority of the Democrats in Congress either voted for the FORBES substitute or refrained from giving any vote at all. Moreover, the subjects of this legislation were in previous and foreign conservative subjects which in themselves, and so far as the regulation of such conservative goes, are entirely within the jurisdiction of Congress.

Mr. BRYAN'S new doctrine is, therefore, a departure from historic Democratic doctrine. He and his followers have no longer the belief or the doubts which moved the minds of the Democratic

lawyers of less than ten years ago. They are now no longer concerned to defend State sovereignty, or the right to local self government, where the advocacy of a local or other helps them to win votes. It is true that the extension of the powers of the Federal government is sought, by means, through a constitutional amendment, but that does not affect the merits of the question raised for our consideration. The Democratic doctrine was, in effect, that the individual citizen should be directly subject to the laws of his State, and that the laws of the nation should operate directly on the State, and not on the individual. Now so-called trusts are really corporations formed under the laws of the several States, and, according to Democratic doctrine, ought to be subject alone to the jurisdiction of the several States which have brought them into being. This Democratic theory of corporate law was a constitutional feat. It was an essential principle of the Democratic idea of the character of the twelfth government, not as it had been established, but as it ought to be. No Democrat of twenty years ago, and no intelligent and sincere Democrat of ten years ago, would have advocated a constitutional amendment extending the jurisdiction of the Federal government over citizens beyond the point at which it was fixed by the Constitution. Therefore Mr. BRYAN'S constitution is essentially contrary to the traditional policy of his party, as well as contrary to the opinion of sound lawyers and sound economists of both parties.

This is not the solitary instance of Mr. BRYAN'S departure from his party's traditions. The truth is he is not a Democrat in the old sense, and the party behind him is not Democratic according to former party standards. It has captured the old organization and retained the old name, but the name is no longer descriptive or suggestive of the principles of the men who once led the party. This Democratic party for individualism. Its principles have been more or less forgotten in the last decade's platform of trust. Among other things, that platform said: "The Democratic party is pledged . . . in the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the individual against its constitutional rights, and to the support of the State in all their just rights, . . . and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation." So far as Mr. BRYAN'S belief in this sort of doctrine that the State should protect the individual against, contained several declarations in favor of objects directly opposed to Democratic principles as set forth generally in the words of the Indianapolis platform just quoted. The Chicago platform, for example, declared in favor of greater government money, of Federal arbitration in labor disputes, of the enlargement of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There were the Democratic utterances of the Chicago platform; but Mr. BRYAN stood on the platform of the People's party, with Mr. WATSON as candidate for Vice President. This platform was paternalism run wild. Its authors and candidates demanded government ownership and operation of railroads and telegraph lines, the prohibition of the public lands heretofore granted to railroads, and "free loans." It asserted that in times of depression idle labor should be employed on public works, and it boldly proclaimed that it had never more Mr. BRYAN'S views as to the power of the Federal government over trusts may differ from old fashioned Democracy, they are in harmony with his own political beliefs, for Mr. BRYAN has prepared to let public money.

There State rights when he seeks the votes of those who assent upon the postal laws or upon Interstate Commerce have brought them within the equity jurisdiction of the Federal courts and his hand for the centralization of power when that best suits his purpose. Speaking generally, he is not an old time Democrat at all, he is a modern socialist.

The Most Significant Fact in the World

TWO years ago the Prime Minister of Austria-Hungary warned Europe of the dangers of the economic competition of the new world, and urged the measures of self defense to be taken. But who now would care to take? Protective tariffs are but partially effective at home, and are of course inapplicable in foreign markets. The European manufacturer has seen his orders from the United States rapidly decrease, and has not only encountered American competition in Asia, Africa, and South America, but found his own neighbors giving orders to the

commercial traveler of American houses; but what can he do?

Nothing in the world's commercial history is more remarkable than the development of the export trade of the United States in the past few years, and a striking sign of the times is an expansion and a commercial congress in Philadelphia designed to promote foreign trade. Six years ago the imports and exports of the United States totalled \$1,000,000,000. In the fiscal year 1898 the imports had increased to \$1,700,000,000 and the exports had increased to \$1,000,000,000. And even these imports by \$300,000,000, and this came in the period from 1895 to 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901. No other country is so much indebted to the export of some tropical countries, whose imports are mainly because of the primitive state of their civilization, and whose exports are great to cause the climate in their ports.

Our exports of all kinds of iron and steel are nearly three times as great as they were ten years ago; our imports are but little more than a third as great. Comparing the fiscal year 1899 with 1901, our exports of agricultural implements have increased nearly three times, those of cotton cloth by quantity, nearly three times, of electrical and scientific instruments, more than three times of locomotives, nearly three times of steam engines in times; of builders' hardware, nearly three times of boots and shoes, more than four times, and of woollen goods, though a small item, more than three times. The import of its plants is more than twice that of its machinery, one-half of its goods, two-thirds, and of woollen goods, but little more than one-third.

It is an iron law, Europe that the United States is essentially rich in fuel and materials, and the abundance of its resources afforded a demand for labor which kept wages high. Economists, and occasionally a few manufacturers, observed that the cost of production was less in Europe than in the rate of wages; but this was a hard saying in the practical man, and he paid little attention to it. The man who is paying high wages in competition with another who is paying low wages, is not much impressed by the fact that the cost of production of his foreign rivals, upon the relative of the cost of labor and the whole difference between the rate of wages and the labor cost. But the price of labor on the one hand, and the rapidly increasing demand for labor on the other, have, together, at the same time forced and repressed the American manufacturer to a larger use of machinery and a constant improvement in his methods, while the better diet of the American worker, together with the more rapid growth of industrial freedom, and the opportunities for bettering his condition, gave the worker adaptability and the disposition to work more rapidly and to use his time to the best advantage of his employer and himself. The result has been a remarkable decrease in the cost of production, the economic theorists were confident at the progress of the practical man when the German of Prussia, in replying to an expedition for the promotion of foreign trade, pointed to the fact that the American manufacturers who are unwilling their European rivals in central markets, and even in the markets of their rivals, are still paying the high wages of their own country.

No industrial fact more important for themselves can be imagined than that the United States, with larger supplies of coal and materials than any of its competitors, should have demonstrated its own production more cheaply than any other country, and if in many lines, why not in all? The United States is now producing pig-iron at a lower cost than that of Germany last year, at fifty or sixty per cent. greater than that of last year was very nearly the same as that of Great Britain for the twelve months last reported at the exports of cotton cloths and boots and shoes, which were among the last to feel the impact of foreign trade, are increasing rapidly, and even woollen goods have been exported to the extent of more than a million dollars in a year. Six years ago the foreign trade was a mere matter of goods that attracted little notice, but the demand suddenly fell off. Now manufacturers in every line are reaching out for it, and anticipation of seeking to encourage it. Visions of a vast industrial trade are already taking form.

With the great supplies of fuel and materials, the most economical methods of production and the most efficient labor in the world, the time is close at hand when the United States will be regarded as the greatest manufacturing nation, and will spend itself therefor the greatest of all powers.

that the crowd can make a great show of strength in the national convention. They can have New England, George Fard Williams in the country seat, and the rest of the party. New York, New Jersey, and Maryland and the rest have the Middle West, especially Illinois—and the latter will elect a Republican after Harrison in the autumn. As much strength Bryan's strength will be in his own State, even if he loses the election this year, in the South, and in the extreme Northwest, but it is doubtful if he can count on the States of the Pacific coast. These reversions of the meaning of the political movement in their part of the country seem to me to question the importance of the State campaign in Ohio and Kentucky.

A good many Democrats who are strongly opposed to Bryan and his doctrines have nevertheless remained loyal to the party, notwithstanding the fact that the party means nothing to them so far as principle is concerned. They voted for Bryan and against their principles in 1880. Others, who voted for Palmer and Buckner, or even for McKim, have been hoping that something would happen before the next Presidential campaign that would move them to leave their old party, or, at least, put it in a position that would bring back their old party to them. Not one of these rebels of 1880 ever expected to vote for Bryan, but it would not be strange if Bryan from what I have heard them say—if they should make with the honest men of the other faction to fight for Bryan and against the honest. It would certainly be a strange spectacle, that of Bryan representing all that is left of democracy in the Democratic party, but it is far from being impossible.

The people of New York can rest on their laurels in their own political history and be unkind to a man like Murphy and Colver, who were national and State leaders in 1880. It is not because they are the most far-sighted and least impulsive statesmen of his party. Already in Kentucky the revolt of honest old Democrats against Bryan and McKim has produced friendly feelings between them and the paid Democrats. It may be odd, but what better harbor of addition than party politics is there?

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN

Significant as is the campaign in this State in respect to national politics, and especially as to the fortunes of Bryan, national issues are not entirely controlling in the contest between the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor. This is because two objectionable personalities are the most prominent individual factors in this campaign. One is McKim, himself, and the other is Senator Hanna. McKim is objectionable to every Democrat in the State, and Senator Hanna is extremely unpopular. He is making the President as well as Judge Ross, the candidate for Governor, and it is a serious misfortune to the Republican party and its ticket that Hanna chooses himself so conspicuously upon this public stage.

All the Republicans with whom I have talked, including men who look upon the public attitude toward Hanna as an impediment to the man they regard as an able party leader, say that the campaign would not appear to be so clear if it were not for Hanna. He is regarded as the impersonation of everything that McKim is attacking in his war against the trusts; but what seems to be especially resented by this Republicans is the Senator's obstinate hostility with the President. He seems to be always standing between Mr. McKim and the people, and the people of this country, and some of them are inclined to look their resentment by voting for McKim. It is not the sort of wisdom or justice, perhaps, so far as the feeling of Judge Ross, who is generally regarded as a good candidate, but it is certainly a factor in the campaign, and the result of which there would otherwise be no possible doubt. Even so, it is the Republican loss of principle to see that McKim will be defeated; but it is a struggle.



MAYOR JONES SPEAKING AT THE COUNTY FAIR, WENTWORTH, ILL.

in a campaign fought so largely as this one is on national issues, to find Republicans, protectionists and imperialists determined to vote for McKim on account of their dislike for Hanna, and Democrats, free traders and anti-imperialists, determined to vote for Ross because of their distrust of McKim. How it all comes out to no one knows, although the good people of the State cannot believe that McKim can be elected Governor. A factor who may be important in "Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo, who is running himself for Governor. I happen to know several Democrats of the latter class who think that Jones will be a refuge for many Democrats who do not want to vote for McKim, and, by the same token, may be a refuge for some Republicans. At any rate, it is not very certain that he is a strong protectionist, and that is evidently what the State politics have to think, for it is impossible to get a confident man from those of either party. It is the sort of campaign which may be as clear as it looks. At the same time, as well-known as it is, it is not a result in an overbearing manner. It is that is, I think it will be the Republican candidate who will come out ahead, in which event Mr. McKim will have gained a triumph despite some written objections, and Mr. McKim will suffer a defeat partly because of his character.

—COLUMBIAN, NEW YORK, October 20.

The Dewey House

THE house in Washington, like Admiral Dewey, has just received as the joint gift of thousands of his grateful countrymen. It is the place where he lived for 24 years, and it is a substantial brick dwelling with a mansard roof, twenty-five feet wide and four stories in height, with a two-story high mansard roof on a prominent level. It stands on a terrace perhaps ten feet above the street level, facing south, and looking out upon the point where the Potomac River flows into the Chesapeake Bay. Its situation is a most favorable one, and general convenience is unsurpassed.

The approach to the house is up a flight of stone steps with a handsome iron railing, and the visitor enters a grand hall, unadorned except in its pure lines, and with no other masterly and chief features on the side. The upper wall is the front of the hall is covered with its trim in dark mahogany, finished with gilt branches in the doorway, which follows the room wall is screened from the front by an arch and heavy balustrade of white marble carving. An antique roomed clock with metal face stands beside the bench.

Back of the arch the wall is covered with a stamped paper of arabesque design in three colors, dominating the top of the house. The stairway has a simple but solid looking oak rail and balusters. The first floor is of natural cherry. The hall leads back to a hall's passage, which overlooks a yard four feet deep and well shaded by the trees from the front. The front is the part done in cream white and pink, with a double of half terrace-like, finished with a delicate front design. White flower petals divide the room into two parts. In the middle of the room is a large, including a carved marble, and low open bookshelves on the recessed on either side of the chimney breast. The walls and ceiling of this lower part are dark, and its only direct light is the old time comes through a long, narrow stained glass window set in the frieze.

Between sliding doors we pass back into the dining room, which is trimmed and finished in mahogany and brown leather. The table cover is of dark green, with an embossed floral pattern, and the frieze is of brown leather. A large sideboard is set in a shallow recess of the west side of the room, and has for its extra a stained-glass window in the wall.

The second floor contains, in front, the square bath room, which the Admiral will use for his dressing apartment. It is finished, like all the chambers and the upper bath, in a light and polished pine. Opening out of it is the room in which the Admiral's study. The two hall ends are, at the rear, a bath-room, and a room from a little study or writing room. The chambers on this floor are prepared with a chair pattern in old color. The light entry is divided like the second, and is very simply decorated and finished. Above this is a small left balcony on a side which is used, and the rest of the floor is of two fine cheerful bed-rooms for servants.

The basement has a small square room, a large open kitchen in a room, opening into an area, from which the roof is reached by a flight of stone steps. Turned to the front are a series of three rooms, a study, a library, a wine cellar and a room for work, a furnace room and a coal-cellar. The house is heated by steam.



MR. MCKIM ARRIVES IN A SMALL TOWN ON HIS STUMPING TOUR THROUGH THE STATE.



THE HOUSE—1247 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.



THE ENTRANCE HALL.



THE FIRST FLOOR—VISTA THROUGH DRAWING-ROOM TO DINING-ROOM

THE GRATITUDE OF A REPUBLIC—ADMIRAL DEWEY'S NEW RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. PRESENTED TO HIM BY POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION.

T. J. M. WESTERHUSE

Dewey Hu

The house in Washington, D.C., is a fine example of the new style of architecture. It is a large, ornate residence, built of brick and stone, with a prominent central tower and multiple chimneys. The interior is equally impressive, featuring a large entrance hall with a high ceiling and a chandelier, and a drawing room with a patterned rug and ornate furniture. The house is a testament to the skill and artistry of the architect, and it is a fine example of the new style of architecture.



WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.



ALFRED DREYFUS.

ALFRED DREYFUS AT LIBERTY—TWO RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MAN WHO STIRRED THE WORLD.

From Engraved Photographs by London.



THE DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE STEPS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, JUST BEFORE THEIR CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

Copyright 1905 by Louis Wadsworth.

WITH WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. BEING A LITTLE PRESENT. A GENTLE PROVISION TRAIN.



RED DEVILS
WHO STIRRED THE



AT PHILADELPHIA
IN THE PRESENCE

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA—BOERS SURPRISING A BRITISH PROVISION TRAIN.

Painted by R. W. Johnson.





Colonies

Ethnology

Transportation and Machinery

Electricity

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION TO BE HELD AT B.
 GENERAL EFFECT OF THE GROUNDS AT NIGHT.—DRAWN BY VICTOR PERARD FROM THE BLOCK PLAN OF THE GROUNDS



AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK, MAY TO NOVEMBER, 1901.

EXPOSITION TO
HOLD THEIR THE BACK FOR

AT ARCHITECTS, IN ADVANCE OF THE FINAL ADOPTION OF THE DESIGN FOR THE VARIOUS BUILDINGS.—[See Page 1119]

AMATEUR SPORT

PENNSYLVANIA'S football universities have been making a mistake in respect to their big just for the spirit of sport for sport's sake, has spread among us.

They have provided a lack of devotion by a student body to an ideal in sport—and lack of that, to a university ideal—regardless of the results of particular games, that is success in the undergraduate, and, indeed, to the American heart.

And they have clouded some of the noblest spirit which actually resulted but an accident to them. And since the old days of common prohibition and legislative legislation has been there an exhibition as to spirit in sports, as in the main line of Pennsylvania in several newspapers, whose editors apparently have understood their sporting content to the exhibition of partisan games.

I cannot refrain from condemning without reserve the silly suggestions of these average writers that Pennsylvania, having suffered defeat several times this season, is no longer to be considered an equal team with the other leading universities, and should therefore be regarded as a lower class. It is not the fact (for school, and even athletes may, with excellent reason, change annually) that I condemn, but the contemptible spirit that makes again that partisan cry which should have been long ago banished to silence forever.

Criticized indeed, there were very indications at first that Pennsylvania was to be despised at home, which would indeed have been the last straw, for the career devoted by a student body of its great mother in her athletic extracurricular is inexhaustibly commendable. It is the abandonment of the mother by the son she has mothered; it is the desertion in our hour by the friend where we have needed and trusted; it is the desertion of comrades when the enemy grows hard. It is a startling confession that sports spirit for the sake of winning, but turns the back on sport for sport's sake.

But Pennsylvania's student body has in the main been loyal, and not lacking in that exuberant spirit so especially useful in a demoralized team.

Apart from which I quote herewith, as stated and commend it to all undergraduates, as except from an editorial in the university paper, *The Pennsylvania*, issue of October 22:

... We can simply repeat what we said of last week's defeat—that one station where we lost from competition but the game they put on, and the struggle toward way in which they lost.

The month, however, cannot be said against a certain tendency which seems to have appeared among the student body, of putting the team because it is not as strong as Pennsylvania's team of last year. We have said before that Pennsylvania's team has to take defeat; we repeat the assertion, with the qualification that we absolutely show a right of giving up as soon as defeated. This will never do; every student must have that Pennsylvania team has sport for sport's sake—that spirit is primary, winning secondary. It will not do to give up simply because we cannot afford to lose. Pennsylvania's team of this year is, with all the players in good condition, the best team this Pennsylvania ever put out. It is an honest, hard working team, and change down its level best. This is all that can be said; it is the person for which we have a team.

The students must stop stopping the team, because of the defeat.



VALE GORING AROUND WISCONSIN'S END.



RICHARDS (VALE) MAKING 60-YARD RUN.



SHARPE BUCKING INTO THE LINE, SUPPORTED BY MORRIS.



ORRIS PUNTING
VALE-WISCONSIN AT NEW HAVEN.

Here speaks the spirit of a sportsman. A spirit which should be standard in the editorial columns of every undergraduate paper.

PERHAPS an explanation of Pennsylvania's unusual if poor showing is so popular among a certain class of ex-Pennsylvania players as the abandonment of "home practice." Yet does any Pennsylvania footballer, I wonder, their team of several years ago, which spent a month in preparation a month, and then played very little football until just before the very end of the season? In fact, except in the matter of frequent defeat, an average somewhat similar to that of the 190 team.

Those of Pennsylvania who uphold extended preliminary practice have claimed as the most valuable feature loss of accidents in the early weeks of the regular season. Now while Pennsylvania certainly seems to have usually suffered from the loss of players, through injuries and one or another of the 11s to which football is full, yet, the demoralizing results are apparently far more to the importance to the team of the several injured players, than to their number.

Pennsylvania appears not to have had an actually greater number of individuals left up than the average at other leading universities, but she has been more unfortunate, in that her losses were where she could least afford them.

To attribute the blunders of Pennsylvania's uniformity to a restricted period of preliminary work is simply specious, morning loss. There is it that Pennsylvania, of the larger universities, stands alone in this belief? In early poor work in the early season as inevitable accompaniment only of long preliminary practice?

Pennsylvania had a week or ten days more of preliminary work this year than Harvard, Yale, or Princeton. Indeed, it is well worth recalling that the two Eastern rivals—Princeton and Cornell—which had the longest period of preliminary work have shown the poorest form.

Will those who so stoutly advocate preliminary work maintain that the character of undergraduates at Pennsylvania is of different calibre from that at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and that Pennsylvania therefore requires

a longer period of training and drilling preliminary to the opening of college and the football season?

How can Pennsylvania's underdog, accidents, etc., be attributed to lack of sufficient preliminary training, when we consider that her football candidates enjoy a longer period of such preparation than those of Harvard, Yale, or Princeton, where comes no talk of two more weeks than the usual "home" back study?

In my judgment, Pennsylvania's trouble is the direct result of a too ambitious schedule, which gave her team—green in some positions—very reasons before it was prepared for them, and that not unsound defeat was followed as naturally by demoralization.

IN Middle Western football, Michigan, Chicago, and Wisconsin will be all likelihood as they did last year, a class by themselves. Northwestern, Purdue, and Minnesota for four or five years ranked with the three named, but have not kept pace with the game's development during the past two seasons. Illinois came approximately to the front last two seasons ago, but has also taken a lumbering place. Oberlin and Iowa State University are most likely to head the second class of Middle Western teams this autumn.

It is not, perhaps, so much that Purdue, Illinois, and even Minnesota have gone back ward as it is that the three leading teams have so advanced, the past few seasons, as to have exhibited the best all-round play that year; that the Middle West ever beheld. Northwestern has unquestionably mismanaged, for a lack of proper spirit, due to a shifting policy and shuffling ethics, is responsible.

Probably the Middle West largely and in its own needs to the great performances of Haischberger of Chicago and O'Brien of Wisconsin, who were the best two men in the country at all times a-lying. However, it is noteworthy that Michigan, outclassed in kicking by both Wisconsin and Chicago, yet because the leading team of the West by defeating Chicago on Thanksgiving day. At the same time, as overlooking the general poor work, Michigan had never before as generally or as successfully employed the kicking game, a department in which she has been consistently weak for some years.

THINK in the Middle West have improved at a rate fairly rivalling the progress of playing skill. Yet there has not, far less to such needed faculty restriction of preliminary practice, and the spirit of winning still rules so strongly that even have had teams are persuaded to become candidates at the risk of creating suspicion of the good intentions of the coach and of the university itself.

No man should be permitted to play whose antecedents as a amateur are not clearly established.

Wisconsin cannot play Illinois (and did not against Yale, I am glad to record) in her creditless heavy good faith with the other members of the faculty conference that subscribed to certain agreements looking to fostering the best interests of college sport. And Chicago will remain sceptical as to her good faith if Wellington or any other man of similar amateur baseball and athletic club football experience is permitted to join her eleven.

Belief appears to make no improvement in the ethics of her losses. At least they are fresh. They seem to have an shame for their offences, or to make any pretence of believing them. The old Williams and Michigan player Halloran is now in charge of Belk's activities, and ought to be capable of better things originally.

NOTRE DAME, after all the promises of reform, seems, I regret to say, apparently unable to keep her team above suspicion.

Among the candidates for the above are three—Wag-

It has been recently recognized that favors to large shippers are injurious to the community. The state State commissioner in 1967 was forced rigidly to prevent such shippers. Before the courts had by inter-

...and then to the ...

READY NOVEMBER 8th

THE BECKY SHARP EDITION
OF
VANITY FAIR
By WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY
ILLUSTRATED WITH 48 FULL-PAGE
PICTURES FROM THE PLAY OF
BECKY SHARP
AS PRODUCED BY MRS. FISKE AND
HER COMPANY OF PLAYERS . . .

The great success of Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp," England's Mitchell after founded on "Vanity Fair," has made fairly a household word the name of Thackeray's masterpiece. Not only the characters but the scenes of all scenes come and pictures are given of interest to the actual stage management of Mrs. Fiske has given a series of pictures and many to the growing of characters that render the artistic value of the illustrations in pictures—*for the picture*

Clark, Ornamental, East Edge, and Gold Top, 82c

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York and London

It has been generally recognized that factors to large shippers are injurious to the community. The sales State commodity tax of 1907 was framed chiefly to prevent these abuses. Before the courts had by inter-

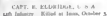
READY NOVEMBER 8th

THE BECKY SHARP EDITION
OF
VANITY FAIR
By WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY
ILLUSTRATED WITH 48 FULL-PAGE
PICTURES FROM THE PLAY OF
BECKY SHARP
AS PRODUCED BY MRS. FISKE AND
HER COMPANY OF PLAYERS . . .

The great success of Mrs. Fiske, in "Becky Sharp," England's Mitchell's play founded on "Vanity Fair," has made it almost certain that this edition of Thackeray's masterpiece. Not only the illustrations, but the selection of all recent critics and pictures for proof of interest in this splendid stage presentation of Mrs. Fiske has given a novel impetus and nobility to the grouping of characters that render the artistic value of the illustrations as pictures in life.

Click, Ornamental, Gilt Edges, and Gilt Top, Sage

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York and London



■ *N* the death of Major General Guy Vot

[illegible]

Issued Every Week — \$2.25 a Year

See Subscription Offer Below

WFA Rate Sources in Twelve Colors.

Ref. No. **Number** **Month**

SEND us your address on a postal card, and we will mail you our Illustrated Announcement of the 1900 volume and sample copies of the paper free.

I HOSE who subscribe now, sending \$1.75, the price of a year's subscription, with this slip or the name of this paper, will receive The Companion Free for the remaining weeks of 1960, the beautiful Companion Calendar, and the 52 issues of the new volume to Jan. 1961.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

THE GOLFCIDE, and Other Tales of the Fair Green. By W. G. LAY T. SUTHERS. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, \$1.20

All here gull for their inspiration and each is amusingly and ingeniously composed.—*Boston Post*

THE GOLFER'S ALPHABET. Pictures by A. B. Frost. Rhymes by W. G. van T. Scribner, Inc. Illustrated Boards. \$2.00

FUR AND FEATHER TALES. By HAW-
ELEN SEARS. With more than 30 Illustrations by
A. R. FRANK and Others. CUPAR BELL, Cloth, Or-
namental, \$2.25.

Three fire hunting songs include a war hunting motif, following the hunter after a stag in France, another talking to the interior of Norman wild duck country, and an echo in New Zealand, and English stream hunting on a person.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL. By WALTER CAMP.
New Edition. Portrait. Stems. Cloth. \$1.25.
I call the best measure on that now popular game.—*The*
New York Sun.

FOOTBALL FACTS AND FIGURES.
By WALTON CAMP. Post 800. Paper, 75 cents.

The second alternative promises to bring the football program under the aegis of college guidelines, into the history of football, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any ground for the old repeated charges that the game is brutal and that it results in many prominent injuries. —*N.Y. Times*

A SPORTING PILGRIMAGE: Riding to Hounds, Golf, Rowing, Football, Clubs and University Athletics, Studies in English Sport, Past and Present. By CASSAN WHEATLEY. Illustrated. Bvo. Cloth, Ornamental, \$3.50.

A handsome and interesting book, and it will undoubtedly go to show, as readers were told when about systems in England, that *V. Jones*.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York and London



and the first four

[illegible][illegible]

SIR HENRY IRVING AS "ROMESPHERE."
 IN SAILOR'S DRESS, NOV. 10, 1910, AT THE KNEADDOCK THEATRE, NEW YORK CITY.—IRVING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: HENRY IRVING.—[SEE PAGE 1145]



THE PARIS EXPOSITION—PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE SEINE, FROM THE QUAI DEBILLY.

Engraved from a drawing by G. B. 1889.

The artist
has been
very
kind
to
send
me
this
drawing
of
the
Paris
Exposition
buildings
on the
south bank
of the
Seine.

RECEIVED
of the
Paris
Exposition
buildings
on the
south bank
of the
Seine.
The artist
has been
very
kind
to
send
me
this
drawing
of the
Paris
Exposition
buildings
on the
south bank
of the
Seine.

S. 1889

AMATEUR SPORT

Once in a while, this Department went to press Friday, November 2.

PRINCED samples of ignorance writing have come in my letter during Illinois press of local interest with amateur sport, but never before have I noticed an unbecomingly unskilled attempt at writing literature as revealed by an editorial article in the October 26, 1909, issue of the Chicago Inter Ocean, on the subject of "Puzzling Sport by Hole."

BET, frankly speaking, I must fault the writer's lack of ignorance in at least the extent of doubting his own pen. I must believe there is some of cunning that is so naive in his effort to induce public wrath against some "maneuver" though that does not excuse the journal which leads its editorial columns to sentences so discreditable from any standpoint.

Perhaps there are some readers of the Inter Ocean who have been ignorant of the difference between amateur and professional in this editorial writer has pronounced him not to be. Therefore for them let us write the other side of the Inter Ocean's editorial, upon which they are actually by saying that

... A college athlete is on business about his time and reputation that he wants to include his sport in general other merely occupying of the possible consumption of time. Intelligence upon as much as an amateur. The sport on circumstances need agency for any other consideration. If the services, he is at once become a professional and tends to compete with professional.

statements made in this Chicago editorial. The complaint was on his demand to every sportsman who

There is no doubt that the writer only one showing distinction between an amateur and a professional—an amateur enters sport for love of the game but the honor of representing his college or his club and he is simply repaid by the thrill of personally contributing for a victory. The professional enters sport solely for that money the effort may bring him. It may mean him five \$100 a game here, five a game, it may give him \$100 for a single game, a may furnish him a living—the money is spent in the almost universal case but the amateur finds in winning his reward of itself. There is no doubt that the writer is a professional.



WINNERS OF THE WISCONSIN GOLF TEAM, CHAMPIONS OF THE STATE

are no intermediary steps between professional and amateur. An athlete is either one or the other. The professional should be the one who plays several games, receiving thereby "the \$100 per game for three or four games" and a young man who shows his father while still a high schooler is obviously doing in this Chicago way and suggests the manner of the author. The one plays for the \$100 or \$150—the other is satisfied by fielding his own club.

ing their sport. Twenty years ago there was an club membership of the Illinois Amateur Sport, and such a membership was required.

Today college sport has the supervision and care of faculty, stronger and well defined standards of behavior of management, and a case of professionalization in carrying out a comparatively speaking.

There are facts behind it every intelligent reader of the press.

Again, and for the last time, speaking.

The college athlete must not allow a mere sport to be his hobby, but he may be the supreme master of what is meant by the expression, though the leisure manager of the department to which he belongs. He differs, in most instances from the professional only in the fact of whether he receives from the game money.

This is a statement based on ignorance to deny, and carrying a suggestion as reasonable as to be extremely interesting. The college athlete does not, he cannot play all the "legitimate interests" of his club, but there are his health and the glory of honorable, vigorous conduct, and come not through the business manager.

I feel I have no apology for printing on scraps from this Chicago editorial and taking up good space containing what is said. But there is still a great deal more in the matter. We are receiving attention sport and its losses in the hope of perhaps dispelling some of it that I have been tempted to let it enjoy.

When there is no suggestion of such ignorance on the editorial staff, which usually implies a case of superior mind, there is no reason to expect the reader should depend on this paper for enlightenment.

PRINCED developed unexpected strength in the re-organizing golf championship, and for the first time in the history of the Association, Yale was not represented in the final struggle. Yale had two veterans on its team (Robinson and Harvard), and a new one (Killing, Stuart and Winthrop). But Princeton had been unusually strengthened by the addition of Fyne, while Yale missed the services of John Field, who is believed



STILLMAN (YALE) GOING THROUGH OPPONENT, HARTWORTH TAKING ON GROUNDIDE SIDE FROM HIS POSITION.



STILLMAN (YALE) GOING THROUGH OPPONENT, HARTWORTH TAKING ON GROUNDIDE SIDE FROM HIS POSITION.

This is the essence of the matter and... No man should be denied as a professional in any branch of sport until he achieves a way for his work, or accepts payment for it in a sense of honor. A state who receives no so five per game for three or four games of football, playing his money service with some non-direct equivalent is in no more a professional ballplayer than a young man who shows his father, while still a high schooler, is obviously doing in this Chicago way and suggests the manner of the author. The one plays for the \$100 or \$150—the other is satisfied by fielding his own club.

Current professionalization is unfortunately by no means new to the world of amateur sport, but open editorial denials of it is certainly not new in Chicago, where editorial support of whole was later sport has been more too evident or strong.

FRIENDS of amateur sport regret the need of many rules. The stipulations that an amateur is one who enters sport for the love of it and with no thought of pecuniary gain—might be an all-day effort, dividing line. It is really becoming more and more so—just by force. But human nature in work and the same is play as in work, the latter is in, to profit by one's endeavor, in extended professionalization and ultimately compensated forms. As various games have developed by popular and in skill, the need of them has been met by such regulation as the acceptance of rules developed.

Rules, of course, are strictly essential in the proper conduct of all branches of sport, all branches of human endeavor, in fact. Naturally the rules of some sport would definitely break upon those matters which must involve the interest of the public, the necessity of his gaining against the enemy, the fact which has come in fact by the introduction and changing.

SPACE and time are too valuable to rent in detail upon the question

BET let us hear further what the Inter Ocean—which I recall, has always shown an unbecomingly ignorance on the subject of amateur sport—has to say. The sport which has been adopted by the American college upon the basis of local professionalization, most athletic professionalization has come from their sports that are not a feature of twenty years ago.

That is passing from expression of opinion to misstatement of fact. Twenty years ago there was scarcely a college that had an athletic committee of such power

as the Inter Ocean and Princeton. As it was Princeton only was not by the mere margin of two points, it was more by the margin of two points.

Columbia was outplayed by Harvard, the latter winning by 20-0, or 14 points to 0. Edwards was the only (Yale) man to make any head in the game, and he was the younger player of the Morris County Club, and his bag game is believed to have been the only victory from the Columbia team, and the loss of Maine and Princeton was severely felt.

The South between Harvard and Princeton was closer than the score (15 points to 1) between Yale and the early Princeton man who was badly down at the end of the first round of eighteen holes, the other matters being twelve to a game. But in the afternoon round April, unaccountably enough by his own account, scores of 25 and 20, and Killing was counted under 20. Harvard's scores, finally were not the least, but, without a little more nerve on the part of the game, would have been his with his own mind of his own.

Yale scored for Princeton, but the Harvard man, who was badly down at the end of the first round of eighteen holes, the other matters being twelve to a game. But in the afternoon round April, unaccountably enough by his own account, scores of 25 and 20, and Killing was counted under 20. Harvard's scores, finally were not the least, but, without a little more nerve on the part of the game, would have been his with his own mind of his own.

SORRY, he points in the new system, but made no difference in the result and the players did not mean to repeat it with



HARVARD'S GOLF TEAM—INTER-COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS OF 1909



DEAN C. WORCESTER ON THE PHILIPPINES

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XLIII. No. 47.
Copyright, 1899, by HARPER & BROTHERS
and English Branches

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899

TEN CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR



A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOR!

UNCLE SAM, "I'M OUT FOR COMMERCE, NOT CONQUEST!"

Libby's
Mince
Meat

Makes a Fine
Meat for Your Table

These mince-meat
balls are made of
the finest meat and
are served in a
variety of ways.
Put up in small
cans for easy use.
All over the country.

Libby, Wash. D.C.

published 1823.

WILSON

HISKEY.

That's All

COMPANY'S
OF THE

IG

is represented by the
Department of the

See page 10
Friday

ST PUBLISHED

BRARY EDITION OF

y History

James R

ANGE OTTO TREVELD

most which Mr. Charles
Trevelyan's name was
the character of Charles James
Trevelyan's name was
the character of Charles James
Trevelyan's name was

copy at the present time

old. Check. Usual Price \$2.75

Intelligence Frontages

S. Publishers, New York

DON'T LEAVE

copy at the present time

old. Check. Usual Price \$2.75

Intelligence Frontages

S. Publishers, New York



"HE FELT A LIGHT HAND UPON HIS ARM, AND GAZED DOWN INTO THE DARK EYES OF THE MAIDEN."

which Heaven could bestow was a horror which drove the color from her face and robbed her voice of everything save sobs.

"Remember, sweetheart, if thy worst should come to me," said de Saurern, with forced calmness, leaning down to press his cold lips to her trembling hand, "thy poor heart, maddened heart, has taught me how to live and how to die. Pray to the Virgin, who holds you in her care, to keep me always worthy of your love, though death should come between us five or six times. Adieu, my dear! God grant you no more."

The girl clung to his hand, wet with her tears, and strove in vain to speak, to put into halting words the love and despair which filled her soul. For an instant her white face looked up at him from the entrance to the boat, and de Saurern bent forward and kissed her hair, dry lips.

A moment later he had crawled through the tall grass toward the eastern shore of the island, and by starting, once again, the two watchtowers of the black-haired, black-eyed, black-hearted natives, who had turned from their submission of the sea to begin the work of their death's work. So thickly a shower of fractured, steel-made arrows whizzed above the gleaming waves, deadly from the speed with which long hands hurled them.

"No, no, the sea wraps me to sleep!" exclaimed de Saurern. At that instant he heard Jacques Barthelemy's gun, making the sea-wind-whipped hand from not to launch a canoe from the shore nearest to the island.

The Count and the Canadian, as before before, had climbed the shore of bushes which remained in them, and had found their only a dozen shots from each market, stored between them and certain death.

"I know how a man feels as he enters his gold," anticipated de Saurern, as he signed his gun at the coast from which a broadside of arrows had been launched at his eager of escape. "How goes number one, my dear?" There are only eleven more to defend a house of Laurence from the life to come! His sister, now near."

To de Saurern's chagrin and dismay, the heavy brown pallid at whom he had aimed his musket had died from much at the dawn of day. The Count's previous bullet had done no harm in the succeeding cannon shot to the party which it held. Cold with the low light possibilities opened up by his indifferent musketman ship, de Saurern, with hands which trembled more and more, attempted to reload his gun in time to prevent the final sound of the howling breeze. That this shot should have come so late in the speed of the crime made evident, when a crash, almost at his very ear, newly disclosed the astonished Frenchman for a time. Jacques Barthelemy, having received his opportunity, his musketman shot with his mark the attack from the mainland, and

came to de Saurern's defense in the nick of time. But the correct shot had paid dearly for the support that he had given to the unseparated Frenchman. An arrow, shot by a dusky warrior, more daring than his companion, and made answer to Jacques Barthelemy's fatal bullet, and had entered the Canadian's breast just below his dangling tobacco pipe.

"Mother Mary, that is enough!" groaned the seigneur de Saurern, writhing upon the tangled grass by his horrified comrade's side. "Grieve, Monsieur le Comte! Let them have your charge! I have just life enough left to hold my gun again. Well! Your hand trembles! Alas! No!"

de Saurern's musket raised once again, and his bullet bored its way to the heart of a foe.

"Take my gun, moment," gasped Barthelemy. "I made shift to load it—but give this a dash!"

A horn at the end of his short, wild life, the countess de Saurern lay dead upon the shore.

All that moment the waters of the Gulf and the river's mouth vibrated with the thunder of an explosion which, to the ears of the startled sea-wind-whipped upon its mole land and in the crowded war-bent, counted the most single sea-man with victory.

"Now de Saurern! it is the cannon of a ship, or my own are loaded by Jacques Barthelemy's gun!" exclaimed de Saurern, giving the retreating canoe as he steadily aimed his hand where the underbrush and then cast a searching glance toward the sea beyond him. To his amazement and joy, his gun roared upon a slender canoe, loaded deep, coming in another set half a mile below the island upon which he stood. A puff of smoke arose from the great ship's bow at that moment, and again the outcropped woods and waters reverberated with an uproar new to the ears of a hundred terrified warriors, who had come forth to meet a golden, and had been met with the awful ringing of the great light, who had sent a mighty vessel, larger than their wildest dreams had known, to carry Cypriote back again to God.

With his hand trembling with many varied emotions, de Saurern had reluctantly turned his grateful eyes from the sea, an iceberg's lonely, cruel waste of toiling waters, toward the forest to the westward, along which the land border of the disappointed sea-wind-whipped were surging in and out of an evening deluge, when he felt a light hand upon his arm, and turning quickly, gazed down into the dark, glowing eyes of a maiden whose time in the woods had not been long.

"In the last I look to prayer," whispered Delfa, the countess de Saurern, and great joy, "when I heard my father's voice telling me that help was near! Oh, sister, the wonder of it all!"

"It took me a minute indeed!" continued de Saurern.

"There seemed to be no hope when Barthelemy was hit. He died, sister, the death of a true man."

Hand in hand, they stood for a time gazing down at the brave, liberty-loving master of the woods, whose calm, handsome face had kept its firm, symmetrical outlines through the agony of sudden death.

"Give me back again my dagger, sweetheart," said de Saurern, turning sadly away from a grim picture of manly virtue not done in its youthful prime. "I did Jacques Barthelemy a cruel wrong! He was too brave a man to do a coward's deed!"

"They're meaning a boat to come to us!" exclaimed the Frenchman in a moment's time, as he said Delfa turned again to gaze at the great crackling rising and falling upon the early morning tide. "It is a Spanish vessel, sweetheart!"

"No, sister! There is no doubt of that! I cannot read the flag she flies, but 'tis some Spanish merchandise bound for Mexico!"

de Saurern slipped an arm, covered with velvet rings, around the slender waist of the girl, whose sweet face had gazed now bravely from the nighty miracle which the waves had wrought to her belief.

"They're meaning a boat to come to us, and now my father's flagging in the breeze," he said, anxiously. "At last, by heaven, the King of France has done me a good turn! He owed me, sister, my father's sword has served him well, but when it made a ship, which love in itself forgave, he turned his face away, and left me, sweetheart, with no hand to call my own!"

Delfa felt moved up at her lover with a bright smile upon her cheek, and her eloquent eyes told of a joyful hour, as she spoke.

"If so my countrymen is kinder here, are kind enough to take us, sister, to the west, we'll find a purchase which belongs to us. If you will deign to make my mind the hand of your adoption, I pledge my word to be a grateful guest."

Falling to one knee, with the airy grace of a creature who had never known the meanness of the woods and wilds, de Saurern pressed the girl's hand to his swelling lips.

"Here, within sight of a column bearing the arms of France and Navarre," he cried, joyfully, "I forever all at last to other kings than Lorraine, and hereby pledge my life and heart and soul to the service of my queen, a low head I kiss!"

The soft breeze from the playful sea, smiling beneath the bright blue sun, brought to the girl's ears at that moment the sound of small bell swarms upon the beach, and the rumble of many clattering against the shore. And at the base of the Cross of Christ lay a very much greater, within which stood the body of a youth who had loved Delfa and whose hand she had held in her own.



THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE
1904



CONEY ISLAND RACE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY—A QUICK CHANGE.

USE SHOW AT RACE
R. M. REAY

PREPARING "BEN-HUR" FOR THE STAGE

BY W. J. HENDERSON

THE genesis of a drama ought to be interesting to the thousands of persons who go to the theatre to enjoy the mimic representation of human life and history on the boards. Wherever do all the plays come? Is a question which must often be asked.

New and original dramas are not unusual. The greater number of plays which find their way to the public in these days are dramatizations of events, for the fertile fancies of the literary men supply the materials with which the dramatist weaves his story. Quite as often as in any other way it really begins in the mind of some good stage manager, who sees available opportunities in some novel for effective stage pictures and significant groupings. Sometimes it is the manager who sees these things. Less frequently it is the dramatist. None, however, stage managers, and playwrights are constantly looking for the popular element, with a view to its containing whether they will afford material for plays. If a smart adaptor finds what seems to him to be promising material in one, he goes at once to a manager whom he regards as likely to develop the sort of play and lays his ideas before him. These ideas are in the shape of a scenario, or synopsis of the principal scenes and incidents of the drama. In the beginning the scenario, if it is of a play like "Ben Hur," is in a crude state, because plays of this class are built rather than written.

The literary features are bound to be secondary. The dialogue is the very last thing of which the playwright thinks. The first object is to arrange the plot of the play in such a manner that the action incidents of the story will be brought out in a series of effective stage pictures. Consequently the stage manager is called into consultation very early in the proceedings. He it is who decides as to the necessity of light or that scene. He suggests a situation here and a tableau there, and the richness of this or that episode because it is likely to draw the need of an additional scene in this or that act to make the thing balance.

Such suggestions are the result of large and wide stage experience, and the stage manager is an important and expensive man. As actor persons who are sometimes consulted in the writing of a play of the spectacular nature is the stage-composer. He is the person who builds the scenery used in the theatre, and he must be given very often relations to the idea of the dramatist so as to know what can be carried out. Frequently the play introduces some technical effect which has never before been used on the stage, and then the stage manager has to solve the problem of how to carry off the idea successfully. Some plays are called stage composer's plays, because the work of the mechanical department is made to be their effective.

Now, this of course, cannot be the case with such a drama as "Ben Hur," because there are incidents of genuine dramatic worth in the book, and it was these which first appealed to the dramatist.

The building up of a play by these processes no doubt comes to the layman to be a mechanical rather than an artistic business. But the truth is that the art of construction is the main secret of the dramatist's work, and that is the reason literary men very seldom write good plays. They are only the literary side of the work. When the building by the stage manager, the dramatist, and the stage-composer is complete, the work is not done, for extensive work that they have arranged has to be taken apart again, for the actual test of performance, as forehanding by the rehearsal, is more than it can stand. The stage seems too crowded in some scenes, or the scene itself proves to be long and draggy, and it must be cut down in the time. Often, when this has been done, it is discovered that the scene is of no importance; it is an unnecessary scene, and it is cut out altogether. This necessitates a rearrangement of some of the incidents, and so the work of building goes on.

Back a book on General Lew, Waller's *Ben Hur* was found to suggest itself to some actor or manager as a suitable one for dramatization. It is not that the late Lawrence Barker had it in his mind for years, and that he was ambitious to act the part of the hero. That may account for the fact that the dramatist who has written the version now employed on the stage is William Young, who wrote "David Copperfield," a play in which Mr. Barrett



WHERE THE PROPERTIES ARE BEING MADE.

acted with much success. Mr. Young has been highly praised for his blank verse, and it is said that he has done some of his finest work in "Ben Hur."

From what has already been said, however, the reader will readily understand that the dramatist, in the making of such a play, must have given his first consideration to the matter of construction of a scenario which would attract the attention of the principal incidents of the novel to the spectacle in an effective manner. The great scenes of such a play must be clearly for the eye.

The meeting of the wise men, the battle of the galley, the chariot race—these are not incidents in which the dialogue will count for much with the theatre audience, nor scenes which may seem to count with the reader of the book. When one reads, his imagination supplies much. When he is in the theatre, his imagination does little or nothing. The truth is felt through eye and ear.

The difficulty of presenting the scene of the meeting of the wise men in such a way that it would be picturesque and not tiresome has been solved by making it a powerful scene. The wise men will be dialogue at all in this scene. The action will all be performed in dumb show, and will be accompanied by descriptive music written by the American composer, Edgar William Kelley. How was come to number of the music which have been considered in the building of a play. How much or how little music shall there be? In a general way it may be said that if the play is to be one in which strong emotional dialogue is to be the feature, as in the case of "Zaza," there will be little or no music. But in a play in which there is a large amount of movement, and in which the dialogue is often interrupted by protracted action, music becomes necessary, and the manager must provide for it. Often the regular musical director of the theatre prepares this music as a part of his routine duties. But when the composer warrants the making of a special feature of the music it is customary to engage some composer of reputation to write it.

But the third wise men—was a Greek, one a Hindu, and the third was Egyptian—must be properly clothed. Not only must their costumes be distinctive, but they must be such that they will carry at once to the operator the information as to the different nationalities of the three men. And at the same time they must be such that they will look well on the stage. The whole subject of costumes is a troublesome one to the theatrical manager.

In the old days, when the "Ben Hur" drama, as it was called, had the stage, the costume problem was easy of solution. Every theatre had its stock wardrobe, in which there were costumes of different eras, countries and periods, and the minor actors could go to this stock and get anything from a Roman toga to a "Frisco I" shape. The same old garments were used for all plays of any period, but in those days the wardrobe room, and the wardrobe woman who takes care of it and keeps its contents in repair, are found only in the opera house. The modern western drama has made it necessary that actors have their own outfits, and the actors who hold a leading part in a play in the theatre in these days spend a small fortune on dresses. It would be quite inconceivable that the theatre would



DEVELOPING THE SCENARIO.

use what are called costume plays, or dramas of early periods, in which Greek or Roman or Elizabethan or other fancy dresses have to be worn, the manager of the theatre provides the costumes. At any rate, he provides at least of the minor persons. When the play is a new production, such as "Ben Hur," some one with a special knowledge of the subject must be employed to design the costumes. There are persons who make a business of this, and it is a business requiring much study and research. The amount of money taken to have the details of dress correct in the costume drama in our time is almost inconceivable, and one wonders if it is really worth it. But the managers have found that the consistency of the stage pictures required by the correctness of detail cannot be reached in any other way, and therefore go to the expense, in spite of the production of having the costumes designed by an expert. The making of the dresses is the next consideration. The question of the choice of stuffs to imitate the effect of the ancient materials is one requiring some care, usually the cost of the dress of costumes for "Ben Hur" is not only very great, but it is a house which makes a specialty of such work.

Back, after all this scenery, and what are the scene effects, are the most important matters in the production of a play like "Ben Hur." In the old time it was the custom for each theatre to employ a scenic artist at a salary, and it was his business to paint all the scenery to be used in the house. In those days, however, there were several different plays on the stage each week, and while the

AMATEUR SPORT

HARVARD'S exhibition, excellent though it was, against Pennsylvania, who was beaten by the under one-sided score of 16-4, was nevertheless not so unedifying for what it accomplished. In Philadelphia it is the suggestion of a conqueror of the team likely to be displayed at Cambridge on the fifth of the month.

Seems to me that in the present Harvard eleven not possibilities of the subject, strongest football any of its has yet witnessed. There is a chance, of course, that the team may not realize its potentiality; there is the danger that the finishing which has been a serious defect all season will have a weakening, perhaps a demoralizing influence on the day of the team's supreme effort. But the steady progress and the obvious capacity for improvement that have marked each stage of the team's development argue for growing strength up to the very day of its final game.

Greater football contrast could not have been offered than this Harvard-Pennsylvania game furnished. Harvard revealed a variety and strength of play that told of a thorough grasp of the possibilities of modern football; Pennsylvania's efforts were practically all about the line of close formations, with a few features of consequence and an exceptional dash in their execution.

Harvard played the open game by choice, and the close game when the need came, which was but very few times during the afternoon. Pennsylvania had to choose, and played more formation and guards back continually. Pennsylvania had but one style of play: Harvard was a new revelation in the manner of her attack in the power of it.

PENNSYLVANIA'S display, in truth, was most unimpressive, not by reason of her defeat, but because of the imperfect development her play revealed. And this



ILLUSTRATIVE OF HARVARD'S INTERFERENCE.

becomes the more noticeable when we consider the really good material on the team. Certainly no player on the Pennsylvania line can be called weak, while the center trio is about as strong as Harvard's, and one tackle and one end little inferior to the best in the country. Back of the line there is plenty of individual strength, though of less skill as respectively placed. And yet had for this great individual strength in the line and back of it, and his use in close formations, Harvard would probably have run up a score of 30 or 40 as easily as 16.

Except on close formations Pennsylvania showed no team-work, and her runners had to depend largely upon their own efforts. In the open game Pennsylvania's play was mediocre to a degree. Violations of the guards back were set in motion, but Harvard almost invariably stopped them, and when the inefficiency of this style was repeatedly shown, Pennsylvania, instead of trying something else, kept bringing off the same losing play. Perhaps she had no other; indeed, I believe this to be the case, and if so, surely she was poorly equipped to enter the modern football arena.

mediate indication of the character of game she was to play during the afternoon: for McCracken, and then Corvick, took the ball in guards back and mass formations, without gain, and Groutland fumbled the next pass for post—used Harvard secured the ball, only to lose it after a couple of rushes, on a blocked try for field-goal. Pennsylvania had shown some good defense, and now had the ball on her 3 yard line, where a poor kick, resulting, no doubt, from the power pass, sent it to Harvard on Pennsylvania's 20 yard line.

Harvard now made her first display of the compact and swiftly moving interference which was to set her such good game during the day and work such havoc among the Pennsylvania tackles.

Without being the ball, and finally by a cleverly executed double pass from one runner to the other directly behind his shoulder—kick, Kendall and he have covered the thirty yards for Harvard's first touch-down.

EVEN at so early a stage of the game Harvard's superior all-round knowledge and skill were easily discern-

ible. Pennsylvania's tackle done late, Harvard's later center, only to be thrown to one side, while Harvard carried her future class through and over the opposing mass line, and quickly smothered what endogenous interference Pennsylvania at times showed.

Pennsylvania, again tried kicking the ball on the old plan, but could not gain; while Harvard, on the other hand, made some neat runs, in which Burke, figured chiefly; and after an exchange of punts, in which Burke well did fair against a strong wind, Day made his customary free rush, and Barrett took a placed kick from the 65 yard line, but fell short. Pennsylvania's next attempt at kicking developed an unusual twisting wedge, which, after small gains for one or two plays, resulted in Pennsylvania's longest run by Walsh, who went through guard for twenty yards. A few more rushes for short gains, and Pennsylvania was on Harvard's 20 yard line. We did not try for a goal at this time to be contradicted, but she did not, and immediately lost the ball on down. Pennsylvania has never again to enter the Harvard goal. Later she tried her field goal from the 40 yard line.

Harvard now, by a succession of end runs took the ball to Pennsylvania's 5 yard line, where she lost it on a fumble. Thereafter an exchange of punts, resulting in Harvard's fourth, and more and running by the crimson, took the ball to Pennsylvania's 15 yard line, where it was lost on down, Pennsylvania showing the swiftest degree of which, at her best, she is capable.

During the remainder of the first half the battle went backwards and forwards to Pennsylvania's territory. Harvard making short rushes and Pennsylvania short punts, when possession of the ball had been secured. It was almost Harvard was reserving her strength, while Pennsylvania was as patiently waiting desperately to protect her goal during the second term, which commenced as the time was called.

HARVARD had made most of her gains in the first half. At the end, but at the opening of the second, with Ellis replacing Field, and Shaw and Kendall still in the game, the crimson backs were sent into the line. Though the gains were now actually shorter, they were about as consistent, Ellis doing some remarkable kicking of the Pennsylvania line, while Burke has so far as to find the end-line opening.

It did not take many minutes of this kind of work to result in another touch-down, from which goal was kicked.

For a while Pennsylvania made a small showing in back-kicking with Hale, McCracken, Tran, and Smith, respectively carrying the ball, but the gains were considerable, and after Dale's five yards on the 50 yard line, and Harvard's second failure to kick a goal, Harvard renewed her kicking, and a short line-runner carried the ball over Pennsylvania's line for the third touch-down.

For the remainder of the game play was entirely in Pennsylvania's territory, although once the ball was put out so far as the 50 yard line, where Italy made a fine catch, and Barrett another successful attempt at field-goal.

Harvard was evidently playing well within herself, and Pennsylvania making desperate effort to keep the score from growing, the latter's plucky exhibition was most commendable. Although kept well off at even bombing the victors in a close score, Pennsylvania played to the very end with as much determination as at the beginning, looking inevitable and overwhelming defeat in the face, no never flinched. It was really a fine exhibition of courage before a team which had outplayed and outgeneralized her.



HARVARD WORKING A DOUBLE PASS—DAVE RECEIVING BALL.

"Locomobile"

The "Locomobile"

Combines all requirements for an ideal and practical pleasure or business vehicle. The motive power is known and understood the world over—is no experiment, but is always reliable and under perfect control. The "Locomobile" is unsurpassed for speed, hill climbing (easily ascended Mt. Washington, altitude 6300 feet), or travelling over bad roads. It has proved as fast as an express train, will follow the slowest truck, or stop immediately. No noise, jar, or odor. It has been repeatedly operated for $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per mile, and the power can be renewed at even the smallest village. The weight, complete, is but 400 pounds, yet the "Locomobile" is graceful and attractive, and the running parts strong and durable. Four styles of carriages are now being manufactured. Delivery in sixty days.

Send for illustrated catalogue
and price-list. : : : :

RELIABILITY

SAFETY

COMFORT

SIMPLICITY

SPEED

ECONOMY



THE "Locomobile" COMPANY
OF AMERICA

101 Broadway, New York
111 Broadway, New York
111 Broadway, New York
111 Broadway, New York

Insurance at the
INSURE IN...
 THE
TRAVELERS,
 of Hartford, Conn.

**Oldest,
 Largest,
 and Best.**

Life, ...
Endowment,
 and **Accident**
... Insurance
 OF ALL FORMS.

Health Policies.
Indemnity for Disability caused by Sickness

Liability Insurance.
*Manufacturers and Merchants, Contractors,
 and Owners of Buildings, Hotels, and Residences, can all be protected by policies in the TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.*

Redmond,
Kerr & Co.,
 BARNUM
 11 WALL ST.
 Boston.
 U.S. Trust Company
 (Capital and Surplus \$1,000,000)
 10 WALL ST.
 BARNUM
 11 WALL ST.
 Boston.

**Letters
 of
 Credit.**

Brown Brothers
 Boston, U.S.A.

BARNUM & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
 70 & 72 WALL ST.

Genies
 10 WALL ST.

Plan to Capture Aguinaldo

THE national campaign in the Philippines opens with a brilliant move: aet which shows at once the good effect of the President's new policy in giving a sufficient focus to the



A Dainty Breakfast

The morning meal is apt to set the pace for the day. If dainty, simple, and sufficiently nutritious, one leaves the breakfast table with a feeling of well-being that lasts for the day's dieting.

Cream of Wheat

contains, in greater proportion than any other animal, the elements necessary to brain and muscle making. It is absolutely pure, having all waste and indigestible products eliminated in the process of preparation.

Pictures Free

Ask your grocer to show you our elegant views of Northwestern Scenery, one of which he will give with each purchase of two packages.

CREAM OF WHEAT CO.,
Portland, Me.

**Give Insur
Retail**

**JOHN
DICKER
740-8000**

[illegible]

Continued from page 10

A new title in the series, *How to Write a Novel*, is now available. It is a complete guide to the art of writing a novel, from the initial idea to the final manuscript. It is written by a professional novelist and is a must-read for anyone who wants to write a novel. It is available for \$14.95. Write to: Harper's Catalogue, 100 N. 11th St., New York, N.Y. 10038.

Harper's Catalogue
Descriptive list of their publications, with *portraits of authors*, will be sent free to any address on receipt of (postage) ten cents.

Harper's Unusual
Books, 100 N. 11th St.

[illegible]

the spring, we know it has been a painful one to struggle to strengthen our lives on the edge of a dark hole, but it shows decisively on the face of the man who has been through Alibon's dark hole back to the marsh from Angeleno along the line of the North Ditch. The man who has been through Alibon's dark hole back to the marsh from Angeleno along the line of the North Ditch is the man who has been through Alibon's dark hole back to the marsh from Angeleno along the line of the North Ditch. The man who has been through Alibon's dark hole back to the marsh from Angeleno along the line of the North Ditch is the man who has been through Alibon's dark hole back to the marsh from Angeleno along the line of the North Ditch.

A de-patch from Manila, November 6 stated that General Whelan, with the Tairnagh Regiment on the transport *Scheldt*, and the Forty-third Brigade on the transport *Ador*, accompanied by an ammunition barge, tugs, mines, and torpedoes, and escorted by the light-draught gunboat *Blaire*, had sailed for the Gulf of Lingayen, where the expedition would meet three vessels of our navy with armed forces. It was assumed that the war ships would protect the disembarkation of the troops, and that Gen-

And while a solid game has positive consequences for the awareness of protest between the gull and the Agave, Went of the *Falgaes* position is the incarnation of the Zapatista character and the Gums Post, supporting three, complete success on the part of Low and Mr. Arthur in spending the night, the task assigned to the artist is to make the computerized, only one, calling the index of the game, the way in a way is a thoroughly distinctive. The game is eventually worth playing, for beyond all question it would give its version of all central Latin, and on the the road to the - extreme northern and southern to here, but while the play was

[illegible]

**“Two-
ONE”**
NEW AND EXCITING

**Elastic
Ribbed
Union
Suits**

**No Buttons
Down the Front**

Model shown wearing size 14-16. Measurements: Bust 34", Waist 28", Hips 36", Length 54".

ONEIDA KNITTING MILLS

FOX'S
Patent **Spat-Puttee**
and New Patent Puttee

FOR HEALING, SUPPORTING, RESTING, BINDING,
SUPPORTING, BINDING, RESTING, HEALING.

The Puttee is made of a special material, and is
the only puttee that can be used for all purposes.
It is made of a special material, and is the only
puttee that can be used for all purposes.

Patent Puttees, \$2 per pair
Patent Spat-Puttees, \$2 per pair

SOLE & MANLEY,
224 West Exchange Building,
New Broadway, Jersey City, N. J.

Holiday Books
Illustrated by
EDWIN A. ABRAHAM

A new edition has been especially prepared for the Christmas Season of four famous books illustrated by Mr. Abbey, with decorations by Alfred Parsons.

The books are:

**Selections from the
Poems of Robert Herrick**

The Quiet Life
By **Andrew Marvell** and
Others. Certain Verses by V.

Old Songs
A Collection from Numerous Sources.
Large Quarto Volume, Bound in Red and Gold, with Covers and

Printed on Superfine Paper. Design on
Both Sides. Gold Lettering on Back.
\$2.00 net.

A New Holiday Edition of
Goldsmith's

She Stoops to Conquer
With Mr. Abbey's Illustrations
Cloth, Ornamental. \$5.00.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers

HARPER'S WEEKLY

(TWENTY-FOUR PAGES)

NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 25, 1899

TERMS: 10 CENTS A COPY—\$4.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE COMPANYHARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK CITY: Franklin Square
LONDON: 45 Albemarle Street, W.

The Need of Legislation for Our Colonies

WHAT shall be the best form of government for any colony is a problem that demands the serious attention of statesmen, and in our own case we have an additional term in the problem. We have governed Territories, it is true, but these have been within our own boundaries, under the control or influence of our own race, and we have been able to leave to them a large freedom in the management of their own affairs. If we are now to govern after the manner, for instance, in which the English govern the colonies of the East India Company, in the Dutch govern in the East Indies, we shall be obliged to think of our own institutions in preparing our system, and square the new colonial governments with these institutions. The Hawaiian Commission evidently has this in mind, and in their bill, if enacted into law, would establish a government of distant territory that would be characteristically American.

The island of Puerto Rico is ours by cession from Spain. It is now practically without any but Spanish government, although in some of the cities the people are permitted to take part in the management of their local affairs. It is said that the President intends to establish civil government on an early date, and it is said that it is understood that Congress will not legislate on the subject. Therefore we cannot believe that the President expects Congress to neglect its duty, for he cannot neglect the civil government of Puerto Rico without the serious consideration of the world. He is governing Cuba and Puerto Rico under very much the same kind of authority—the authority which actual law gives to him to see that government shall not lose any of the conditions of the United States or within its jurisdiction, temporary or otherwise. Besides, he has the authority of the conquest and the treaty. But he has only the military arm under his command with which to carry on government in these territories, for with that arm he can police any territory belonging to the United States.

Congress should at once set itself to work, however, to establish permanent government in Puerto Rico, and to legislate on the subject of taxation in Cuba. The President's powers are limited to administration. He must accept the laws he finds upon the statute-book so far as they apply. Under these laws he can do nothing to help the island Puerto Rico as within the jurisdiction of our coastwise laws, so that its exports and imports to and from the United States must be carried in the vessels of this country. Puerto Rico, for some reason, is also held not to be within the customs jurisdiction of the United States, so that her products do not stand on an equal footing with those of this country; while the sugar of the West Indies under our control is in our possession must pay duty, the sugar from our possessions in the Pacific enters the country free. Although, under Spanish rule, the Puerto Rican and the Cuban were commonly burdened by taxes for the army, the navy, and the Church, which they now escape, taxation in Puerto Rico is more burdensome now than then. She cannot sell her tobacco or her coffee, because the therefore her ports of Spain and Cuba, her principal sources of revenue are closed to her by tariff duties.

Here at least is a necessity for legislation for Puerto Rico, for which, under the Constitution, Congress alone can make rules and regulations. It may not be so clear, however, that Congress has jurisdiction over Cuba. The treaty with Spain provides only that the United States shall occupy the island, and "shall assume and discharge the obligations that may result from the result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property." This is a larger grant of

power than is granted on the face of the treaty. In reality it makes it necessary that the United States shall maintain a complete control, not only a government with executive and judicial powers can fully "protect life and property." Therefore, we should say, Congress may legislate for both islands; and if it may, it ought to. Puerto Rico could be given an elective government as possible, with a civil service based on the merit system—a kind of service that may be a model after the loose forms for framing other colonial governments. In this service should be given no education in the Spanish language, and in the customs, prejudices, and personal habits of the people to be governed. Where the legislative function should reside is a question. In Puerto Rico the exercise of a local legislative body may well be expected. If it works at all, it will be much better for us and for the islanders than legislation by our own Congress, distant as it is, and ignorant of the needs, the feelings, the customs, and the prejudices of those to be affected by the laws. At present, however, the only legislation must be that of Congress, and the longer it is postponed, the less likely is it to be conceived in the proper spirit—perhaps less likely is it to be enacted at all.

1896-1899-1900

HARPER'S WEEKLY recently sent an inquiry to leading Democrats—Governors of States, members of Congress, and members of the National Democratic Convention—asking whether the commitment of the Democratic party to the platform of the Democratic platform, which emphasized anti-expansion, an anti-trust policy, and the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, has been maintained since their correspondence in twenty States and one Territory. Twenty-seven of these leading and influential Democrats unhesitatingly declare that they and the party in their States find this platform an satisfactory expression of their opinions on these three subjects.

The twenty States include eight Southern States—Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, and Kentucky; and the Western States—California, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, and New Jersey. The Territory of Arizona should be grouped with the twenty States. Three have declined to answer the survey of the Democratic vote and will content the National Democratic Convention.

If, then, these various reports be trustworthy—and they are from good observers of opinion and influential men in the party—they can be little doubt that the national Democratic platform will be a repetition in substance of the Ohio platform on these three subjects. The party will commit itself to anti-expansion, to wholesale opposition to trusts, and to the old silver plank. Indeed, it need no express of opinion to warrant such a prediction; but these letters confirm the judgment of every accurate observer. Both the Democratic platform and the Democratic candidates are determined, with much greater accuracy than usual, a full half-year in advance of the convention. So, too, are the candidates and the platform of the Republican party.

That Ireland, the only Democratic source in the State of Washington and in Georgia contain a note of warning about expansion, corresponding with the warning given in Ohio, Iowa, and Massachusetts, by the election. "On this Irish platform," writes our Dublin correspondent, "the Democratic party in this State (but not if I and others can help it) may follow the Ohio Democrats. If so, the Republicans will carry the State by an unprecedented majority." And from Georgia: "I am in favor of holding onto the Philippine Islands as we are pledged to deal with Cuba—guarantee them independence as soon as they are able to maintain it. In the mean time the State will keep it clear that we are in favor of the standing by our soldiers now in the Philippines and of supplying as many men and as much ammunition as are necessary to put down the present insurrection."

Any wholesale declaration against trusts will be rhetorical rather than practical; a sweeping anti-expansion platform will drive a part of the party into the Republican ranks. The one subject of the platform which, strange as it may seem, contains a free coinage quality, is free coinage, only that the free coinage plank will not receive the strongest emphasis in the platform, but it is in this one subject on which the Bryan party can build together.

We shall have a free silver campaign against next year, nearly as the issue.

England and Europe

NO sooner does England get into any sort of difficulty with a foreign power than a large number of American journals set themselves up to the manufacture of "European collisions." These are several exquisites products of this kind during the Armenian agitation, the Venezuelan feud brought forth another, and at the time of the Japanese war a decisive portion of the American press for which the politics of Europe have been most have been expecting, from edition to edition, to hear that the allied fleets of France, Germany, and Russia were about to sail for the East, and then comfortably at anchor off Gray's Inn. These same journals were drawn upon unsparsingly for similar predictions, and now that England has on her hands a costly and troublesome war with the Transvaal, we are told once more that the hour of retaliation has come, and that Germany is about to recoup herself here, and Russia shall demonstrate there, and France avenges Fashoda somewhere else. It hardly needs Lord Salisbury's quiet reference to these rumors in his recent speech, to make intelligent people see things as they really are.

Coalitions are a good deal easier to speculate as to than to bring about. Even for pacific purposes it would be the only practical way of uniting the nations of Europe to act together, and there is no guarantee, as the last European campaign showed, that their united efforts will result in anything real. For warlike purposes it is worth remembering that there has been no coalition since the alliance against NAPOLEON. There have been several attempts at it, but they have all fallen through, and such succeeding wars show the great power of the world and less anxious to draw the sword. Moreover, in the present instance there is very practical delivered—that the war with the Transvaal, as bad as it is, leaves England's real strength unimpaired. So long as the British navy remains invincible, the form of the coalition will turn twice before attempting to prove a conflict.

This is not to deny that there exists on the Continent an old and permanent hostility to Great Britain. The hatred of the Continent is torn from Paris to St. Petersburg at the outbreak of the Spanish war is as nothing compared with the venomous animosity cherished for England. Except in Russia, where the feeling is somewhat different, the war of civilization, and also in part on the Vatican's transgression, there is no animosity felt by the people of any European country for the people of the United Kingdom. Even here the official relations are all that is to be desired, as they are this moment with Germany, the people still maintain their deep-seated dislike and suspicion. The willingness to wound is always there.

Englishmen wonder casually, from time to time, why this should be so, but the reason is not hard to find. It is the unchangeable crime of Great Britain that she has had a hundred years' credit in the race for trade and empire, and now that the great nations of Europe are turning all their thoughts in these two directions, it is not to be expected they should feel kindly toward the power that has occupied most of the best place of the world, and that for many years has been the center in the world's controversy. Every of England's greatness, stability, and success is the greatest element in the hatred felt for her. Another argument is a hearty and insouciant dislike to the British nation, a country, and especially for that portion of it which causes not need necessarily in politics—the inconstant reticence. A third is the keen resentment at England's will choose policies of splendid isolation.

It is an odd remark against England that she is a bad European. Her attitude during the Spanish war was of course only another proof of the justice of the reproach. Her and now to find land drifting away from her, and especially for the British Empire. FARMER'S aim of making England an active power in the class of Europe is no longer the idea of British statesmen. Her stands alone because she is a nation. There is no nation in the world except the United States that would not pay any price asked for an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain. But it is her deliberate opinion that she can best preserve her European position by declining to engage in such an agreement, and this indifference attitude gives her an enormous strength. It makes her the real if not the official arbiter of Europe, and if it is not a great nation, it prevents them from carrying their resentment too far.



PIETERMARITZBURG, THE CAPITAL OF NATAL, FROM THE EAST.



KESSEL STREET, JOHANNESBURG.



DURBAN AND THE BLUFF, NATAL.



MAHABA HILL—SCENE OF THE FIRST ENCOUNTER IN 1894.



WEST STREET, DURBAN, LOOKING EAST



BLOEMFONTEIN, THE CAPITAL OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE, FROM THE NORTH

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA—POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE TWO REPUBLICS AND NATAL—
SEE PAGE 1095.



COMMANDEERING HORSES FOR THE BOER ARMY.

South Africa

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF "HARPER'S WEEKLY"]

Cape Town, October 15.
I HAVE been here but three hours when I have thick-
ing a week. All well-informed Americans know
the situation at this moment. War has been de-
clared. When the main body of British troops, dis-
tinct in Natal the Boers have left the mountain
passes and come down on the low ground. If they
can be defeated there the British will march straight
forward to Johannesburg, but it is the British policy
to keep wholly on the defensive until their full strength
of men is in the field. On the other side of the war
the Boers have bottled up the English in Kim-

berley, and cut off all communication between them
and their friends in the Cape Colony. The railway
runs through several hundred miles of desert, and
the Boers have torn it up at two points. However,
Kimberley is well fortified in a strategic way. The hope
of driving out of the deep pit in which the diamonds
are found already forms a chain of high earth works all
around the Diamond City, and it is said to be impossible
for the Boers to capture the place. Cecil Rhodes hap-
pened to be there when the railway was seized, and he is
unable to get away. I have just seen a cable from
London offering any newspaper man five hundred dol-
lars to pass through the country held by the Boers and
get an interview with the great leader whose ambition,
more than that of all the English combined, has led to
the invasion of British supremacy in South Africa, which
is to bear fruit in a great war, the only end of which can
be the subjugation of the numerous colored, fanatical farmers

who have interposed their little state in the way of nine-
teenth century progress. It is said that the Boers mean to
show sympathy by magnifying the situation of war which
the English would bring about, but already they have made
this impossible. Their own barbarities shock even their
loved relations in this colony. They are stripping and
robbing all the fugitives who pass them in their flight to
the English ports. They are stripping women, selling
the earnings of the negroes who have been discharged
from the diamond mines, whipping with rhinoceros goods
those upon whom they feed on spoils, and perpetrating
outrages such as I cannot write and you cannot publish.
This is not only a war in which both sides will for the
first time use modern weapons and explosives, it is not
only the first engagement the British have had with white
men since the Crimea, it is a horse all the conflict be-
tween nineteenth-century ideas and seventeenth-century
fanatics.

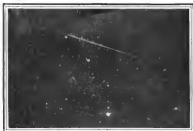
LESTER RALPH.



LOADING REFUGEES ON COAL-TRUCKS AT JOHANNESBURG.



A CASSIOPEID, SHOWING BREAKS MADE WITH THE REVOLVING SCREEN



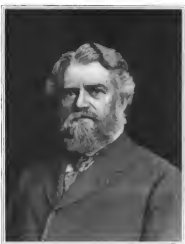
A PERSEID METEOR TRAIL.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF METEOR FLIGHTS MADE BY WILLIAM L. ELKIN, PH.D., VALE UNIVERSITY.

November Meteors

PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB, when referring to the November group of meteors as "weathered grains of dust," makes a comparison which would lead one to believe a member of our system at the time of the Trojan war, roughly speaking, and of Lavoisier's attempt to fix upon the year 1789 of our era as the probable date of this event, he says that neither the position of its orbit nor the time of revolution is yet known with such accuracy as to inspire much hope in this connection. One who undertakes to trace the life story of the Comets as these meteors are sometimes called, must therefore content himself with a rather indefinite statement of the comet, saying that, at some time not yet exactly determined, a comet wandering in the distant space passed so near to the planet Uranus that it was deflected from the path it had been travelling and given a new direction, which brought it within the sun's control. Therefore it then became a regular attendant upon our system. Its new orbit—a great ellipse—carried it to a point as near the sun as the earth is, then came to the immeasurable distance of more than 1,770,000,000 miles, or just beyond the orbit of Uranus; then back again to graze the earth's orbit, accomplishing the entire distance in a little more than thirty-three years.

This comet was discovered by William Tempel, in December, 1865, and observed by astute astronomers in the early weeks of 1895, but long before the presence of "Temple's comet" was detected the swarm of particles following it in its orbit had around the wonder of observers in all parts of the world. The November meteoric showers occur when the earth encounters this swarm. If we adopt the most approved theory, we may fancy the closely spaced of Temple's comet whirled along in its orbit, suffering gradual disintegration, and detaching little by little the particles which composed it, to follow in its appointed path, though not by any means at regular intervals. The swarm of meteors is now irregularly scattered all around their orbit, the thickest portion extending along about one-



SIMON NEWCOMB, PH.D., LL.D.

Professor of Mathematics, U. S. Navy (Retired), and Professor of Astronomy at Johns Hopkins University.

hundredth of the course; such is the cluster which the earth encounters once in 33.25 years. In other words, as the orbit in which the meteors revolve around the sun intersects the orbit of the earth at the point which the latter passes about the middle of November, once in 33.25 years the earth meets the more thickly clustered particles, and a meteoric shower is seen, at other times the cluster has not arrived at the point of crossing, or has already passed it, and we have only the comparatively slight meteoric display of ordinary November nights. Moreover, the point of intersection of the two orbits moves forward about 32" per annum or nearly a degree and a half a century, owing to a change in the position of the meteoric orbit. During the present century the dates of the culmination of this interesting event are November 13, 1895, November 14, 1908, and November 13, 1940.

In 1833 the display was of a character so extraordinary that the accounts of it which have been preserved show quite plainly that great fire rained upon many of those who beheld it, and in reading these accounts we are at liberty to make allowances for the effect of fear upon the imagination. Thus we may read that "never were snow-balls thicker" in a storm than were the meteors in the sky at some showers."

The most ignorant and superstitious members of some communities had no doubt whether the end of the world had come, and while it seemed as though the entire heaven were falling, the only sounds heard were the cries and prayers of those wretches. For all the terrible splendor of the show was absolutely noiseless. A very pretty story of the time, and one that has perhaps not yet found its way into print, tells before our mental vision one feeble little figure—that of a child, to whom the apparent rain of these bright things and the silence of their falling suggested merely the deficit of the same, leading him to put out his hand to catch the shining flakes.

When a period of about thirty-three years had elapsed after this memorable date it was found that the cluster had lost somewhat of its power to overtake the imagination, or possibly the earth did not pass through its densest portion, at any rate, the meteoric showers of 1908 made a slighter impression upon the minds of men and children.

Professor Newcomb is disposed to think that a more even distribution of the particles along the entire orbit has been taking place, and that in the members of the cluster gradually part company and are distributed along the great elliptical course, future generations may enjoy a reddish display such November, but nothing overpowering like that in 1833, unless a new meteoric stage is from the unknown.

Perhaps the child's conception of meteors as snowflakes is worth dwelling on for a moment, because we actually have to do with particles of matter quickly consumed when they are hurled into our atmosphere, somewhat as though they were snowflakes melting in warm sun.

If the earth, which moves in its orbit at the rate of 68,000 feet per second, met a meteoroid at rest, our atmosphere would strike it with a velocity that would make its temperature nearly 500,000 degrees; but we know that the meteoroids which produce the November showers move in a direction nearly opposite that of the earth, with a velocity of twenty-six miles per second, so that the relative velocity with which the meteoroids enter our atmosphere are hundred miles above the surface of the earth is forty-four miles a second. Accordingly the air sets upon them as if it were heated up in a temperature of between three and four million degrees; that is, it burns them in a second, more or less, except when large masses of metal are concerned, and only an insupportable dust sifts down, in single with our soil, or fed incessantly in the snows of mountain tops, or at the bottom of the ocean. But in that fiery second the most brilliant illustration of the laws of perspective is offered that can be found in the whole realm of nature.

The "shooting stars" seem to move north, east, south, and west, toward all points of the compass, and yet they are actually moving in the same direction, in parallel lines. Trace their apparent paths backward, and you find that they all appear to meet at the same point in the heavens (the so-called "radiant point"), in the constellation Leo. Of course it is not a point at all, but a region whose extent we may guess some-the size of a grain of which they loose being equally in extent; to that 3-16 of vision in which they are so gloriously consumed.



APPARATUS IN USE BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHING METEORS.



THE METEOROGRAPH AT THE VALE OBSERVATORY.

The summer was now ending on, and it was time for him to put his new theories into practice. The autumn end of Sandy Beach was a fine place, and was owned by the government, now used as an artillery proving ground, but at the time that Ambrose desired to go to training for a boat crew, it was a private place, and by a few fishermen squatters he built their huts among the scrub pine. As soon as the boats began running to the beach, where they were used for fishing, the fishermen, Southern Railroad, Ambrose was down, and making friends with one of the fishermen, built himself a little cabin near by. Here, in the New Jersey, he had his own breakfast and supper, and making up for deficiencies by a big second-hand stove at a restaurant in town. He was early and prompt in his work, and he was going to the home of the fishermen as the first of the autumn. He bought a canoe, in which he duly paddled the two miles to and from the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible. On Sundays and holidays and on his two weeks' vacation he accompanied his friend the fishermen on his trips to the beach, and he was fishing. It was pretty rough work, but at all such work he expected to find in the Northern of Idaho; but it was healthy, honest, open air life, and getting about as close to nature as a man can get who is keeping boats all day in New York.

In winter Ambrose joined an athletic club and practiced swimming every day in its great tank. Such was his energy and he was soon became one of the star aquatic performers of the club, and he was soon elected to the presidency, and was promptly placed upon the water polo team. And every evening before his wife he spent half an hour in the gymnasium, and he was soon elected to the presidency of the club. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It had taken all the resolution that Ambrose possessed to give his wife a letter, and he was now in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. In the spring he would hardly wait until the boat began to run and to go down again.

All this exercise and the amount of life was making a new man of Ambrose. He came to like his life, and he was soon elected to the presidency of the club. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

Suddenly his only asset, capital, was left him in a few days and dollars. His employer was about to offer to let him Ambrose and his legacy into partnership with Ambrose. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

As soon as the legal formalities would permit, Ambrose left all his property, but a thousand dollars in the care of his wife, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

As a man that they had already informed him of his secretary, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

While in the ordinary traveler the little friend who had been so much to him, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was not that Ambrose adopted to others or delighted in himself, but the native courtesy of the Southern, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

help, wondering if he would make any better progress in his efforts to help him later. In the whole, he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

This was the very place for Ambrose, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

ed on her neck; she, at a brilliant moment that did not seem a leading cost in the scene, the man caught it, eyes wide open, and she was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

It was the evening of the whole family and Ambrose went to the beach, and he was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible. He was in the water as late as possible, and he was in the water as late as possible.

Individual Irrigation

THE irrigation enterprise of the future in the United States will be either very large or very small. It will be so large as to require an immense expenditure, or it will be so small as to be of nearly every individual concern. This is due to the fact that nearly every location where a ditch could be built and supplied with water by a company with limited capital or a partnership has been prevented, and the full value of the lands has been utilized or not, the opportunity has been spoiled for others.

As the time has not yet come when this government will do more than show the way by means of reports issued by the hydrographical department of the Geological Survey, the dissemination of government irrigation works may be postponed for the present. The money expended in fighting any of a number of reasons, and in some instances purely local causes. Nearly all of them were lost to the opportunity, heavily laden on the outset with fixed charges, built in a most expensive and reckless manner, entered in many instances with poor engineering, and, to cap the climax, failed to find purchasers for their land who were these jobs farmers and individual irrigators.

This is not true of all good ditches in the West, but it is true of so many that the really successful enterprise is exceptional in a rule. Hence speaking, therefore, it may be said that the big ditches built during the irrigation boom are more or less a failure, while with equal truth it may be said that the efforts of the individual irrigator have been uniformly and remarkably successful. This latter fact is the reason just the reverse of those which killed the big ditch. The individual irrigator knows just what he wants, he does most of the work himself, and he does it all as cheaply as he can do. Every drop of water he secures in his reservoir he uses to



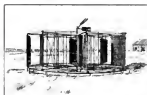
A KANSAS IRRIGATOR'S PUMP AND FISH-POND.

was cheap, practicable, and, as the country settled up, grew immensely valuable.

On the great plains of the arid and semi-arid region opportunities for gravity ditches are few and far between, and where found they have seldom been an unqualified success. To compensate for this, however, immense areas are to be found where shallow and almost level-bottomed wells are easily dug. The question of power to lift the water puzzled the farmers for several years. A wheel was looked upon as entirely too limited an affair for an irrigation plant. Some one incidentally figured out, however, that on a single acre of the Kansas prairie there was more power in the constant wind than Niagara could furnish. Then followed an era of development in windmills, large pump-pumps, and ways of building cheap reservoirs, which has resulted in over 1200 windmill irrigation plants in western Kansas alone, each one of them a practical and paying investment for the farmer who owns it.

Hundreds of instances can be given of men who have gone into a comfortable property within the past few years with the aid of a windmill. Nearly all of them started with little or no capital. They dug holes and anywhere from \$1.25 to \$7 an acre for their land, depending upon natural facilities and acreage in a town. On the land they have windmills, pumps, and reservoirs, and they could build a windmill. The average mill consists of a tower sixty feet high, or less, a wheel sixteen feet in diameter, which catches an eight or ten inch wind pump in all, averaging twenty feet in depth. Such a mill will cost, put up, not much more than \$100. To store the water a

amount of land under irrigation is steadily enlarging each year, and is far greater now than ever before. This is due almost entirely to the individual irrigator, and not



MERRY-GO-ROUND WINDMILL, NEBRASKA.

best advantage, and the cost of maintenance is simply the cost of repair. If the point is a ditch owned by one man, or perhaps a mutual concern, it is built and managed the same way. If a pump or windmill, the same principles of economy apply to its construction and operation. Nothing is lost. It is in the interest of the owner to make the investment as small as possible, and make each dollar and each drop of water obtained there with its double duty.

The government has recognized this condition. It has also learned to a great extent the line of work valuable only to great irrigation enterprises. It has put the hydrographic department at the service of the farmer who is trying to work some plan to irrigate five, ten, or perhaps twenty acres of land. An expert is here at work to direct the best and cheapest pump, another alone looking all the windmills upon the market; another is driving across the arid and semi-arid plains determining the depth to water and the bottom of the supply. The results of these investigations are furnished free to all who may ask for them in a series of bulletins published every few weeks from Washington. The first of these is the Bulletin of P. H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the Geological Survey, and it has proved very popular and very useful. Instead of the bulky and expensive, which few received and still fewer read, these little pamphlets record the work of the department, and they are to be found in the hands of every farmer interested in the subject of which they treat.

The first source of water looked for in the gravity ditch is in water where the fall of the ground is right, as in Montana, Wyoming, and other non-mountain States, this



A BATTLE-AXE WINDMILL.

reservoir is built about twenty-five feet in diameter. This will cost another \$100 and the farmer is ready to irrigate at least ten acres of ground in diversified crops.

If he is a good manager and has part of his land in orchard, this water can be made to do duty for twenty years by planting ten or fifteen acres—better known as alfalfa—the water for below the surface soil which has been taken and dried by the drought and hot winds of summer. With an expenditure of less than \$250 for mill and pond and the labor of digging one water to the crops, the farmer has raised the value of his land to at least \$40 an acre, which is a conservative estimate of the market value of irrigated lands along the lines of the transcontinental railroads where they bridge the "desert" of the arid west of more than many years ago.

The individual irrigator has proved to be the conqueror of the overland heat. He came without money and alone. He based on irrigation prospects, now he has returned at home. He set himself down to build a home. The cost of this plan looked at him, but he had the given with patience, for he was there to stay, and the entire area was already under new management. If the method of irrigation in this country were governed from the big ditch companies, it would be made to appear that the country had gone back in this branch of agriculture, whereas the



DEFENDER WINDMILL.

to the promoters of big ditch companies. The pool billions of the western half of the United States in this respect have been often drunk upon, but they are not completely by considering the fact that the total amount of land now irrigated in the entire country is less than eight million acres, and it is estimated that there are at least sixty million acres more which, by some scheme or other, can be watered, and be made productive as a result. Irrigation encourages intensive and diversified farming, increases the density of the population, exerts a strong influence upon a community in the direction of greater industrial activity, and lowers the holding of material and permanent income. The irrigator cannot be ignorant, shiffling, or lazy. He must work, and improve, for if he does not he cannot be successful. This is the real secret of its beneficent influence upon the people.

JAMES DATESPORT WHEELER.



WHAT IRRIGATION DOES FOR KAPPA CORN IN KANSAS.



HOME-MADE JUMP WINDMILL.

AMATEUR SPORT

WEST POINT and Annapolis will meet for the fifth time in their football career when they play on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, December 2. Time and again this Department has offered as an ideal the ritual of sport uniting at the two government academies, and it is therefore especially fitting that they meet in athletic contest annually. It is regrettable, too, somewhat surprising, that after a season of six years they could not have met on the home field of one or the other. West Point should have been the place, as the last game was played at Annapolis. To have gone abroad for a football contest seems to have made the game less an incident in college life. It has, in fact, given just the color to the event which army and navy officers professed to desire. If a neutral field was absolutely essential, the choice of Franklin was wise, and certainly preferable to having no game, but it was a great mistake not to have played at West Point, where the game slightly belonged this year.

West Point and Annapolis met for the first time in football in '96, at West Point, and Annapolis was easily 28-0. At that time West Point had just begun to play, and knew nothing of football, so the Annapolis victory was a foregone conclusion.

BUT this month introduced football at West Point. It is always very difficult for the cadets at either academy to get sufficient practice for the time allowed for review time in limited, and, in addition, the necessary action in the first days were rather opposed to the game, though Annapolis had a little more favor than West Point. In the following year, Annapolis could not play for the first time and West Point, practicing at Annapolis, who she had learned the year before, won by a score of 39-0. The third game was played at West Point in 1902, and the navy was by better development and all round play (12-0). The conditions at both academies were now about equal, and the basis of practice virtually the same.

The fourth game was played at Annapolis in 1904 and both teams had been well coached for the contest. The character of the football displayed in that game showed a high order of development and was thoroughly up to date. West Point seemed to have the better material and her team was thought stronger, but generally gave Annapolis the game by a score of 6-1. West Point proved stronger in advancing the ball by running, and her defense was generally better than that of Annapolis, but Annapolis was clearly superior in kicking, and was by the clever use of this style of game.

AFTER this game high officials at Washington first showed that notably progressive and brilliant spirit which was subsequently reflected in army volunteer troops with black powder Springfield—shooting 900 yards, with which to fight Spaniards carrying one-kilo-meters that killed at 2000 yards—and also in giving troops serving in mud-soaked countries the kindest of hearts issued to them in temperate regions.

In a word, these gentlemen held the meeting of the two academies, though each has continued playing every year, with gratifying success. During the past five years the development of both academies has been along scientific lines, and football became well established as a desirable sport. West Point has during this time averaged high, with teams usually very strong. For several seasons this academy had exceptionally good material, which was well moulded into powerful teams. The individual players developed rapidly,

ly, were imbued with the proper spirit and football sense, and some took place among the best players of recent years. Then, too, West Point has a geographical advantage over Annapolis which has given natural games with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and the experience and practice that go with such contests. Until '10 West Point engaged coaches from ex-college players, but it is that year it was wisely determined to inaugurate a system of assistant coaching, and since these army teams have relied upon the instruction of their own graduates. This is not only very much to West Point's credit, but the only course to insure permanent proficiency.

A council of local officers direct the general policy, and graduates who have played on the teams arrive, if they can, for the actual coaching. The system has some drawbacks, as it often happens that the best men are not available to coach, but it shows the right spirit, and is decidedly advancement in the right direction.

agement at Annapolis has been more general than at West Point, and at least the navy teams appear able to have played a more varied game.

The material at Annapolis is more limited than at West Point (by about fifty cadets), and averages lighter and younger. The games Annapolis has played have not given quite the opportunity West Point has enjoyed of acquiring strength or acquiring experience, though games with Princeton and Pennsylvania have been frequent, and therefore the work of the navy eleven each year has been less prominently before the public.

Individually the players at Annapolis have not been as strong, physically, as those at West Point, nor in playing ability, but Annapolis has consistently developed strong teams.

COACHING system at Annapolis differs materially from that at West Point. The advice and coaching



PENNSYLVANIA KICKING BALL OUT FROM BEHIND HER GOAL-LINE.

IN comparing the work of West Point and Annapolis during the years they have not met, it must be remembered that the level of West Point makes it possible for the army to play games with more of the best eleven, and for that reason its team have certainly had the better drilling, and their record accordingly has been perhaps more prominent than that of Annapolis. Making all this allowance for this, it still seems true that the West Point teams of '10 and '11 were stronger than those at Annapolis in the same years. It is also true that more individual players of note have come from the army. In fact, the work of West Point in the last three years has been considerably strong, the players coming up to them on the best college eleven, and two articles of them being placed among the best in their position for the season. It is not saying too much to state that the development of the West Point team has been thorough, and that they have shown strength in all departments of play.

ANNAPOIS, while not having made as brilliant a record in actual performance at West Point, has had equally as good coaching, and shows, as far as the opportunity has offered, equal proficiency. Perhaps the devel-

opment of a student instructor make a foundation of the best sort, and this is annually manifested by the employment of outside assistants. There seems to be no intention of changing this plan, yet no doubt Annapolis would do wisely in the long run to follow West Point's example and rely upon her own resources. But there is no denying that the system of development at Annapolis is an excellent one, and has been followed faithfully. The policy of play for each season has been generally according to the schedule of games to be played, and if Annapolis had been permitted for a West Point game, doubtless the play of that season would have been changed to meet the requirements of such a game. It is certainly true that in football development Annapolis has progressed quite as much as West Point since 1891, and is well grounded in the fundamental principles of the game.

WEST POINT in 1908 is below the army standard of the past three years. This is due to no fault of the players, who have the same spirit and dash which have characterized other West Point teams, nor is the coaching system at fault, but it is because the team is a green one, and the material not quite up to the mark of recent



THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY FOOTBALL ELEVEN.



THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW—TRYING FOR THE "CHALLENGE CUP."

The Evolution of a National Horse Show

BY CASPAR WHITNEY

EVOOLUTION is always an interesting study, and the annual horse show in New York has provided absorbing phases for our contemplation, because its development has touched both time and space. In evolution, too, there is almost inevitable exaggeration; for evolution is progressive—and progression is the trademark of this century.

It is hard to realize that the Park Commissioners about twenty years ago were actually thinking of closing the horse paths in Central Park. It seems beyond belief, too, that in 1875 or thereabouts, a man first rode a bicycle through the streets of New York—and was arrested; yet both statements are literally true.

Perhaps ten years hence, when automobiles will have taken the place of horses for city use, we will regard with equal incredulity their present torridness in the Park—though most of us now agree upon the wisdom of the Commissioners' ruling.

Maybe there will be no horse show when that day of automobiles comes upon us—though I am not one who subscribes to the possibility of the horse-less age. We need the automobile in the city for the same reason that we needed the electric in place of the horse car—because it is smaller, occupies less space, and more fully supplies the requirements of a great, hustling, crowded, and busy city. As a mode of transportation in town, no doubt the auto wagon will increase until its use becomes general. It may become a fad for a time even in the country; but it will never supplant the horse among that large and growing number who view him as an instrument of pleasure, recreation, or sport.

Those who shirk and ride have steadily increased in number, despite the bicycle and the ever-expanding trolley, and they will continue growing, even in face of the oncoming automobile.

The horse show is conducive to reminiscence. I never or all in my past, feeding upon the magnificent creatures as they are brought into the judging ring, and sets the very general conviction of them, without viewing a mental picture of the horses and team seen in the old Madison Square Garden in the early days of the National Horse Show Association, and—yes, in the first years of the new Guards.

In 1924, when the Coaching Club held its first meet, no Bureau class parade ever created more upon road wonder along the crowded sidewalks than those pioneer teams. It is only sixteen years ago that there were no horse shows in America, and, outside the racing stables and some Southern saddle horse breeders, no specially considered government for the improvement of horses.

The example of the Coaching Club, and the influence of its sport-loving members, really created the first stir for better methods and improved forms. The local clubs, that were the real forerunners of our present American and highly characterizing country clubs, also exercised a strong influence in this direction, and there grew a small but active cadre of horse lovers in New York and an

[illegible][illegible]

A TONIC
Hersford's Acid Phosphate
Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water, ruben and invigorates the entire system. A wholesome tonic. Consider being sure Hersford's is wrapped.

It's a dealer in which both the man provides information about the application and the dealer provides the application.

These are the Only Tools You'll Need

The dealer will give you the best advice that he can.

THE AMERICAN DUNLOP TIRE CO.
Bethel, N. J. Chicago

[illegible]



A LOGICAL DEDUCTION:

LITTLE DANA BENNETT JONES. "Papa, this is you."
 PAPA. "How do you make that out?"
 LITTLE DANA BENNETT JONES. "Ain't you a newspaper man?"



Don't thee wed for money, friend;
 For money hath a sting;
 Don't thee wed a pretty face;
 'Tis but a foolish thing;
 Don't thee wed for place nor fame;
 'Twill disappoint thy hope;
 But when thee marries, choose a girl
 Who uses Ivory Soap.

IT FLOATS.

ILLUSTRATION BY THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

THE Keeley Alcohol, Opium, Drug Using, Cure.

The Great Alcoholic, Opium, and Drug Cure. It is the only cure for all these habits. It is the only cure for all these habits. It is the only cure for all these habits.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. BIFALO, N. Y. NEW YORK, N. Y. PHOENIX, N. Y. WEST HAVEN, CONN.

Joseph Gillott's STEEL PENS.
 GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION 1889,
 AND THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION 1893.
 THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

EARL & WILSON'S LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS
 MADE IN THE WORLD.

BYRON'S HOME EXERCISER
 FOR STRENGTH. It is the only exercise machine that can be used in the home. It is the only exercise machine that can be used in the home.

"A Perfect Food,"
 "Preserves Health,"
 "Prolongs Life."

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

It is as easy a delightful food and something drink, and it would be well for humanity if there were more of it consumed and less tea or coffee.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited,
 DORCHESTER, MASS.
 Established 1790.

Libby's Mince Meat

Makes a Pie That Melts in Your Mouth

There is no more Libby's mince than there is no more Libby's mince. It is the only mince that is made in the United States.

Libby's is an innovation, whole, whole, whole.

Put on the package enough for five large pies.

Ask your grocer or write.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.
 111 N. Wabash St. Chicago, Ill.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

Harper's Black & White Prints

A CAREFULLY selected list of Masterpieces of Art, engraved and printed under the supervision of the Art Department of Harper & Brothers. For Teachers, Women's Clubs, Art and Literary Clubs, and for Home Culture, this collection is unequalled for Artistic, Historical, and Literary instruction.

The prints are made from the original blocks, and are in every respect equal to artists' proofs printed by hand.

The series is alike remarkable in faithfulness to the originals, in importance of the subjects, in the beauty and clearness of the impressions.

The following subjects can now be furnished:

REMEMBRANDTS

REMEMBRANDT AS AN OFFICER 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 REMEMBRANDT'S MOTHER 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 A MILITARY GENTLEMAN 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 REMEMBRANDT LAUGHING 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.

FRANZ HALS

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 THE PLAY TIPSTER 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 THE ANGRY MOTHER 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 THE BOHEMIAN 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS

TWO BROTHERS, Elizabeth Gardner 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 CORA WILSON BELONGS TO THE FUTURE, J. P. Cora 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 GERALD, GIRL PLAYING BALL, J. P. Gerald 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 THE SPANISH OF THE THREE, J. P. Spanish 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 THE SPANISH OF THE THREE, J. P. Spanish 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 THE SPANISH OF THE THREE, J. P. Spanish 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 THE SPANISH OF THE THREE, J. P. Spanish 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.
 THE SPANISH OF THE THREE, J. P. Spanish 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins. 12 1/2 x 17 1/2 ins.

All on 16 x 22 inch paper, unframed, 25c. each.
 \$2.00 for set of six. Suitably framed, \$2.00 each.

Set to be followed in January by 1500 carefully selected subjects in Harper's Black and White Prints, including Portraits, Paintings, Historical Scenes, and Architecture. Prints, 4 1/2 x 6 1/2 ins., on 7 1/2 x 9 1/2 paper, 1c. each; suitably framed, 75c. each.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
THE HELMAN-TAYLOR ART CO., 257 FIFTH AVE., New York

"Christmas Gifts"

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Special! Twelve Watches 14 size from \$14 to \$25.00

SWISS & ELLSWORTH
 20 Madison Lane, New York

DO NOT SEW ON BUTTONS!

Buttons are the most important part of a garment. They should be sewn on with care and skill. The Helman-Taylor Art Co. has the best buttons for sale.

HELMAN-TAYLOR ART CO.
 257 FIFTH AVE., New York

"REFAINS RIG" "S RIGHT, IS RIGHT IN THE MIND" — NEW YORK CENTRAL



NATIVES OF NATAL, WHERE THE HEAVY FIGHTING BEGAN.



PASSING THE POST-OFFICE ON THE WAY TO CAMP.



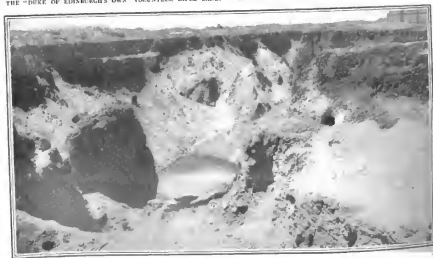
CAPE TOWN HIGHLANDERS IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER.



THE "DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S OWN" VOLUNTEER RIFLE BAND.



CAPE TOWN HIGHLANDERS LEAVING FOR THE FRONT.



KIMBERLEY-PIT OF DIAMOND-MINE FROM WHICH EARTH FOR INTRENCHMENTS WAS TAKEN.

THE ANGLO-BOER STRUGGLE—WAR-TIME SCENES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PHOTOGRAPHS RECEIVED FROM LESTER KALPS, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT FOR "HARPER'S WEEKLY."



THE MESSAGE
KAFIR DESPATCH-BEARER INTERCEPTED BY HOER SCOTT



WHAT WENT ASTRAY.
THE INCIDENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA—DRAWN BY E. W. DODGSON.
REPRODUCED BY THE



GENERAL VIEW OF CAPE NOME, OCTOBER, 1899.—THE CAMP THEN CONTAINED 5000 PEOPLE.



COUNCIL-HOUSE OF THE NATIVE ESQUIMAUX.



MINING ON THE BEACH WITH SHOVEL AND ROCKER.

THE GOLD-FIELDS AT CAPE NOME, ALASKA.

The New Gold-Camp Under the Arctic Circle

San Francisco, December 21.

CAPE NOME, or Nome City, is the name of the newest and most northern gold camp in the world. When this picture was taken the town was just two months old and had 1000 inhabitants. Nome is 300 miles from St. Michael. It is on the ocean beach, upon the frozen wastes that sweep down from the Bering Sea. During the present season this lack of protection from storms led to the wreck of many vessels and the loss of a large percentage of supplies which were worth their weight in gold. Every summer that has come from Nome during the last month has brought all the prospectors it could carry. The rush has been great, however, for it is secure and profitable, and the place has proved to be very healthy.

That Cape Nome was rich in gold was discovered not quite a year ago by three Danish prospectors. They had been compelled to spend the winter on the beach, and they waited away the time by prospecting for gold. It was the beach and among the gibbles through which small streams run to the sea they found gold in such quantities that their return to St. Michael caused a great stampede to the new diggings. They came over the ice to get supplies, and their large stores of supplies and coarse gold induced many adventurous men to follow them to the new El Dorado.

The first vessel to reach the camp was the steamer *Albatross*, on which was George Lathrop, one of the managers of the Alaska Exploration Company. She arrived on June 18, with a party of mining experts, and at that time 120 prospectors were staked along the beach. The town is made up solely of "shacks," so called local structures, many of them twenty high enough for a man to stand upright in them. Many more upon the water in boats, as it was impossible to get lumber to erect the houses, and all fuel, except driftwood, must be hauled by sled. No trees grow within many miles of the settlement over the ice. Within a few months several substantial wooden buildings have been erected, though lumber costs \$200 per thousand, and carpenters receive \$15 a day of eight hours. Building lots are in demand at from \$10,000 to \$25,000—the same lots a year and a half ago in the spring for a few hundred dollars. All provisions are very dear. Meats of the simplest kind cost from \$1.50 to \$2.50, and whiskey of the cheapest brand brings \$15 a gallon.

The town has no hotel, no regular lodging house, no hospital, but it has a room of liquor saloons and dance halls, and the Alaska Exploration Company has put up a good store, in which is placed a \$50,000 stock of goods. Three other trading companies are looking about. The four creeks near by—Anvil, Snow, Baker, and Glacier creeks—have all been staked. Some of the claims have yielded this season \$250,000, worked in the ground for \$50 and over are common. The gold is coarse and of good quality, and what makes this a great camp for the poor miner is that all the gold is found within six feet of the surface, under the sand or more often, as the ground is staked, the bottom rock is the camp. Lathrop, a Swedish miner, who last year was one of the three discoverers of Nome. Now his fortune is estimated at \$1,000,000. The miners on the beach, who have no tools except shovels, rockers, and gold pans, have taken out from fifteen to thirty dollars per day during the season, and many have made for more than this.

The season at Nome is shorter than at Dawson, as it lasts only four months. For two months the sea goes high before the ice, and this twenty-four hour day is worked by working three shifts of men eight hours each. Next season prospectors will go to a steamer track to Cape Nome, as unwelcome reports have declared the prospect for silver rich at Barrow. Besides many of the old-timers, who they find all the good claims at Nome, will go on to Cape York, 120 miles farther up the Alaskan coast, which is also reported to be rich in the Alaskan coast. Several prospectors who have returned from Cape York recently declare that the beach is rich in gold, and that silver mining will give a large return as in the older camp.

GEORGE HARRIS FRICK

The Good Government Conference

THE Columbus conference for gay and lesbian government workers marked an important event in the history of the National Lesbian and Gay Government Workers' Association. The conference was the adoption of a scientific program upon which a committee of seven has been working continuously for the past year. The conference was held in Columbus, Ohio, from June 15-17, 1990. The conference was held in Columbus, Ohio, from June 15-17, 1990. The conference was held in Columbus, Ohio, from June 15-17, 1990.

and, during every two years, the
of the election of the Mayor. The
of the municipal organization are to
by the council, with the exception that

the council is to elect a controller, that all the other city officers are to be appointed by the Mayor, without a third term, but subject to removal on charges for reasons other than political or religious character; and that all appointments in the subordinate administrative service of the city shall be made, where possible, as a result of competitive examinations conducted under the direction of a civil service commission, whose members are appointed by the Mayor.

The programme, which consists of a proposed constitutional amendment and ancillary co-ordinating act, will be published in book form, together with the papers describing its provisions read at the Indianapolis conference of 1959 and the Columbus conference of 1960. This volume will present in concrete form not only the specific recommendations of the committee, but the reasons for their action as set forth in a series of eight

The League has been working out and unanimously agreed upon, the duty now upon the Legislature to have it enacted into law, and it is to be hoped that the League will be able to secure its passage. It is also planned that the League will enable it to carry on an active campaign in the behalf of the provisions of the programme.

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities is a non-profit corporation organized by the municipal government officers elected by the Wisconsin Legislature, and during the next year will, in cooperation with the Milwaukee Free Museum, devote its energies to the study of the problems connected with the National Municipal League may be made most effective, the programme plans are being carried out, and the League is an active organization, and has undertaken a series of studies which will be published singly or collectively.

The secretary's report indicated the growth of public interest in municipal affairs, and the increasing valuable services rendered the cause of better municipal government by officials in office, mentioning especially the work of Mayor Quincy of Boston and Comptroller Cole of New York city; also the grafting progress of the black city affairs meant to be determined impartially and apart from considerations of State or national politics.

Agave to Matatoes.—Mrs. Wainwright's Southern States should always be used for children's clothing. It neither chafes the skin, softens the grain, affects the pores.

CAREFULLY EXAMINED.
Every point of sale offered in any one of the
mass newspapers where the full Berlin Ex-

Brand Condensed Milk is tested and must be of the highest quality. It is the best food, fortified with Vitamins and Iron. — [Advt.]

—(Jef.)

Top Pioneer Lineups.—Only Perfect 1-10 in the world. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway System has the best record, distinctive location, Low H. Inland, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.—(467.)

Don't be lulled with the "just as good" notion there is being comparable to AEROTON, the ORIGINAL AERO-TONIC. Get the genuine or diagnosis -Laford.

Dr. SANCHEZ'S ANTI-GERM, BETAINE, embedded in albumen—used abundantly for number 1 and 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pears'

It is a wonderful soap

No harm! It leaves the

skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but cream. The home is done by

soap. The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So,

What is bad soap? Im-


perfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap?
Pears'.

ALL sorts of sheets and linens, especially drapery, all sorts of people use it.

Collars & Cuffs
BEST IN THE WORLD

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP



This is how he looked when he tried a salad soup for Williams' soup, which his doctor urged upon him.

DON'T be persuaded to buy something represented to be "just as good as WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP, and a little cheaper." The dealer may make a little more, but you'll be sad. Instead of the Big, Thick, Creamy Lather, and the SOOTHED, REFRESHED, VELVETY FEELING of the face, that comes after shaving with WILLIAMS' SOAP, the chances are that you'll get out of the thin, lathery, quick-drying kinds that dull the razor and leave your face parched and dry and smarting, if nothing worse.

IF DON'T PAY to take chances on SHAVING SOAP. 99 out of every hundred men will tell you that **WILKINS'** are the **ONLY PERFECT** shaving soaps.

Williams' Shaving Stick, 25 ct. Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25 ct.

Genuine Yankin Shaving Soap, 10 cts. Williams' Glycinated Tar Soap, 15 cts.
Williams' Shaving Soap (Rushes'), 6 round cakes, 1 lb., 40 cts. Express also
 for Toilet Trial tablet for 2-cord stamp. By mail if your dealer does not supply you.
WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP CO., GLYCEINATED SOAP CO.,

Figure 1: The effect of the number of nodes on the number of nodes in the network.

Established 1823.
WILSON
WHISKEY.
That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.

First Large Edition Exhausted. Second Now Ready

THE GREAT ENGLISH SUCCESS

Red Pottage

BY MARY CHOLMONDELEY

"The novel of the moment . . . selling at the rate of
1000 COPIES A DAY

is Mary Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage." The *Spectator* started the
furore, and the other critics followed enthusiastically. Society is now
busy heralding the author as a second George Eliot or Charlotte
Brontë.—*London Correspondent of the Evening Post, Sat. Nov. 10th.*

INTENSELY INTERESTING One cannot refuse to be interested. Every chapter excites an eager desire for the next one . . . she has made a dignified, fresh and interesting ad- dition to contemporary fiction.— <i>N. Y.</i> <i>Tribune.</i>	QUIET EXCELLENCE A tale told with a sensitive perception and elaboration. For completeness and finish, for quiet excellence, the book must go right to the front of con- temporary literature.— <i>Daily Telegraph</i> (London).
---	---

Worth more than a wilderness of ordinary novels.—*Saturday Review*

\$1 50

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin St., N. Y.



SALVATION ARMY'S STORE FOR THE SALE OF SALVAGE, CHICAGO.

Odds-and-Ends Charity

IT will be a part of the relief work of the Social Department of the Salvation Army to establish a Salvage Brigade in New York city this winter, and, the purpose of the brigade being as important as its methods are unfamiliar, a few words anticipating the main features of the design will be read with its interest at this time.

How to relieve distress without either pauperizing the poor or "being an extra drain on the pockets of the philanthropist"—such was the form which the problem assumed in the minds of the officers of the Salvation Army. The objective of their studies is a plan to provide occupation for those who suffer most from the lack of it, by turning to good use the household waste—the refuse that accumulates in lumber rooms and cellars, or feeds its way into the barrels of the misman. Householders in the great city are to be required to "contribute their refuse to put into a box or other receptacle old clothes, bottles, rags, iron, worn-out carpets, magazines, folded newspapers, waste paper, or, in a word, anything which, when sorted and classed, represents a cash value"—the Salvation Army undertaking to collect such things by a body of men who otherwise would be out of employment and a tax to the city. According to a statement made to the *Warrant* by Colonel Richard, National Social Secretary, it is not the purpose to secure from the sale of such articles more money than barely enough to pay expenses; the object is simply and chiefly to find useful work for the most ignorant of men, the homeless people who apply for assistance.

We should add that about two and one-half years ago the attempt was made to establish a salvage league in New York, and that the plan was temporarily abandoned when the authorities discovered that the expense of op-

erating it were too heavy. This was the first experiment made in this field in America. A man who gained his experience through connection with this particular failure afterwards managed that successful success, the Chicago salvage store. Next in order, Boston took up this practical charity, and now there are branches in Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick, and perhaps elsewhere. The weekly report from Boston shows an income from the salvage work in that city of \$127.30 for the week ending November 3. Now the purpose of the officers of the Salvation Army in New York is to profit by the teaching of experience in organizing a salvage brigade for this city which shall be on a suitable scale. Wagons as well as push-carts will be used for collecting the material, and for the more a business which will be convenient of access and yet not held at too high a rental. As Colonel Richard says of the organization, "We are great people for feeling our way." It may be safely assumed that the undertaking planned for this winter will be carried forward from a modest beginning to a successful issue, salvaging some for the householder and homeless people.

In Chicago the salvage store stands on State Street, just north of Twenty-ninth. The regular pavement in Twenty-ninth Street dips at State, beyond, to the west, it is a more muddy walk. To expose the same thing in different terms, if you stand at the corner of Twenty-ninth and look east, you are only two squares away, the level while granite walls of one of the costliest private dwellings in the West, turn around and you see eating places with coffee and milk for five cents.

In theory the Salvation Corps reaches across the great chasm of the two squares from State Street to Michigan Avenue, and affords a conductor between the enormous surplus and the exceeding deficit. Practically the corps asks neither money nor virtue, but its wages consist, as before, invariable property for which a sale may be found, and all these articles it arranges in its store, furlishing

them up a little sometimes, and sells them for cash at prices calculated to tempt the poorest purse.

The store not only has the best seats in its immediate neighborhood—the two like it in the most new building are vacant; perhaps the rent is too high for ordinary retail enterprises here not connected with the liquor traffic—but it is somewhat distinguished by having only straight letters in its sign. The long white-washed room holds an astonishing variety—storefront neatly blanked but sometimes lacking in more careful respect, all manner of broken stoves in all stages of repair and disrepair; an ancient rolling pin, and a fork of steel gas castings; bits of chain, oil lamps and parts of oil lamps; a tin bathtub, a little heap of valises mortared on the back in childlike handiwork, empty bottles and cast-off bicycle saddles. There are clothes heaped with old clothes. One hundred pairs of shoes await the soldier, and others full of them to better condition await customers. The gas stoves bear an array of wickets all giving evidence of service. There is a heap of collars and cuffs, there are women's hats of a soft one cannot remember to have seen anybody wear, and others that are indicative of an historic generation. The men's hats range from some tall white "prigs" which have a hygienic political suggestion, down to tumbled caps. Underwear is meekly bestowed in boxes. The furniture, except the inevitable folding bed, runs largely to bright and plain upholstery. Indeed, one may remark the score and half little or nothing that could have come from a rich house, and very such-like these plain, cheap women's hats—that tell its eloquent story of the poor helping those who are still poorer. To be sure, there is a stove and ironing box, but there must have been a long interval and many vicissitudes between its present respectable state and the day one would like to imagine, when it fell from some aristocratic front. It is just this middle class, the officers of the Salvation Army in Chicago say, who give most of the things



SALVAGE BRIGADE OFFICE AND JUNK SHOP, BOSTON.



THE CHICAGO SALVAGE OFFICE-BREAK VIEW

CHRISTIAN HERALD

Over 1,000 Pages a Year

AND SIGNS OF OUR TIMES

Full of Bright Pictures

Published Every Wednesday, 52 Times a Year, at the Bible House, New York, at \$1.50 per Annum. Louis Klopsch, Proprietor

Free Tour . . . of the World

With a Month at the Paris Exposition

THE enterprise of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD will enable every reader of "HARPER'S WEEKLY" who may take advantage of any one of the propositions set forth on this page, to enjoy a trip around the world without the inconvenience of leaving his home and it will also permit him, without additional expense, to take his family with him. It is a great idea to travel for fifty-two weeks with Aunt Samantha, better known as "Josiah Allen's Wife," and while so traveling to enjoy all the conveniences and comforts of each own home. And yet that is just what THE CHRISTIAN HERALD enables its readers to do, and nearly Three Hundred Thousand have already joined the party and are looking forward with joyful anticipation to the delights in store for them.

Aunt Samantha has arranged matters on a grand and generous scale. She has planned great things, and those who are acquainted with her looks know that she can provide enough genuine enjoyment to go round, even if all the world were to accompany her. Of course the trip is purely her own creation and so are the characters, but Miss Helley—that is her real name—knows how to make the imaginary so real that the reader, for the time being, will actually suppose himself in Honolulu, in Japan, China, India, Ceylon, or wherever else this unique tour may happen at the time it leads him.

Among the many pleasant features, which this tour will embrace, will be a whole month at the Paris Exposition, a wedding to which all the readers of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD will be invited, a glimpse of Buddha's tomb in its jeweled shrine at Kandy, Ceylon, a ceremonial audience with the Grand Turk at Constantinople—in fact, no feature of modern journalism will excel in intense interest, in beautiful jollity, in solid instruction, this great treat which THE CHRISTIAN HERALD has in store for you.

For Presentation

A Beautiful Certificate Free

A yearly subscription to THE CHRISTIAN HERALD—with or without one of our Matchless Premium Books—constitutes a charming holiday or birthday gift, and one that will surely cause the generous giver to be gratefully remembered the whole year round.

Parents, friends, uncles and aunts when have the happy luxury of bringing, by means of an acceptable gift, something into their lives; and what can be better than to give the most useful and valuable intuition than a subscription that will ensure the delivery of 52 bright and beautiful issues of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD?

Thus there are the old folks at home. Nothing could please them more than a little tender thoughtfulness on your part that would result in the regular weekly view of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD and, week after week, as they open its attractive pages so full of beauty and interest, they will pray for Heaven's choicest blessing to rest on the one who is thus contributing to cheer and brighten their declining years.



Size When Open 9 by 12 in.

Thus at a little expense—less than three cents a week—you can gladden the heart for a whole year, of some one in whom you may be interested, and make an investment on which you will receive the interest on earth and the principal in Heaven.

To facilitate the presentation of subscriptions to THE CHRISTIAN HERALD when one person subscribes for another we apply a Presentation Certificate which, printed on heavy plate paper, in beautiful colors and gold, we send instantly filled out, free, direct to the person who is to receive the paper; or, if preferred, to the person sending in the subscription.

Best Things . . .

From American Literature

BY AMOSION BERNARD BARNES

THIS beautiful book, embellished with Portraits, Autograph Reproductions, and numerous other choice artistic features, will, for many years to come, be regarded as a standard work of its class, and its every fortunate possessor will find it, from cover to cover, a Cassiusius yet ever-varying Succession of Literary Surprises. Occasionally the authors very kindly prepared their contributions in Autograph Manuscript, and in some instances these have been reproduced, in whole or in part, by photo-engraving, so that the reader might enjoy the privilege of practically reading it in the Authors' own handwriting. Accurate Portraits and other interesting pictures illustrate most of these stories, investing them with an additional charm to the appreciative reader. The book contains 416 Pages and measures when open 9 by 12 inches. It is embellished with Numerous Beautiful Pictures, Superbly Printed on extra fine paper, and is bound in vellum de luxe. Its weight is about three pounds. Set all charges prepaid, together with THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, the brightest and best family weekly in the world, for one year—52 times—on receipt of only \$2.

"The Christian Herald" without postage in \$1.50 from date to Dec. 1, 1901.

Rulers of the . . . World at Home

BY GEORGE WILKINS

A MORE fascinating volume than "Rulers of the World at Home" is not likely to be placed on the market for many a day. It is even more romantic than romance itself. It fairly bubbles over with things new, unique, and capitatively interesting. Every phase of the Domestics of royalty has been carefully observed and faithfully chronicled. We are made aware of their daily life, as it were, face to face with those who rule the world; and the beautiful pictures of palaces inside and out, acquaint us with their home surroundings, while the graphic story of their daily life affords us a more concrete knowledge of the men and women who sit upon thrones, as occupy presidential chairs, than any record of their public doings can possibly convey.

"Rulers of the World at Home" is a delightful volume for winter evenings, when, gathered around the fireside, we may sit and laze for hours to the entrancing charm of rulers, great and small, crowned and uncrowned; and look upon the features of Kings and Queens, Presidents, Princes and Princesses without fear of misanthropy.

This volume measures when open 9 by 12 inches, and contains 416 large pages, embellished with over 220 beautiful pictures, printed on superior paper, and is artistically bound in Vellum de Luxe. It weighs about three pounds, and is sent, charges prepaid, together with THE CHRISTIAN HERALD for one year—52 times—on receipt of only Two Dollars.

Good Things . . .

In Store for 1900

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD for 1900, the closing year of the 19th century, will be, in every sense of the word, surpass its very best efforts in the past and in his own original, terse and epigrammatic style.

DR. TALMAGE will devote more time than was heretofore possible to the Editorial Management, and in addition to the usual weekly sermon, he will discuss Momentous questions of the day in his own original, terse and epigrammatic style. D. L. MOODY, the World's Greatest Evangelist since the days of Peter and Paul, will take Bible characters of old and show how they, if alive today, would live and act under the trying conditions of the Nineteenth Century.

MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER, ever popular and universally beloved, will continue her Talks to Mothers and Daughters and the words of wisdom that flow from her pen will be as many as their words.

JOHN WILLIS BARR, the General Secretary of the Society of Christian Endeavor, is preparing for our readers a series of notable articles in connection with the daily life and work of men and women who every mankind and world-wide influences.

MRS. AMELIA E. BARR, the Queen of American Authors, will consider numerous interesting and full problems for the benefit of her "dear CHRISTIAN HERALD readers" in the masterly style for which she is deservedly famous.

HON. SELAH MERILL, American Consul-General in Jerusalem, will throw new light on affairs in the City of Peace, and report the progress of the Zionist movement, and his bearing on Prophecy of the return to Palestine of its ancient people, the Jews.

DR. WILBUR F. CRAFTS and his talented wife will handle the Sunday School Lesson in an original, helpful and peculiarly attractive manner, that will interest the subject with new life, and aid every Sunday School worker in his more acceptable presentation.

MRS. MARY LOUE DICKINSON, of the King's Daughters and Sons, known the world over as a leader of the highest order, will contribute a series of articles that will charm the reader and awaken aspirations toward nobler and better things.

REV. THOMAS SPURGEON, the worthy son of a noble father, will take his subject various phases of Christian life, and inspire the believer to his higher attainments, and stimulate him to greater achievements on spiritual life.

Her Grace, the Countess Scherzhomias, Marion Holland, Harriet Prescott

Spofford and others, will discuss "Young Men Who Make the Best Husbands," while Bishop Vincent, Dr. Parker Parker and Rev. Thomas Spurgeon will consider "Young Women who make the best Wives."

Her Grace, the Countess Scherzhomias, every section of the globe will contribute literally thousands of bright and beautiful pictures with which to illustrate these and numerous other features, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD as the brightest, most attractive, most entertaining and most elevating family journal of modern times.

Size When Open 9 by 12 in.

Give New subscribers get THE CHRISTIAN HERALD free to the end of the year, including our magnificent Christmas issue. Give Every day's delay means loss to you.



D. L. MOODY



AMELIA E. BARR



MARGARET E. SANGSTER



JOHN WILLIS BARR



DR. WILBUR F. CRAFTS



MARION HOLLAND



Size When Open 9 by 12 in.

The Christian Herald, 801 to 811 Bible House, New York

NEXT WEEK—CHRISTMAS NUMBER—FORTY PAGES

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XLIII—No. 512
Copyright, 1899, by HARPER & BROTHERS
New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1899

TEN CENTS A COPY
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR



THE BRITISH NAVAL BRIGADE PASSING THROUGH LADYSMITH.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY G. LYNCH

Full of Brigs
...
are for HCC
...
ET. E. SANGSTER
...
E. BAKER
...
OWE DICKINSON
...
US SPELTERS
...
THE CHIVES
...

THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SIR REDVERS BELLER AT CAPE TOWN, OCTOBER 31, 1899.





GENERAL MACARTHUR AND GENERAL WHEATON, WITH FIREW STAFFS, ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION AT ANGELES



LIEUTENANT BATSON, AND MACCABEER
SCOUTS



LOADING, TROOPS AT CALULUT FOR ANGLES



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. D. MILLS'S FUNERAL CORTEGE
PASSING THE CATHEDRAL, MANILA.



AKHEENA OUTPOST GUARDING THE RAILROAD TRACK
AT ANCHORAGE



VIEW OF ANGLES, LOOKING SOUTHWARD FROM THE CATHEDRAL TOWER

THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION—SCENES ALONG THE LINE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY'S ADVANCE



CARRYING THE CASKET TO THE HEARSE.



PALL-BEARERS LEADING THE PROCESSION.



UNITED STATES SENATORS FOLLOWING THE HEARSE.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ARRIVING AT THE CHURCH OF THE BISHOP.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT GARRET A. HOBART, AT PATERNOSTER, NEW JERSEY,
NOVEMBER 24, 1899.—[SEE PAGE 1228.]



WEIGHING OUT MEDICINES IN A CHINESE DRUG-STORE, SAN FRANCISCO.

A Chinese Prescription

WHEN I wandered into Chinatown in San Francisco it was with a good many false impressions, absorbed from stories either purposely or accidentally misleading.

The "art of putting things" has been considerably strained in describing Chinatown, in order to reveal it with a bit of mystery. It is built on the side of a very steep hill, and this fact has been used as an excuse to describe mysterious descents of flight after flight of steps into labyrinthine, but underground, passages you can walk out into the street, if you take the right door. But while the entrepreneurs of the Chinatown are simply commonplace, spirited, and brave, few ways are elaborate mysteries. When a little paper or sundel-wood burn before his door has failed to keep out rich men in the faculty he goes to see his doctor and gets a prescription. One of these doctors, upon whom I called, issues a card printed in English, in which he collects

American patronage. He informs the public that the three thousand remedies he possesses have been in constant use "for the last several thousand years." Without asking a single question of the patient, he can diagnose twenty-five forms of consumption, seventy-two of heart-disease, and almost as many of dyspepsia, and run "case" — not attempt to cure — them all. From a pocket would he ever extract the most obdurate lod without probe or plunger. I was anxious to see some of the three thousand remedies, and accompanied one of the doctor's Chinese patients to a neat drug-store to see his prescription filled. Pretty much as every cell the Chinaman suffers from is ascribed to some particular "devil," and sometimes when the clerk started to fill this prescription by laying out a dried lizard laid as the first ingredient, the iteration was to administer it into the patient's dyspeptic zone, and let the "devil" and the lizard fight it out between them. Perhaps this only typifies the more modern practices of our own physicians — of setting one medicine to destroy another. The load in this prescription was reinforced by vegetable compounds in the shape of strips and disks of all sizes and colors, and the patient was instructed

to carry it all home and boil it down in water in a sweat-proof case, and "take as ordered." If this did not cure him, of course he had the balance of the three thousand remedies to fall back on.

Two things are thick centered in health the Chinaman never to avoid — fresh air and sunlight. But he has great faith in a couple of lighted scented wood sticks stuck between the cushions in front of his door.

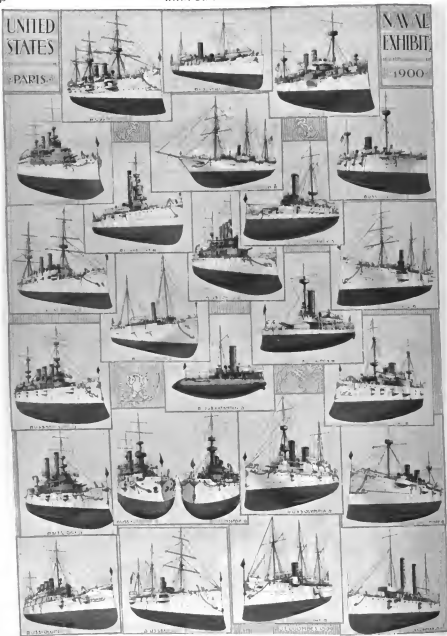
W. A. BOWERS.

The Arch Perpetual

AS well as the thrilling words millions of men have heard —
As well a faithful promise that the nation's heart has stirred
White symbol of Art's conquest, here is Sculpture's flag unfurled.

And the message of this beauty has gone forth to all the world!

BARBARA WILCOX.



OUR MINIATURE NAVY ON PARADE.

MODEL WAR SHIPS TO BE EXHIBED AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

WHILE the United States navy has been growing more and more powerful the miniature navy is the counterpart. The work of the Navy Department at Washington has kept pace with it. That is to say, an excellent model is now in perfect model of it has been made at a cost, in the case of the larger vessels, of five thousand dollars. These models

are of great assistance in the work of the bureau, often illustrating the necessity of a personal inspection of the ship to the effect on matters of construction. The models are exact reproductions of the vessels they represent, complete in every detail, and made of the same materials used in the war ships themselves. They are built on a scale of one-quarter inch to one foot, or one-fortieth of the actual size. The models chosen for the Paris

exhibit include the flower of every type of vessel now in our navy, and show besides the special vessels of the "new navy," from the early torpedo gun boat of the *Albatross* class, built out with full sailing rig, to the latest battle ships, of which the *Albatross* is the latest example. Among the models sent will be the ill-fated *Maine* and the new ship of the new *Maine*.

AMATEUR SPORT

The Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club has come the unenviable distinction of being the first club in the United States (and indeed in the golfing world) to hold a competitive tournament on a Sunday. The crowd offered for the intermission was the larger number of its, interest still remaining on the schedule and the interest of the game. The majority of the Herby Hill club which attended the legality of the contest, and several of them went to enjoy it, but the ground was unimpaired.

There may be an honest difference of opinion as to the propriety of private play on Sunday afternoon, but this important distance of the public sense of decency in a day of the ethics, that have always generated the spirit of gentlemen. The club must negotiate at once the social rig of its Green Committee, or be prepared to accept the social rig now returning to the Sunday handball courts, lawn tennis, and bicycle tracks.

This is a race, too, to be in race, for the Executive Committee of the National Golf Association.

PRINCETON not only defeated Yale (11-1) last Nov. 17, but November 18, in what was perhaps the most unusual game we have ever witnessed, but added thereby to the disrepute of her triumph by shattering two of Yale's cherished football traditions—the one, that Princeton came to New Haven, (that no college team can beat Yale two consecutive years).

In the majority of college athletic institutions, however, happen usually occur to destroy their integrity, and this case is no exception, for, in point of fact this year was indeed the second time Princeton had beaten Yale on the better home grounds. It will not be unfairly to add here that during twenty three years of that football game Yale has won and Princeton never, while six have resulted in a tie.

Yet another Yale tradition, springing from the ultimate weakness of 90 after a season of indifferent play, and having to do with "history repeating itself," was leaving this year—that it suffered impairment at its very inception, and will be heard of no more.

There have been a season of surprise and of generally misdirected developing the unexpected, but now let us finish the spectacular features of the Yale Princeton meeting. Princeton's red run, two expressions by brilliant field goals, one add to be a record for distance in such play—a kicked ball, and finally a score that would have been a tie had Yale overthrown her only touchdown into a goal—combined to make the struggle one of thrilling and sustained interest. And on the last thrilling feature of the match was the snail's crawling of the teams, each making a heady down and a field goal.

Within fifteen minutes after play had begun the score stood 6-0 in Princeton's favor, five minutes later Yale had kicked a kick, (about midway the goal and the score still stood in Princeton's favor, 6-3. Just five minutes before the first half closed Sharp kicked a field goal, and Yale led a tie the score 6-6. And there it being, while the battle swung along in Yale's territory, until the score was unexpected and remarkable field goal, just thirty seconds before the end of time, and Princeton went off the field possessed of the victory she had clearly earned, but being within a hair's breadth of losing.

THERE is no doubt victory won here it was their own merit. From first to last Princeton completely outplayed Yale in this running game, and in kicking teams were more evenly divided, for though Mr. Blair's punts with the wind drove better than Warner's on the pistol analysis, they were almost invariably kicked from Yale territory, so that McHale could not do him the ball with all its power and skill. On the other hand, when Warner had the wind at his back, his kick

ing was so frequently from his opponent's territory, and he drove them back to put the ball out of bounds, as were as possible in Yale's goal, rather than to give it unenviable distinction. Against the wind Warner's usually kicked better than McHale's, hence, Princeton cannot be said to suffer by comparison in this department.

Had it not been for the fact that Princeton was made of the first of the two teams. Princeton was made of the first in every way and in character, her end runs being set with ease and confidence, and making themselves, being after the best of any new this year, not even excepting Harvard's in its most brilliant periods. In fact, Princeton's record in the fall the whole stretch of which we had considered glimpses during her own what might prove worse and in the advancement of such perfect play after the indifferent manner in which she had been in during only a week before Princeton's match was so thoroughly, provided all of it with a margin of surprise. It

the entire line seemed not to have the fire that set it moving like a flock, nor did the backline smother the Princeton halfbacks on and past as they had done at Cambridge. Some explanation for this failure is based on the skill of Princeton's right tackle, Hildbrand, and none in the greater strength of the halfbacks had it remained from that Yale tackle did not alone the goal a few had shown against Harvard. To a less extent this is one of the right guard, although the center might be proved to maintain the kick, although he set on his first point appearance in the position.

The rule was about as effective as the Yale had been at Cambridge; Hildbrand being quite the best, and in fact showing some good work for Yale but which was very little to be compared with the record of Harvard and Princeton. With very few exceptions Princeton's Yale's main defense in giving an average in their direction, while on the other hand, Yale never got on end



REUTERS GOING AROUND YALE'S END

which suggests, or do other similar exhibition their own, with little the showing of a team throughout its practice season may indicate the potential strength of an eleven of its field and goal game.

Most likely, also, Princeton was considerably stronger than Yale, as it was not to be expected, but the lack of the Princeton backline did not equal the progress in comparison with the work of those behind the Yale line, McHale excepted.

YALE—despite its very best could never approach Princeton's, in fact we do not for McHale, Yale's best fullback, to his the running game is not even to be considered in the same class with that of either Harvard or Princeton. It could not make any material impression at Cambridge, where its very strongest team was shown, and it made less at New Haven.

There is no doubt that Yale did play as keen a game against Princeton as she had against Harvard. Not that it would have made any difference in the New Haven result, for otherwise nothing Princeton's temper strength, but it reveals, in my judgment, the true quality of this Yale team. Perhaps it was not to be expected that this Yale eleven could play another such game as it did at Cambridge. It is somewhat surprising that, with large-scale pending, an individual or collection of individuals will in one supreme effort only surprise themselves. Such a thing came to pass at Cambridge, where, with the coming defeat of last year's playing in their eyes, the Yale play was completely nullified all year long effort.

Against Princeton, the Yale team came back to its natural form, which this year has been distinctly better than of either Harvard or Princeton. Though it is not to be understood that in a great difference in strength among these three teams, because in truth there is not much to choose, however they might be panned for match play.

IN no particular did the normal form of Yale suffer by comparison with that shown the previous week as she is in the defensive work of the forwards. To logic with,

play even making. Such goals as Yale made in making were through the center and occasionally through tackle, though her score at that position was usually broken up, as it had been at Cambridge.

In fact, Yale's running game, their great tradition Harvard, in fact, yielded no material gains. This is due partly to the absolute defensive strength of her two great opponents, and partly to the fact that, other than McHale, Yale has no really strong ground game among her backs, one or two of them have credited with occasional brilliancy, and an equal number have shown fairly good ground work, but none to be classed with Butler, Brown, Knicker, or Ellis, and only such as their goal against modest defense.

BUT the most important lesson of the two great games of which the score closed, on working the back field, rather a lacking. Punting saved Yale from certain defeat at Cambridge, and leading to that successful advantage of two opportunities for making a goal from field closed Harvard out of a winner which rightfully the team had earned. In other words, because there was no one man to successfully fill his part, the work at the team as a whole, in securing him that opportunity, went for naught.

Again at New Haven, Yale's punting in the first half and the good work of a strong punting wing was of inevitable assistance in spring the team another such chase. While, on the other hand, Yale's failure to successfully maintain its first or second point on the second half enabled Princeton to keep the ball in Yale's territory, and finally to get some strength for the field goal which won the game. Princeton was not so much the strength as in a great measure that she would have won on some other way, if Yale's game was not given her own way, but at all events it is a fact that the Yale play which immediately preceded Princeton's possession of the ball was a failure to reach the ball, and its loss on a fumble by McHale. Had Yale kicked instead of trying to reach the ball, perhaps then, Princeton would have secured the ball somewhere in her own territory instead of on Yale's



THE DEVON, MANCHESTER, AND GORDON REGIMENTS CHARGING THE BOER GUNS.
FROM A DRAWING MADE IN THE FIELD BY MELTON PERE.



CHARGE OF C SQUADRON, FIFTH LANCERS.
FROM A DRAWING BY R. LATON WOODWARD, AFTER A SKETCH MADE IN THE FIELD BY MELTON PERE.

SCENES AT THE BATTLE OF ELANDSLAGTE, OCTOBER 21, 1899.



A RADIANT SUCCESS

⁴⁰Who's that fellow talking to Miss Waters?

"Why, don't you know, that's Topley, who has just taken the gold cure."



IVORY SOAP—99 $\frac{1}{2}$ % PER CENT, PURE

2007-08-01 PER CUB
2007-08-01 PER CUB

ELECTRIC "MILK" LIGHT



Joseph Gillott's
STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889
AND THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION AWARDS.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

VOL. XXIII - No. 511
 Copyright, 1899, by Harper & Brothers
 New York and London

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1899

TEN CENTS A COPY
 FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR



SANTA CLAUS: "THESE NEW-FANGLED CHIMNEYS ARE VERY TRYING TO AN OLD FOGY LIKE ME!"

HARPER'S WEEKLY

FORTY PAGES

AND AN ILLUMINATED COVER

NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 16, 1899

TERMS: 10 CENTS A COPY—\$4.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

Foreign Post to all Subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK CITY: Franklin Square

LONDON: 45 Albemarle Street, W.

The President's Message

THERE are no surprises in the President's message. Mr. McKinley has made a number of speeches in the course of the autumn, and his attitude upon the public questions that are of the most pressing interest is pretty well known, while upon the most important of these the President has said very little of account in his views as they were set forth in a letter from Lake Champlain, published in HARPER'S WEEKLY last summer.

NATURALLY the public is most deeply interested in what the President has to say on the subject of our imperial policy, and upon the present status of our affairs in our new possessions. With these subjects is necessarily joined our commercial policy. We are the word imperial in this connection simply for convenience, and not at all in the contentious sense. The President had two distinct acts of counsel to deal with in his address to Congress. Puerto Rico and Hawaii are not only legal possessions of the United States, but they are ready for the work of Congress. They are prepared to receive the civil government which, as the President says, it is the duty of Congress to provide. Very recently the WEEKLY pointed out the political and economic needs of these colonies, and as the President, in his message, agrees substantially with what we then said, it will only be necessary to repeat briefly the substance of his remarks. He compares with the two, as is proper, the Territory of Alaska, still without a particle of legislative power after thirty-two years of assistance as part of the territory of the United States. The President points out that this practically means a denial of local legislation for Congress to touch too busy with the larger affairs of the nation, and, it may be added, necessarily too ill-informed, to devote much of its time to the far-off land, and what has been true of Alaska is very likely to be true of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. One of the most serious evils attendant upon the lack of legislation for Alaska has been the inadequate provision for the administration of justice. This evil, as the President points out, is already felt in Hawaii, and the necessity for the establishment of the judicial authority and system of the United States is pressing. What is true of one is true of all, and Congress must, it seems, follow the counsel of the President, and establish in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska the reign of laws enacted for the benefit of the people, the protection of property, and the orderly administration of justice. It is a satisfaction to see that the President agrees with the WEEKLY as to the economic condition of Puerto Rico, and recommends free trade between the island and the United States.

CUBA and the Philippines are in a different relation to us. The first does not belong to the United States; and while the archipelago is legally part of our territory by actual cession, the still unquenched insurrection makes it impossible for Congress yet to consider the question of their future government. As to Cuba, the President refers to the presence of the United States to leave the island as soon as it becomes pacified and when a satisfactory government has been established, and says: "The pledge contained in this resolution (Congressional) is of the highest international obligation, and must be carefully kept. At the same time he asserts that the United States is under an obligation to the world and to itself to see to it that Cuba has such a government, better to

left to its independence by us, as in example of preserving domestic order and fulfilling international obligations. In other words, it is the President's view that the United States must remain in Cuba until there shall be established in the island such a government as will be able to give a guarantee to the world that peace, order, and security for life and property shall succeed the turbulence that prevailed under Spanish rule. The people have until April 11, 1900, to choose between Cuban and Spanish citizenship. After that time the President proposes to begin the task of establishing self-government in the municipalities, leaving to the future the formation of a complete government for the island, precisely as was outlined in our letter from Lake Champlain already alluded to. There is no doubt that this present will tend to remove the question. The history of the present insurrection in the Philippines is narrated by the President as it has already been made public in the preliminary report of the SCHREYER Commission. The President does not recommend a form of government for the islands, but he strongly urges against their independence, even under an American protectorate, holding that we have assumed the responsibility for the good government of the islands, and that a protectorate would mean responsibility without power. He holds that the islands and the island must be kept from endangering the peace of nations, and exposing active and white who have been friendly to us to the reversion of the Tagals.

DISTINCTLY and properly parts of what we have called an imperial policy are an arrangement which has been made by the President with Germany and England for the protection of Samoa, involving, as it does, a friendly understanding with those two powers, and his renewed recommendation for the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese Empire, and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the products and manufactures of the United States. It is clear that the President's plan is logical; for if we are to become a factor in the East, and to assume political responsibilities, the purpose of taking our share of the commercial advantages, friendship with England and Germany, whether it be formulated in an alliance or as a more friendly understanding, is essential, while it is equally true that China is the greatest market for exploitation. The President also glances towards Mexico and South America, and again urges the importance of an inter-oceanic canal, although he makes it apparent that there must be delay in reaching a point where practical legislation can be enacted, owing to the fact that a law of the last Congress makes an examination of the Panama route necessary. Such an examination by the WALKER Commission, however, is now in progress. With the same end in view—the increasing of our foreign commerce—the President recommends the grant of a tariff to the United States in the East, which, he strongly favors all means, political, diplomatic, and economic—except the repeal of the protective tariff—for the extension of commerce. And at the same time he repeats JEFFERSON'S objection to "extrajurisdictional" comping it, however, with the phrase, "as to affairs not of a direct concern," to which JEFFERSON himself probably would have objected.

THE most important of the purely domestic topics of the message is, of course, that which relates to the currency. The President has, as is well known, as the readers of the WEEKLY know, that no changes would be made in the laws of Federal taxation at this session of Congress, and no changes are recommended. He had also stated that there would be no modification suggested in the national bank system, since the President is of the belief, had because one of the fixed institutions of the country. But the President does recommend that steps be taken to increase the bank-note circulation, presumably from the general language of the message, by the measures embodied in the House currency bill—limiting circulation to the par value in bonds, repaying the tax on circulation, and permitting the establishment of banks with a capital as small as \$25,000. For a thorough understanding of the administration's attitude on the currency and financial questions, it will be necessary to consult the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the bill known as the House bill. The Senate has also a bill, which is distinctly inferior to the House bill, and with which we are at liberty to conclude the President does not agree, since he believes that all the obligations of the government should be payable in gold, while the Senate bill is entirely the opposite on that point. All agree, however, that gold should be not only in fact and in law the standard of

value, but that this should be again declared, so that within a few weeks the main contention of the supporters of Mr. McKinley in the campaign of 1896 will be firmly, and, we trust, for good and all, settled in the annals. So far as revenues and expenditures are concerned, we are in the message that while the delicacy at the end of the fiscal year 1899 was \$98,111,580, the surplus, this year, is likely to be \$145,000,000. The material property of the country is selling favorably on the resources of the government. He goes that property has been sold at a profit, and we are in the message that the past year our foreign commerce has been the largest of our history. "Our exports for 1899 alone," says the President, "exceeded by more than a billion dollars our exports and imports combined in 1870." For the first time in our history we are selling abroad more manufactured goods than we are buying abroad. No wonder that our revenues are so great when this is the tale of our commercial prosperity!

AMONG the pleasant subjects of the message, the success of the Peace Conference at The Hague is chief. In view of the war which is now raging in South Africa between the Boers and one of the principal signatory powers of the treaty of international arbitration, it may seem that the success of the Conference, and the conclusions of the labors of the Conference, but this is hardly a fair inference. In the first place, there are certain difficulties of international relations in the way of applying the principle of arbitration to a question between a power that claims sovereignty of the subject of the dispute, and a power that claims sovereignty of the subject of the dispute. In the second place, many years must pass before arbitration will be resorted to in a conflict which does not, at the outset, appeal to the imagination of humanity generally as involving dreadful and forbidding probabilities. The South African war is interesting, but it is not the kind of war, or as one in Europe seemed to dream of the character of the fighting which the Boers would make necessary. The treaty proposed remains one of the great achievements of the century, and all good men will unite with the President in the hope that it will be speedily ratified by the Senate.

THE pension list shows a falling off, but the President recommends a change of rule that must add to the cost of the roll. The law gives that widows dependent on their labor a pension of \$50 a year. The Commissioner of Pensions has held that if a widow enjoys an income, aside from her earnings, of a sum equal to the pension—that is, \$50—she is not entitled to the pension. This means to be the meaning of the subject proposed to give to a working widow's widow \$50 a year in addition to her wages or earnings. If she already has that income, she is not entitled to the pension. To grant her one would be to discriminate against widows who have nothing but what they earn. But the President is of the opinion that the law of the Republic, recommends that it be made the law that a widow enjoying an income not in excess of \$250 shall be entitled to the pension. This recommendation of further legislation, however, sustains the ruling of Commissioner EVANS that the law contemplated an income of \$50 or more as a bar to the pension, and there will be little complaint, we fancy, to the proposed change and the increase that it will make in pensions.

ON another page of this issue of HARPER'S WEEKLY will be found an article by BENJAMIN YOUNG, whose name sufficiently indicates his prominence and activity in the Mormon Church on a subject which is now agitating the House of Representatives in connection with the question of the right of Mr. ROBERTS, the President of the Church, the way to which has been chosen. There is no doubt, as we understand the matter, that the Mormon Church has abandoned the practice of polygamous marriages, but that the Mormons who like Mr. ROBERTS, had already plural wives in 1890, at the time of President WOODRUFF'S renunciation, continue to live in the polygamous relations thus established in clear. The question as to whether Congress will consider such a continuation of polygamous relations as a felony, and as offering no bar to the seating of a duly elected Representative, is now on trial, and we have no doubt in anticipating the decision. At the moment of writing it is quite clear that the Representatives at Washington are fully alive to their responsibilities, and are not likely to close their eyes to the unsuppressed wickedness of the American people. Mr. YOUNG'S statement, however, is of value, and we are sure that the light he has thrown on the view of the controversy will be welcomed by the readers of the WEEKLY.



SWEARING IN THE NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 2, 1899.

Copyright, 1900, by George Lawrence Bell.



SENATOR FRYE IN HIS COMMITTEE-ROOM.

Photograph by William M. H. M.



SECRETARY-OF-STATE HAY COMING TO A CABINET MEETING WITH HIS SON.

Copyright, 1900, by George Lawrence Bell.



SPEAKER HENDERSON IN THE LOBBY OF THE HOUSE.

Photograph by William M. H. M.



REPRESENTATIVE ELI C. ROBERTS, OF UTAH.

Photograph by William M. H. M.



REPRESENTATIVE J. B. RICHARDSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Copyright, 1900, by George Lawrence Bell.



CUTTING OFF THE BOERS' RETREAT.

British Infantry using a Maxim Gun on a Ridge about 1000 Yards from the Enemy's Position.



PICKING UP THE DEAD AND WOUNDED NEAR THE GUNS—THE BATTLE STILL IN PROGRESS.



ARRIVAL IN LADYSMITH OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE FROM H.M.S. "POWERFUL."

The Marines, with their Artillery, reached the City in the Morning, and in less than Two Hours had their Artillery in Position.



TOWN-HALL AT LADYSMITH.

Used as a Hospital. Military Convalescent Baltham Street, Above.



THE TOWN OF LADYSMITH.

View taken from a Point half way between the Boer Position and the Town.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA—SCENES IN AND ABOUT LADYSMITH.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY HORACE W. NICHOLS. JOHNSTON & CO.



THROPS RETURNING INTO LADYSMITH AFTER THE FIGHT

The String of Mules and Wagons, with Necessaries for a Three Days' Battle, awaited Orlan in the Street for about Twelve Hours, but went back to Camp on the Return of the Troops.



MEN OF THE DEVON REGIMENT FIRING ON THE BOERS RETREATING FROM PEPPORTH'S HILL

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA—SCENES AT THE BATTLE OF LADYSMITH.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY HORACE W. NICHOLS, JOHANNESBURG.



BETHLEHEM ON CHRISTMAS DAY.



JACKSON, BLANKI

named Cross, in whom they affectionately referred to "Cross by name and cross by nature."

Is searching for long-lost friends and companions of Mark Twain are remembered of the condition of things in the village of St. Petersburg immediately after the supposed drowning of Tom Sawyer and Joe Harper, when disaster arose as to who were the dead boys lost in life, and those who could establish such claim "took to themselves all of sacred innocence."

"That poor chap, who had no other grandeur to offer, said, with tolerably manly pride in the remembrance.

"But that bel for glory was a failure. Most of the legs could say that much, and so it cheapened the distinction too much."

[illegible][illegible]

The another revelation a crowd of boys and girls went out to the hills of what is now Palmyra Avenue, to spend a Saturday afternoon. The hill sides were covered with trees and bushes, and a favorite sport was to head down behind saplings and ride the smaller girls being taken on behind the larger ones. I was having a fine ride when one of the big girls when she suddenly sprang off, and I was thrown to the ground, striking my head against a stone. I was taken home unconscious and was told for many days that I was dead. The children took about four weeks and another. Some "we"

gone? She might have been carried off in their absence by a drowsy elf, or a roval prince might have spotted her away to his castle, but the unpuzzled fact was that her father had maned away, and that was the end of this little romance.

card to the brother of Mrs. Peary, and on the inner cover was written:

Mr. ——— (married name unknown to me).
(Formerly Miss Laura Hawkins, first sweetheart
of one of the widows named parson 30 years ago,
Parson (the evangelist) Jones.)

On the sloping hill-sides of beautiful Mount Ulu, far to be found no more fish-eaters and haphazard companions of the great hunter, as with the stream of the long little river runs away. Here on the hill-sides, the grassy slopes, the forest of towering birch opens a view of the great, placid skating river, in the lot with its simple herd swans where the greater numbers of the swans are gathered. These in John M. L'Amour, the kindly, dignified if somewhat unfortunate hunter, about whom we learn only the barest facts, are the swans of the great river, the swans of the mother, from whom her distinguished son is said to have inherited some of the traits which have made him famous. The swans of the young man, as we learn from his life in a somewhat surprising way at Memphis, and last in the north, Orono, the silver hunter, under whose tutelage the young hunter began his literary career.

In his recent biographical sketch, Mr. Samuel Moffett says:

* Native character will always make itself felt, but one may wonder whether Mark Twain's humor would have developed in quite so sympathetically and humorous a vein if he had been brought up in Eberlefsheim instead of in Hannibal, and whether Curly might not have been a little more humorous if he had spent his boyhood in Hannibal instead of in Eberlefsheim.

Without planning or intimate knowledge of the facilities afforded by Zerleferkan for the development of an live character, we venture the belief that not Zerleferkan nor any other locality could have furnished better facilities for the unhampered development of this native geyser than is enjoyed by Haggind.

Before all and above all, Mark Twain is a great lover of nature's beauty—and the grounded and polished aspect of his drawing room, but the unexpressed and untamed artist which grew up spontaneously in such conditions as the Mississippi river, the life of the frontier settlements or faith, but circumstance, the Providence, usually places within a man's reach just the fertilizer necessary for the making of his individual character and the accomplishment of his peculiar work. Not all the universal traits in all the land could have done so much for Mark Twain as did the contact with primitive life and character in this river world, and the wider experience of a pilgrim on the Mississippi River.

ELIZABETH DAVIS FREEDER

ELIZABETH DAVIS FIELDEN



地址: 北京 100084 电话: 010-64011111 邮编: 100084

tasteful for someone about thirty, but she gladly had never washed out the bath. When Shirley and I came to bed, however, whenever a whistling flock came in sight, and I sat up, the owner of it whenever he saw me was not the latter one. At last flocks ceased to appear, and he dropped down into the change, he entered the empty school house and not down to suffer. Then one more flock passed in at the door, and I saw it was the same. Shirley said, "I don't think it could be was not an 'gosh'—like an Indian, yelling, laughing, chasing boys, jumping over fences at the risk of life and limb, throwing iron springs, wounding on his head, doing all the heroic things he could conceive of, and helping a farmer eye not all the while to see if Shirley

...were unable to see Black Fish with Mark Twain's eyes, the same difficulty did not obtain in this case, for his little sweetheart seems to have been a universal favorite. One of the old boys "tells the story of how on rare occasions those of the 'gang' started on land the great vessel to seek their fortune, with the understanding that on their return one of the number should marry Louisa Hawkins. How the lucky one was to be chosen he fails to relate, but it is not so far from the truth. The old boys, however, were not the only ones in which boys usually adjust difficulties. Mark Twain would have said at least "a fighting chance." But sin for the better brought: When they returned the prisoners were



"LE PÉDANT JOUÉ." ACT III, SCENE IX.—BY CYRANO DE BERGERAC
The Holiday Play of "Le Cœur Français de l'Université Harvard," presented at Cambridge and Boston.
Photograph by Roberts.

The Holiday College Play

WHEN the American English dramatic critic, Mr. William Archer, was lately in America, visiting our theaters and our drama, he visited the Harvard Club of New York, and was particularly interested by a programme of a dramatic performance of "Le Cœur Français de l'Université Harvard," which was framed and hung in a prominent position. The programme was beautifully printed, with rubrication, and was embellished by a copy of Nolte's engraving of Mallin and by drawings of members of the "Genie" as they appeared in a representation of "Le Mûle Insoumis." When Mr. Archer learned that the Cercle Français gives holiday performances of French classical plays every year, and that its pieces are rarely chosen from the French classical drama, he expressed some little pleasure and great surprise, and these emotions increased notably increased when he learned that this at Harvard is "Dessacher Verre," rapidly denied to become literature and drama, and an English club that from time to time has given representations of Elizabethan plays, and that, moreover, though the student organizations are carried on under the patronage of the professors of the various modern languages, they are in no way a part of the studies required for a degree. Mr. Archer seemed particularly impressed with the fact that American college men are permitted to choose their pursuits with great freedom, not to say liberty, which is certainly true, and he seemed to think about it in consequence of this the standard of scholarship is lower than in Scotland and England, which is as certainly not true. All of these provisions are given with the strict attention to an intellectual accuracy, and are scrupulously observed. As a man of education they are as commendable as the productions of Greek tragedies that are given from time to time in England—

and in America as well, for the matter of that—and are done with quite as much seriousness of purpose.

The basis of undergraduate life finds vent in natural language which have perhaps marked their highest development in the Holiday plays given yearly at Harvard during the holiday season. These are no longer, as they are the classical revival, in that they are a direct expression of undergraduate life, and often have a slight quirk their own. At the last, however, an incident by choice of the vice-chancellor, who is highly

apparently not proud against the habits of undergraduate wit. In consequence the committee of Shakespeare suffer yearly at the hands of the Oxford University Dramatic Association. The performers of the U. C. D. A. are certainly not characterized by levity; or, if they are, the levity is not shared. The leading critics in the land run up from London to see them—Mr. George Bernard Shaw, or Mr. Max Beerholm, of *The Saturday Review*, or Mr. A. H. Wodehouse, of *The Spectator*, and even Mr. Archer himself. If everything does not go well, it is not for the lack of sage counsel. The undergraduates, however, are apt to laugh in their sleeves at all this fuss and bother. It is well known that the actors are not to be chosen for their personal popularity or for subtle distinction. In a well-researched production of "The Merchant of Venice," the part of the Prince of Morocco was taken by Charlie Fry, whose main distinction was that he held a world's record, had played on four different university teams, and had captured three of them. The most staid memory of a remarkable performance was the marked emphasis of the speech with which Mr. Fry opened the play's action: "O God! What hate or love!" He never failed to bring down the house, and many an undergraduate sat in the pit again and again to hear him. At Harvard the fellows write a new play every year, and compose the score for it. I know nothing that so plainly indicates the flexibility of professional dignity at Cambridge as the fact that it annually surrenders the Holiday play. It may not be well to argue that these plays have any great degree of artistic merit, but they may be counted upon to have a full measure of the very spirit of adolescence, and in the palmier days in which college performances were given in New York few people were ever so confused or too intelligent to be moved by them. In view of the play, first and last, have found their way to the past stage and the modern one sometimes played national currency. In point of best college holiday plays have always enjoyed a strong influence on the drama. They are popular at the universities of the

Middle Ages, and became the first point of contact between academic life and the growing stream of popular literature. As early as the fifteenth century they were frequently mentioned. Two of the first comedies in the language—"Ralph Renter Diver" and "Gawney Garroway's Noble"—were respectively from Eton and from Cambridge; and by the end of the sixteenth century—the very culminating point of English dramatic literature—the universities were in close



FROM ACT I, SCENE I.
Photograph by Roberts.



FROM ACT III, SCENE I.
Photograph by Roberts.

contact with the dramatic world of London. Most of the actors and playwrights of London were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and many of the plays of Shakespeare and his contemporaries were produced at the universities. A series of holiday entertainments, the Pomona Festival, produced about 1600 at Mr. John's College, Cambridge, given amongst and partly directed by the leading dramatists and actors of London. The attention to Shakespeare are irreducible in showing the precise extent in which it was held by his contemporaries. He is greatly admired by a certain class of students, and he seems to have been thought very gay indeed, if the truth be told, somewhat hypocritical and very much of the kind of the leading dramatists and actors of London. At this time, of course, he had not written the series of great tragedies, and the academic judgment of him may have been affected by the well-known mottoes of the undergraduate, for Shakespeare did not enjoy the distinction of being a college man.

That this intimacy between the academic and dramatic worlds was so characteristic of France as of England is strongly evidenced by the very play produced this year by "Le Cœur Français de l'Université Harvard"—"Le Pédant Joué," by Cyrano de Bergerac. The play is said to have been written when Cyrano was an undergraduate, and it is thought that the *Pédant* is a caricature of the irrepressible poet's own uncle, the professor of the Collège de Beauvais. It is a comedy of intrigue of the kind Molière began by writing, and, after the manner of the time, contains several elaborate ballets. It has been adapted for presentation by the undergraduate president of the "Cercle." Mr. H. B. Shaw is the first actor of the original being cultured in time. The performances are to take place in Cambridge and in Boston.



STATUE OF "PEACE," BY GEORGES GARDET



PALACE FOR VISITING NOBILITY



MONSIEUR BOUVARD, CHIEF DIRECTOR OF THE EXHIBITION.



ANCIENT PARIS, FROM THE PONT DE L'ALMA.

The U. S. Building.
PAVILIONS FOR FOREIGN NATIONS ALONG THE SEINE.

THE ART GALLERY.



LOOKING DOWN THE ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES.



LOOKING TOWARD THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON FROM THE GRAND ENTRANCE.

VIEWS OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS AS THEY APPEAR TO-DAY.

came about. Dawson soon found himself in full possession. Then he walked over to the glass and peered in at him.

"Joseph?" he said. "Not much to look at, on I? Bring me a driver."

James obeyed, and Dawson tried the swing. "Why, the darned thing's left handed!" he said, after some awkward work. "I don't like that." "You picked it out for yourself, sir," replied the valet. "You said a left-handed player always nailed the other man, and besides it was the only one you ever had that could keep its eye on the ball."

"Let me see!" Let me see! screamed Dawson. "I don't like it, and I won't have it. I'm finishing. Open my hand and let me out."

The valet entered the little door and Dawson emerged. "What's that tough-looking one for?" he asked, after a pause during which his little hand thrilled with the excitement of his novel experience.

"Pile fights," said James. "And the strange-looking thing that appears to have been designed for a heavy drive ball?"

"Nobody knows what you laid out that for, Mr. Dawson. You laid it out yourself from the bodybuilder's last week, sir."

In reality, although the factories are maintained under the supervision of the Yukon General.

Dawson was alone. He was absolutely overpowered by the revelation.

"James," he said, after a pause of nearly five minutes. "Let me see that ball again, and just for a moment, please. I—I feel faint, and sort of awkward-like. I feel lost, don't you know. I can grasp some of your ideas, but—(without without children). It does not seem possible."

The valet respectfully raised up the original Dawson, opened the little door in the top of his head, and Dawson slipped in.

"Now look that door," said Dawson, quickly, once he was safe inside. "The valet slipped nervously."

"Give me the key," said Dawson. "Quick!"

"Yes, sir," said James, handing it over, crying his master anxiously away.

Dawson looked at it. It was a fragile bit of gold, but gold did not appeal to him at the moment, and before the valet could interfere to stop him he had hurried it far out of the window into the busy street below, where it was lost in the maze of traffic.

"There," said Dawson. "I guess you'll have a hard time getting me out of this again. You needn't try. And meanwhile, James, you can kick those other bodies out

of all business—every fraction of labor is now governmental—and a man who arbitrarily lowers a creek, or who needs need to put it, strikes at the Administration. Changes may be preferred against a servant, but he cannot be deprived of his office except upon the report of a committee to the Department of Intelligence. As the President in your servant's name I am in possession of Dawson, sit down, please, and cherish his forehead with his hands."

"But," he cried, jumping to his feet, "that is intolerable. The logic of the thing makes you, while my party is in power."

"Your Government," interrupted the valet. "Come," he added, firmly. "You called me an impudent son of a nutcase ago, and my patience is exhausted. I shall inform against you. If you were a son to Pangloss before night, my master is not James Wilson."

He laid his hand on Dawson's shoulder roughly. A shock, as of electricity, went through Dawson's person. His old time strongly returned to him, and turning quickly upon the impudent fellow, he grasped him about his middle with both arms and after a struggle that lasted several minutes, dragged him to the window and hurled him, even as he had the key, down into the street below. This done, he fell motionless to the floor.



"THREE VILLANOUS-LOOKING BODIES, AND A FOURTH WHICH DAWSON RECOGNIZED AS HIS OWN."

"Well, take it away," sneered Dawson. "This may be mine, but I haven't lost my self-respect entirely. Give it to—give it to the children to play with."

"Really, Mr. Dawson," said the valet, anxiously, "couldn't I better ring up the President and have him send a driver here from the Department of Physics? You seem all aflutter this morning. There aren't any children any more, are there?"

"Why—what? No children?" cried Dawson. "They were abolished three centuries ago, sir," explained the valet.

"Then how the deuce is the world populated?" demanded Dawson.

"It was efficiently populated at the time the few shooing children were passed, sir."

"But people die, don't they?"

"Never," replied the valet. "When Dr. Periklaidon discovered how to separate man's mortal from his playful side by means of this little door in the cranium, all the pestilence potions of man were done away with, which is how it is, sir, that for convenience' sake, after the world was as full of consciousness as it could be comfortably, it was decided not to have any more of it."

"But these bodies, James, those bodies?"

"But these?"

"That, sir, is the secret of the leverage," replied the valet, "a secret which is promoted by our government

into the street and dump the gold into the river, after which you may present my compliments to your elected self-government, and tell it that it can go where the wind blows it to-morrow. A government that abolishes children can go flying, so far as I am concerned."

James sprang toward Dawson as if he had been stung. His face grew white with wrath.

"Sir," he flamed, mood-swiftly, "the words that you have spoken are treason, and worst punishment."

"What's that?" cried Dawson, wistfully.

"Treason is when I said," shouted the valet, amazed. "If I thought you were in your right mind and knew what you were saying, I should consider you fit to be in the police station and taken against you to the Secretary of Justice."

"Get out of here you—you—impudent ass!" cried Dawson. "Leave the room! I—I—discharge you! You forget your position!"

"It is you who forget your position," returned the valet. "Discharge me! I like that. You might just as well try to discharge the President of the United States as me!"

How the valet gave a wonderful laugh, and bowed most demurely at Dawson. The latter gazed at him oddly.

"You are not serious?" he demanded.

"By your honest appearance, at your service," replied James, with a satisfied bow. "You have overlooked the fact that the government since 1801 has gradually abo-

A year has passed since the episode, and Dawson has become the laziest man in the world, for on his return to consciousness, instead of finding himself in the hands of a merciful valet, backed by a socialist government, the part had been reserved to him and the future relegated to his proper place. It was only the other night that he spoke of the value of his experience, however.

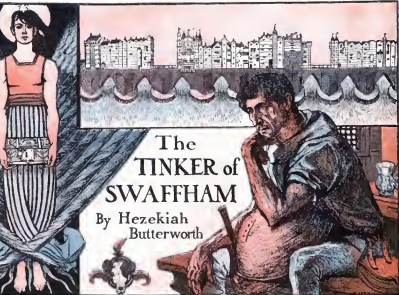
"It has made the happier life of my many troubles," he said. "If there's anything that can make the present comfortable it is the thought of what the future may have in store for us. A guaranteed income, a detachable spirit, and no taxes, and a variety of imperishable bodies are all very nice, but presents with the number of custom-house officials, and children abolished! No, thank you, Curran-down, though," he added, "don't you think?"

"No," and "I" not very. It strikes me as a reasonable forecast of what is likely to be if things keep on as they are going. Especially in that matter of our mr. valet."

"Maybe it won't be a dream," said Dawson. "Maybe, after having neither learning nor rolling, the future is, and I concluded that it."

"Maybe so," said "I. I think, however, you'll have more difficulty in finding that \$10,000 again."

"I don't want to," answered Dawson. "For don't you see I find James Wilson's dead body beside it, and in spite of my drawbacks, I prefer life in New York to the possibility of Patagonia."



The TINKER of SWAFFHAM

By Hezekiah Butterworth

ILLUSTRATED BY E. HERING

"CHRISTMAS is kept in other worlds than this?"

The speaker was a very "olde, olde man," as he was called by the rustic people of Norfolk Down.

"I made an suggestion. My name is Hobbler House. A London friend, to whom I had been introduced, said to me, in the shadowy days of the gatherings of the evergreen before the same veneration bestowed with Christmas light."

"Come, go with me to Norfolk, and spend the half days. 'Tis an ideal place for holiday associations; nothing can be better than the Christmas tales in the halls of the wood and watery levels of the coast and the Wind. I could secure you an invitation in Hobbler Hall—Hobbler House—I call it—in the days of festival water greenery. One of the wings of this hall—several feet long and wide—was devoted to hospitality, and is called the 'Squire's Department.' Christmas in England will never be better than there."

"He added: 'And you shall hear the old story teller of the place, who is almost as old as the hills. His name is Colton—old Colton. He has a curious theory that will interest you. He is not a spiritualist, but he thinks that those whom we help here, but who cannot return our gifts in this life, will repay us when they go to the life beyond; that their spirits will come back to their benefactors when the latter are in trouble, with suggestions of good thoughts and pleasant dreams. It is all very real, and he has one story of a fortune that came from one of these spirit-inspired dreams, that I would wish like you to hear. Children like a part of the story, and so do many older people. We have too many stories of strange things told for the yuletide. Let me tell you something as cheerful this year. Do you want to know how I came to think of this? Your name sounds so like that of Hobbler House given to the castle."

"He was a partly, merry man, old generosity and hope, one who found his own happiness in that of others. 'Norfolk Down,' had an ancient name. There he told me about the Wobblers who had been known there; of poor Amy Hobbler of Hobbler's Hall—"

The dream of summer night did fall,
The moon, sweet music of the sky,
Showered the soul of Colton's Hall,
And sang as old that year thoughtfully.

"He told me of Castle Acre Castle, and the strange, strange story of the Mistle Cakes of Hobbler of Christmas, that had found a rest under the blazing lights of a golden altar in that old land, he told me much of Hobbler House and his park, of those thousand years, and of the earth there that inscribed a ship built from the oak of acorns that he had himself planted. Of the surpassing beauty of the south of the Hall, covered as it were out of the sands for the midwinters of the romantic Lakekeepers, he told me as much as I could."

"Yes, yes, yes! Say no more. I would wish to go there for the holidays if I could; the greatest narrative, instead of the easy game playing before me. I am interested in that subject, too; but there was a new kind of a story—that one."

"No story be Norfolk of the sands and the sea which and white sands and hills, along the coast that Colton lived in. In view of Hobbler Hall of a scene of legends. To an American all of the land had the charm of fairy; everything seemed to wear a garment of a thousand years."

"The gates opened to me in Hobbler House, and there I met Colton, who needed the ancient Norfolk, the weaver of

my life before. I told him that I had often wished to hear an English Christmas tale told in the spirit of old, in an ancient hall, such as children and old women best liked to hear, that I had heard of how he told the happy legends of the festival of the Nativity were not confined to the visible world, when he said, as I have quoted, 'Christmas is kept in other worlds than this. The souls of those we have helped remember us there.'"

"Do they? Do they, Colton of the laughing hope? I do not know. But I was eager to hear his strange story."

"Christmas was in the air. The stars shined in crystal, and the wind of the sea blew the snow and dust over the Norfolk Down. Around the castle with its rustling leaves of dead ivy rose high in the air. The twilight in the old fell upon masterpieces of art, so many of them that it would be tedious to speak of them."

"Old Colton leaned on his cane while he spoke, and he moved his chin on his cane as he came to a pause, and looked toward him to see if his hearer would take the suggestion of the theory that he wished to illustrate. His thought of his theory—the others only of the story."

"He then began, his hand trembling on his cane:

"It was a big heart and a merry eye, and he had the heart of Swaffham, a home name was Timothy Tye, whose story I am about to tell. It was a simple shop that he had, and he was accustomed to run the country round when the hours were given and the birds sang up in the blue sky and out of the clouds, crying out in the lanes and byways,

"...all home to me!"

Then, further on his way,

"...all home to me!"

And did his work well, this same old Tinker Tye of Swaffham; and if any were too poor to pay him for his work, he would set a push on a bottle for all such and say: 'I will get my pay in the Kingdom of God, I am a poor devil.' And he moved on."

"Colton here related his story upon his cane. A faithful wife and his name Tye, only it vexed her that her goodness should go about the country doing so much work for nothing at all. The Kingdom of God was a far-off country to her and she was not so sure as he about the Perimeter where she would strike right off of the unpaid debts of the wronged and the poor. She used to say that her goodness meant well, but was a little spoiled in mind; and that it was the greatest disease of her life to suppose him, it hurt him so."

"A wonderful old dog had this same man Tye Timothy Tye. The little dog's name was Ling."

"The tinker's dog, Ling, joined a sled which was all blood and bone in the summer time, and the sled was a part of the estate, which was not with bones, but was a master and given with him all the year. Now in the part was an ancient apple-tree, and the tinker told the wonderful due to the apple-tree nights, and allowed him to go with him as often as he wandered about the country. The dog had a great sense of what was false and what was true, which led the second sense, and he threw up his head

and set up a howl when he heard the problems of his wife, or others, saying false or foolish things, like the dog in the children's story. The dog was the owner of many bones, and many people had only to open their mouths to hear him howl."

"Now one day when the tinker was talking a fire in the morning, and his wife came down to prepare him for his slowness, he jumped up, and said:

"'Wife, I'm in luck. I've something to tell you to make your ears tingle. I've dreamed a dream.'"

"'Go, you poor, poor soul! add his wife, lifting her hands and holding her cap leader in agitation. 'You are always dreaming dreams. Is there a stalling in it?'"

"'Yes, a thousand sorrows!'"

"'As many as that?—and there ought as well be as many in a dream. It seems so more to dream large than small, and those who dream the largest get the most of nothing. I am told. Now what was your dream?'"

"'I dreamed that a lovely Spirit came in a dream, so lovely with a white rose on her face, and that she said that she had been drawn back to me.'"

"'Oh, my simple, simple soul, how I wish that those



"WIFE, I'M IN LUCK!"



THE NATIVE TROOPS OF GUAM.



A STREET IN THE VILLAGE OF ASAN, GUAM.

THE NATIVES OF GUAM. *By Ensign C. L. Poor, U. S. N.*

WHEN, under the most amazingly open, health conditions ever experienced in modern warfare, the United States steam ship *Albatross*, on June 20, 1900, captured the beautiful but isolated and shaggy and Spanish island colony of Guam in the western Pacific, the place was governed by a lieutenant of the Spanish army, Don Juan Marín, supported by a staff of four army and six naval officers and a garrison of fifty-five Spanish soldiers, with a native militia of fifty-four men, these latter being armed with old Remington rifles, and organized as artillery crews for four old brass field guns.

Upon the departure of the *Albatross* the Spanish officers and soldiers were removed, and the island was left nominally in charge of its local citizens and the native militia. The condition of affairs remained until late this spring, when the United States steamship *Albatross*, a purchased cutter, brought Lieutenant Rivers, U. S. N., to the island. Except for short periods of time when the United States steamship *Albatross* and the United States steamship *Albatross* were in the harbor, the peace and rule of the island were in the hands of the natives; and most curiously they performed their duty—so well that it merits most favorable mention of our people and genuine interest shown in our government in these days, and intelligent people are sufficient evidence of this.

During all this time the native people have maintained their organization and discipline, keeping their children and equipment clean and in order, posting their sentries and carrying out their militia—all in a most passively manner. They are a sober, intelligent body of men, and will undoubtedly be a valuable auxiliary to the new marine garrison that has arrived on the United States steamship *Albatross*. Their best source of sustenance would be as a police force and as armed guards in the outlying villages, thus relieving the means of life and food and maintenance duty. The natives of Guam are in pleasing contrast to the Filipinos. Though originally, in great part, from the same stock, they have inherited all of the virtues and few of the vices of these people. There is in the blood of these people a considerable proportion of Spanish, South American, and American stock, the last being due to the whaling vessels that used to frequent the island in large numbers to obtain whale, fish, and other products. Their English spoken, even in the interior of the island, and in fact, is quite as common as Spanish. In personal appearance the natives resemble the Filipinos, though of greater stature and more robust with the hair is not so bristling and perceptive, and brown or even black hair is occasional evidence of the mixture of races. The intelligence, as indicated by their faces, is much more marked than in the natives of the Philippines. The women, when young, have well-rounded figures and an excellent complexion, which modern in a great extent their shortness of stature and consequent tendency to dimpling. In my long walks about Asan I have noticed many that were very comely and some that were decidedly pretty.

As they age they do not become unduly fat, or later on especially haggard, as is the case with so many tropical natives.

Their dress is neat and clean, and in their personal habits they are modest and shy. For the women the costume consists of a short chemise, or jacket, with few such and short skirt. This is made of white material of va-

lue connected on this is said that no prostitution was necessary, for no one on the island would before the presence of a girl in any way, should be attempt to co-ope, and that he would soon be returned to custody by the people.

Last March the few Filipinos on the island began to foment and incite trouble and insurrection, saying that the Americans were not coming, and that the islands were to be given back to Spain. Their efforts were fruitless, for the loyal and pacific natives immediately reported these men to leave the island and go to the islands to the southwest.

As to the mental and moral character of the natives, all that we have so far is of a favorable nature. They are clean, intelligent, and peaceable. The great majority of them can read and write, and every village has its school for instruction in the elementary branches. They are modest and very courteous in their deportment, and invariably touch their hats to us when we pass them, and are most generous in nature. The last who should receive notice without offering them some refreshment during the call is considered very insulting to his guests, while it is equally rude for the guest to refuse the proffered refreshment. They seem to be very light-hearted, and are fond of music and dancing, while their greatest amusement is cock-fighting—the last upon which was one of the principal sources of revenue in the former government of the island. They are not at all fervent in their religion, and about all of the church-going and devotion is confined to the women. Perhaps, however, they are careless in this, for the Spanish priests who have been here have not set a good example, being a cruel and oppressive lot. The native priests are of a far higher and better character, and are much more respected.

The worst trait, however, of the citizens of Guam is laziness. Nature is so provident, and so warm and smiling here, that little effort is required to support life and provide sustenance for the family. To pay a penny by the day or to advance in a field river inland, for he will work until he has accumulated a few dollars, then buy his wife a new skin, buy a supply of domestic goods at the store, some tobacco and fish (common), and then retire in a life of idleness, not for so many months as the money was upon hand out.

Intemperance is very rare. Men and women alike smoke opium and pipes, and rarely ever get into the slightest habit of drinking any other than the native wine. The native wine is an object of wonder in the new country. It is made from the juice of the tree of the native tobacco, which is of most excellent flavor, but very strong and green, mixed into a cylinder about eight inches long, and wrapped with threads of fine to keep it from unwinding.

With the example of American energy and industry; with the aid of the United States government, and the religious example and instruction—these seem before the inhabitants of Guam a most promising future, and indeed, in whose duty it is to plant here a model colony, there lies a most interesting experience and labor of the ultimate success of which there can be no possible doubt.



A FAMILY GROUP AT ASAN.

ring degrees of disease. For more economical occasions it is considered around the neck and upon the elbows, and is sometimes fastened with lace. It fits closely to the body. Upon occasions of the greatest importance an elaborate jacket of the beautiful and expensive cloth, with flowing sleeves and wide collar, is worn over the chemise. With this is worn a skirt of rich colored silk or cotton stuff, generally of some bright hue. The feet are usually bare, small beaded slippers of colored leather being occasionally worn. The hair is drawn back from the forehead into a knot, and held in place by a white cloth. In church a white cloth is worn as a veil over the head.

The men dress simply and comfortably, generally in suits of white drilling, such as are common all through the East. The Filipino custom of wearing a white shirt with long and flowing tails is in favor among the poorer natives.

One of the first things evident to us is the decided antipathy of the natives for the Filipinos. There are few of these upon the island, and these we but all remember with favor. In truth, they seem to be quite as nearly here as they are in their home, and their qualities make them about the only disturbing element in this peaceful, well-disciplined people. The only prisoner in the jail of the place was an ugly-looking Filipino who had murdered a German trader about a year ago, and was sentenced to a long term of confinement. When we were visiting the jail the keeper showed us the solitary prisoner, and there, contrary to the door of the cell, a large man with wavy hair, which was apparently very smooth, while upon white he seemed as about elsewhere. When



THE CHURCH AND BELFREY AT ASAN.



GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, ASAN.

Sweet Home Festival Merry Christmas

For Health, Happiness and Hospitality,
and for Christmas Cheer no whiskey
can be better recommended than



Hunter Baltimore Rye

Its superior quality unites the purest
type of the purest whiskey with

Age
in Years

Flavor

Rich

Uniformity

Pure

In quality today is just
what it was 10 years ago
and will be 10 years hence.

What's more gracious as a present
than a bottle of this true old
cheer and comfort?

Sold at all First-Class Cafés and by Jobbers.

Have You Seen Harper's Portrait Catalogue of distinguished and popular Authors (187) portraits? 3000 books described and classified under History, Travel, and Description; Biography, Fiction; Literature; Fine Arts; Useful Arts; Science; Languages; Religion, Philosophy, etc. WHITE PAPER 17, best free upon receipt of postage (no cents). Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin Square, New York, N. Y.

What a famous Editor says of THE CLUB COCKTAILS



I sometimes drink a cocktail. In fact, I like a cocktail when towards evening the torques of the day begin to tell on me. Some people like a cocktail as an appetizer, but every one who likes a cocktail likes a good one. For a good while I have kept to my house, whether in the country or in town, the Hamilton Club Cocktails in bottles, more for convenience than anything else. I know they were good and I liked them, but just why they were so good did not occur to me until some one, speaking of the vast quantities of them that the *Manhattan* must make to a "batch," led me to this sort of reasoning. Bar-keepers, and even one's self, to mixing cocktails necessarily cannot have a uniform and exact quantity of ingredients in each one. A few drops more or less of either ingredient greatly changes the nature of the product. In a great laboratory where quantities of each article is accurately made or measured, and the compound is following an exact formula. This insures that each and every cocktail or bottle of cocktails put up shall be precisely correct in its composition. Again recalling the fact that age is necessary in the proper blending of all liquors, it occurred to me that these bottled cocktails, by the time they are used by the consumer, may have already been months, or even years, in bottle, hence that the blending must be perfect. Reasoning thus, I feel constrained to tell my readers about it, as I know a goodly number of them enjoy a perfect cocktail. I have found the several brands prepared by the *Manhattan* Bottlers—MANHATTAN, MARTINI, WHISKY, GIN, VERMOUTH, YORK, and PLYMOUTH—all excellent.

For sale by all Fancy Grocers and Druggists.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.,

Sole Proprietors.

HARTFORD

NEW YORK.

LONDON.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT

That You Can Give to Any One is a Year's Subscription to

HARPER'S MAGAZINE - per year \$3.00

The Leading American Monthly.

THE contents of HARPER'S MAGAZINE for the coming year will be richer than ever before in the best work of the greatest writers and artists. Re-enforced by new enterprise, enhanced in every essential quality and form of contribution, the MAGAZINE enters upon the new year unsurpassed as a great family periodical. Send for Prospectus.

HARPER'S WEEKLY - per year \$4.00

The Best Illustrated Record of Current Events

AFFAIRS at home and abroad, the Presidential Campaign, and the Paris Exposition—all will be recorded by a notable staff of artists and correspondents. Special attention will be given to news of our colonies, and to military and naval movements. The usual attention will be given to Amateur Sport, Music, and The Drama.

HARPER'S BAZAR - per year \$4.00

The Best Illustrated Weekly Paper for Women

THE contents of HARPER'S BAZAR for the coming year will embrace articles on every subject of interest to women. The usual space will be devoted to the Latest Fashions from London and Paris. Interesting features will be articles on The Care and Education of Children, Sketches of the Home Life of our Leading Women of Letters, a series of monographs by eminent divines on "The Women of the Bible," a serial by SARAH GRAND, and short stories by all of the best writers of the day.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin Square, N. Y.

AMATEUR SPORT

WEST POINT is defeating Annapolis (17-3) on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, December 2, demonstrated beyond a doubt that in the interval since the two last met (1908) on the gridiron the army has made greater progress than the navy in the science of football. This is the more significant of the material advance at the respective academies, because this time the army team was evidently of less promise than any from that institution within at least the last three years, while, on the other hand, this year's Annapolis eleven was at first acknowledged to be perhaps one of the very best which had ever represented that academy.

And, too, the indisputable and general superiority of this year's army team over that of the navy is particularly noteworthy, because the last two games played by the cadets especially emphasized the excellence of Annapolis in respect to groundplay and well rounded work.

Now it cannot be denied that this difference in progress is to be explained by the superiority of coaching the army has received, for in respect of fact Annapolis has had the benefit of the very best instruction, perhaps on the whole has had a larger number of high class coaches than West Point; but in my judgment the improvement of the army is to be attributed to the system of graduate coaching, which insulates sport as a separate respect of tradition as no other system can, and in the

its football contests with the army should not always later under very considerable disadvantage. It has won in years past because its game was more versatile and its play more strategic; there is no reason why it should not, indeed will not, have its share of victories in the future—but in the time it will struggle against conditions which, for one reason and another and through no fault of its own, somewhat favor its rival.

But if the army has natural advantages incidental to geographical location, and older and heavier material, the navy has other and peculiar advantages of adaptability and cleverness which seem to be traditional characteristics of the navy, and are no less natural perhaps, and certainly as valuable, on the playing ground as on the sea.

It is most striking that there will again be a collision of athletic relations between the naval and military academies. That such a collision came in '94 was due entirely to the broad minded and progressive spirit at Washington which subsequently provided black powder Springfield rifles against American Miners, and a constitutional part did in the same troops. The war has done something even for wholesome sport and risk much at least should be placed to its credit in the final accounting. It may not have destroyed the broad sided offense we yet hope to see, but, at all events, it has set a precedent in tactics that is, perhaps too slowly, but none the less certainly, sweeping away and fast obliterating the mediocre rigidity which alone only in defiance, since the pay roll has been known them, has been of negative character.



MORLEY (COLUMBIA) RECEIVING BALL ON DOUBLE PASS FOR END RUN.

importance and certainly the seriousness with which a single meeting in one sport is apt to be viewed. Perhaps if the cadets of Annapolis and West Point met more frequently on the same basic field, there would be less intemperance when it becomes needed for them to be open in real war.

The enormous time taken from the day's routine has always been advanced against the meeting of the cadets in the various sports, but could not find days in a year for the cadets to witness the true football, the last race, and the basketball football games—hardly, and would not such time be probably increased?

Not only because the cadets of the two national academies should there be those national sports meetings, but among the cultured men of the army. There ought to be regular events, followed by informal post meetings, throughout this entire country. Football, track athletics, etc., are what have made the English as fit. We see the same thing in America. Already it is introduced. Many regiments hold annual games, but the idea should be general and the movement universal. Nowadays it is a matter of discipline with the officer commanding the post, but it should be the result of an order from Washington. Here is a chance for Mr. Secretary of War Root.

Perhaps in time we will accept the lesson England has learned and teaches. Menace offers for water athletic relations between the two academies in making.

ANNAPOLIS had been playing an exceedingly good game all this year, holding both Princeton and Lehigh, etc., in the early season, down to a single touch down, and losing Lehigh 124-0 only two weeks before meeting West Point. Besides which, it is supposed that the Navy had the good fortune to have this year a team somewhat less even in character, and one, therefore, with less to learn of the game, and of greater weakness in play.

The Army had, on the other hand, a team composed almost entirely of green, though very promising, material, and its game's play was just about what could be expected from that kind of combination. It started the year with a 6-0 defeat by Penn State, while the Navy had previously beaten 28-0 and through all practice season there came only three victories.

But the Army was now learning football all the time, and when the new red outfit by comparative scores appreciated the playing possibilities at West Point when it had studied. There is no doubt that the final contest set at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia with the backing of the Army has changed each brought defeat.

(Continued on page 33.)



SENECA (INDIAN) TACKLED AFTER A 3-YARD GAIN.

happy geographical location of West Point, which gives the inevitable experience of annual games with the larger university teams.

THEIR is no doubt that in respect of location and of the excellent coaching system—which the wide scattering of Annapolis graduates makes almost impossible at the Naval Academy—the navy has a great advantage, not to mention the other natural end of her cadets averaging older and, as a rule, heavier.

Under those conditions I cannot see why the navy is

unpleasant feeling between army and navy officers and cadets is altogether justified.

I have spent, first and last, a good bit of time at Annapolis, at West Point and among the active officers of the army and navy, and I have yet to see evidence of any unhappy influence of these inter academy contests.

On the contrary, rather than meeting in football only, the cadets of the two academies should meet annually in also track athletics, baseball perhaps even in rowing. Every intelligent man knows that the frequency of meeting, in any several sports, has the effect of lowering the



FOOTBALL TEAM OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Papa's Christmas

Mamma knows he wants



LION BRAND COLLARLESS CURTAIN SHIRTS

The best-selling of a complete line of pre-cut men's shirts under a single name—collarless and white perfectly fitted—gives you a quality to match your style. Lion Brand's quality is guaranteed to match yours. Lion Brand—produces the world's finest garments available for family Christmas presents, and gives the most value. They're making that gift well fit and satisfy as well as please.

These shirts exhibit the finest workmanship. They are the highest quality 28-button shirts in the collarless line. It doesn't cost you too much. \$10.00 and \$12.00, and \$14.00, depending on the kind you want. Ask your favorite

UNITED SHIRT AND COLLAR CO., Paterson, N. Y.

ALBERT S. HAY,
Son of Secretary of State Hay, recently appointed United States Consul at Pretoria,
South African Republic, to succeed Charles F. Magoon.

A
KNABE
PIANO
MAKES
A RARE
CHRISTMAS
PRESENT.

WM. KNABE & CO.
154 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th St.
BALTIMORE WASHINGTON



The Force

behind the force

In the advanced power plants, power plants, in use in all sectors. You need to be a first-class power plant. You need to be a first-class power plant. You need to be a first-class power plant.

A Technical Education BY MAIL

We provide a complete technical education in all fields of power plants, in all fields of power plants, in all fields of power plants. We provide a complete technical education in all fields of power plants, in all fields of power plants, in all fields of power plants.

For more information, contact us at: 1-800-555-1234. We provide a complete technical education in all fields of power plants, in all fields of power plants, in all fields of power plants.

[illegible]

THE TORPEDO-BOAT-DESTROYER "RAHEV" AFLOAT AFTER LAUNCHING

THE United States torpedo boat destroyer *Finley* was launched December 5 at Morris Heights, New York, on the Hudson River. The *Finley* is the first modern war vessel to be launched in New York waters, and is the first of her class built upon wheels. American designer, Mr. J. D. Easton, long, 39 feet long, 12 feet 3 inches deep, has a 7½ feet of water, and has three 18 inch trainable tubes for discharging Whitehead torpedoes. She is named after the late Rear Admiral Theobald Finley, U. S. N., and was christened by Miss Fannie B. Bailey, a granddaughter of the admiral.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE TORPEDO-BOAT-DESTRUCTOR "DALLY"
AT MORRIS HEIGHTS, NEW YORK.

To all
who desire
HEALTH

The most successful method of bone development described in Santalini's *Systems of Physical Culture* was the "Bent Arm." It was scientifically supported by the great athlete, long jumper, — a Greek athlete, Cypselus, former owner of master and himself, too. It is the most rapid in effect, and yet it develops the body as a whole: heart, lungs, nerves, as well as bones and muscles.

SANDOW'S
own combined
DEVELOPER

[illegible]

SENT ON INSPECTION

THE SANDOW DEVELOPER CO.
128 West 30th St., New York



...THE...
SMITH & WESSON
 REVOLVER

demonstrates its superiority in competition with all other makes.

Chicago Detective HICKENBOM won the Gold Medal awarded by Chicago Police Department, for excellence in marksmanship, with his SMITH & WESSON.

A COMPLETE LINE OF GUNS, REVOLVERS, RIFLES, ETC.

SMITH & WESSON,
 100 N. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Study of Science—

It is fascinating to all those who engage in it. All students are definitely enthusiastic on the subject, and eagerly read whatever literature can interest it that they can use in the

[illegible]



"BURGLARS!"

LABELS
On a package are like seals on a deed, they are the public's guarantee. Every jar of Liebig Company's Extract after being tested, bears the above label signed in blue.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

FOR 15 YEARS THE WORLD'S STANDARD REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

The People's Coffee

Knowing the great trouble that fastidious families have in obtaining a coffee that is at all times the same in its drinking qualities, we have for a long time given our constant attention, endeavoring to produce a coffee that has no parallel for its delicious taste and aroma. The result is

GILLIES' MOKAJAVA COFFEE
A WONDERFUL PRODUCTION

These goods are granulated and blended with great care. Sold only in four pound tin cans. We guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction, or money will be returned.

Four pound tins only, for \$1.00, delivered within 100 miles of New York free of charge. If you are not sure, do not buy them, send for us.

THE GILLIES COFFEE CO.
(Incorporated 1902)
213-229 Washington Street, NEW YORK.

"Christmas Gifts"

DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY

Special! The new M. Alfano 17-carat diamond watch, \$25.00

SWIFT & ELLSWORTH (Inclusive and Retail Jewellers)
20 Madison Lane, New York

The only awarded at the Paris Exhibition 1889.

CHOW

Beeman's

The Original **Pepsin Gum**

Cures Indigestion and Sea-sickness.
All Others Are Imitations.

CENTURY BOOK STORE

DEPT. H.
100 N. 3rd St., N.Y.C.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLERS CO.
Baltimore Md.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH



"CONCERT" REDUCED TO \$100.

Buy an EDISON PHONOGRAPH for the Family's Christmas. It will entertain while it pleases you and amuse the children—tells the news round. All popular music—music played by the best bands and orchestras, of instrumental and vocal solos, ready to be gotten at the moment and the living voice of the master artists is yours to command in Edison Phonographs.

Many styles—from \$1.50 up. All use the same records and give equal results, but are run by different styles of mechanism, which vary the work. Our new Edison Phonograph can be obtained from any phonograph dealer.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY NEW YORK.

Edison Co.

Books for Holiday Gift

THE "BECKY SHARP" Vanity Fair

By WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY
With 48 Full-page Illustrations from the Play of "Becky Sharp."
Produced by Mrs. Pike and Her Company of Players.

Ornamental Bookmark. Uncut Edges and Gilt Top (in Box, \$2)
Not only the characters, but the scenes, afford great variety and consequences of treatment, and the splendid stage management of Mrs. Pike has given a verisimilitude and reality to the grouping of characters enhance the artistic value of the illustrations as pictures.—The Scots

Their Silver Wedding Journey

By WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

Special Illustrated Edition. Two Volumes. About 600 pages
With 161 full-page Illustrations and 61 Vignette Headings
In Text. Crown 8vo. Cloth, Ornamental, \$5.00.

In this general review of Mr. Howells' latest novel, a poet has said that "Their Silver Wedding Journey" gives us back, as the play of Mr. and Mrs. March, two old acquaintances, who were first introduced in "The Silver Wedding Journey." "Their Silver Wedding Journey" is a story of a summer's travel in European countries, the main interest of which centres in the love affair of two young Americans who are travelling in

Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ

By General LEW. WALLACE.

New Illustrated Edition. Illustrated by William Martin Johnson. 8vo. Cloth, Ornamental. Two Volumes. \$4.00 per set. In 1881.

"Ben Hur" is one of the few novels in which the ancient nations. Although nearly fourteen years have been added, the book of the Christian's journey is almost as large as ever. It answers to this demand that the beautifully illustrated edition is prepared.

Life and Character

By W. T. SMEDLEY

With Text by A. V. S. Anthony. Biographical Sketch and P. Green and Gold Cloth Covers. Large Quarto (in Box, \$5)

No illustrator has succeeded in getting more closely in to American life and customs than Mr. Smedley, and the present containing fifty drawings selected from his best work, it contains a popularity as a holiday book.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York & L.

ed 1822,
SON
SKEY,
That's All!

EDISON
IGRA



PHOTOGRAPH

For Phonograph Records

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

RECORDS

If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak.

Whether it comes as an old and trusted friend to preserve for us the delightful memories of a holiday house party or whether it comes as a gift, the

**Kodak is a
Welcome
Christmas
Guest.**

KODAKS

\$5.00 to \$35.00.

Small cameras and beautiful photographic results.

"Kodak Express" first at the stores or by mail.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

Holiday

'anity Fair

JEPEACE THROAT
from the Play at the
and the Company of the
Lodge and will be the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

AN OBJECT LESSON.

"The rumble of the 'Empire State Express' is heard 'round the World."—*New York Press.*

Wedding Juv
DEAN HOWELL

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

the first of the
the first of the
the first of the

The "EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS" the New York Central is the fastest big-distance passenger train in the world. Between New York and Buffalo, it takes only 70 miles in 45 minutes. A two-cent train and it takes the change ticket (\$1.00) is good on this train.

The "SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED" a superbly equipped train by the New York Central and Big Four Route between New York and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Splendid service. No excess fare. . . .

The "NEW YORK AND CHICAGO SPECIAL" as its name implies, runs between New York and Chicago via New York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central Railroads. Service is perfect. Inexpensive. . . .

The "PAN-AMERICAN EXPRESS" the New York Central's new train. Furnishes the best possible night service between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Toronto. No excess fare. Two-cent mileage tickets accepted. . . .

The "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central. The most magnificently equipped and luxuriously appointed train in the world. Between New York and Chicago in 24 hours. Accommodations of a first-class hotel. . . .

The "WESTERN EXPRESS" is the New York Central's early evening train from New York to Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, and the West. A dining-car serves all meals. Connects in Chicago with all Western lines. . . .

The "SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS" is a new and splendidly equipped evening train between New York and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and all southwestern points, by the New York Central. No excess fare. . . .

The "NEW YORK AND DETROIT SPECIAL" of the New York Central is the latest addition to the already comprehensive system. Fast time between New York and Detroit. Superb equipment. Dining-car. No excess fare. . . .

A copy of "The Luxury of Modern Railway Travel" will be sent free, postpaid, to any address, upon receipt of a 4-cent stamp, by George H. Dunick, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.



Each one, 10 c. by mail

Swift's Home Calendar

The four seasons, in beautiful water-color effects, from paintings by Percy Moran, one of America's greatest artists. A charming picture and a very appropriate Christmas present. It will be sent postpaid for 10 cents in stamps or money. Address Department E.

Swift's Premium Hams and Breakfast Bacon and Silver Leaf Lard are companions in quality to Swift's Home Calendar—the best. Sold by first-class dealers in every city

Swift and Company, Chicago

The Family Circle



Is Protected by THE PRUDENTIAL

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
JOHN F. GILBERT, President
DAVID D. YERGEN, V. P.



There's nothing so good for a cough
as AYER'S CHERRY PECTOR

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

VOL. XLIII—NO. 522
Copyright 1899, by HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK, N. Y.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899

TEN CENTS A COPY
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR



THE LAST MESSAGE.—DRAWN R. M. REAY.

SEE PAGE 1395.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

(TWENTY-FOUR PAGES)

NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 23, 1899

TERMS: In CASH a Copy—\$4.00 a Year, in Advance

Foreign Post to all Subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK CITY: Franklin Square
LONDON: 45 Abchurch Lane, W

The Constitution and the Colonies

MORE than a year ago HARPER'S WEEKLY expressed the opinion that, as events were then moving, the government would eventually take the ground that the Constitution does not control Congress in legislating for distant territories, and that the Supreme Court may sustain that contention if it ever has the opportunity to consider the question. We base our opinion upon the historical development of the question as it has come before the Court under the clause of the Constitution giving to Congress the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory" of the United States. JOHN MARSHALL began the line of decision some after the purchase of Florida from Spain and the establishment of a Territorial government. The question then arose under a provision of the law of Congress giving to the local Territorial court maritime jurisdiction. Although the Constitution grants to the courts of the United States power in "all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," Chief Justice MARSHALL, speaking for the Court, held that the power was properly granted to the local court of Florida, on the ground that the Constitution, in this provision at least, referred only to the judicial jurisdiction in the States. Congress being at liberty to grant to Territorial courts any jurisdiction that might seem to it appropriate.

We have never been able to see why this decision does not necessarily sustain the contention that Congress, with the President's consent or over his veto, may establish any government it pleases over a Territory, without regard to the limitations of the Constitution. That is to say, Chief Justice MARSHALL's ruling could be appealed to as a precedent, warning Congress in a disregard of those provisions which are inserted in the Constitution for the purpose of protecting the States against Federal interference, and the citizen against the oppressions and invasions of his liberty and his privacy that are guarded against in the bill of rights which is to be found in every one of our Constitutions. Although this is apparently the scope of the MARSHALL opinion, there have since been many decisions of the Court which have indicated a belief on the part of the judges that the limitations as to personal rights would apply, and that Congress must be obliged to observe them in enacting a law for the government of Territories. The earlier view, however, received a strong support in 1889 from Justice BRADLEY, who, in the case of "The Late Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints vs. The United States," pronounced the following dictum: "Doubtless Congress, in legislating for the Territories, would be subject to those fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments; but those limitations would not extend to the interference and the general spirit of the Constitution, from which Congress derives all its powers, than by express and direct application of its provisions." In other words, the limitations as to personal rights are not binding in law, but are binding in morals. Therefore, whenever Congress derives its authority, including the essentials of good government, requires that these limitations shall not be observed, it is not only its right, but it would be its duty, to disregard them.

According to the idea of illustration, that Congress were enacting a law for the government of the Philippines. It would be dealing with a people mostly savage, and partly Latin and Catholic. The savage and the semi-savage races predominate, however, and their needs and peculiarities would

necessarily be the subject of most serious consideration. Congress, we think, under Justice BRADLEY's decision, will not feel itself obliged to consider all the limitations in framing a law for the government of the Philippines. It would probably deny to the Tagals, for example, the right of assembling, the right to bear arms, the security against search and seizure, guaranteed to our own citizens. Congress might be inclined to interfere with certain religious rites or fanaticism common to savage peoples, and would doubtless prohibit polygamy and slavery in Iloilo, although, under the decision of the Supreme Court, it would feel at liberty to permit the continuance of both.

According to Justice BRADLEY's view, the limitations as to other than personal rights are binding neither in law nor in morals. Congress, in a word, would have a perfectly free hand in establishing a government for any of the new possessions, as free as the British Parliament possesses in legislating for the empire. If the President would consent, or, if he would not, by a two-thirds vote overriding his veto, Congress might establish a government in the Philippines, or in Puerto Rico, or Hawaii or Alaska, with which, to take an extreme example of what is possible, the President nor the Judiciary of the United States would have no relation whatever. It ought to be explained, perhaps, that, under the decision of the courts, Congress is the sole judge of the validity of a law passed by a Territorial Legislature. It enacts the Federal law establishing the Territorial government, and that law becomes the Constitution of the Territory—the standard by which the validity of all local legislation is measured. Congress, it is held, is the sole judge as to the extent of what is possible in the Federal courts are so that extent entirely ousted from jurisdiction in the Territories. If the limitations of the Constitution do not apply to the original act setting up the Territorial government, its constitutionality cannot come before the Federal courts. It only remains for Congress to establish the Territorial government, to create a complete local judiciary, from which no appeal lies to a United States court, and we have the judiciary relieved altogether of the burden of Territorial cases, which are referred all to Congress, but Hawaii and Alaska will be governed under the civil law instead of the common law, the local statutory law being mainly Spanish and radically different from that which is interpreted and administered by our domestic courts. It is probable, however, that though Congress may do this under the interpretation of the Constitution of which we are speaking, it would at least connect the Supreme Court with the Territorial courts by appointing appeals to Washington in cases involving important questions or large interests.

It is to be imagined that Congress would oust the President from power in a Territory, but we mention this right to do so in order to illustrate most forcibly the extent of its jurisdiction under Justice BRADLEY's dictum. It is likely, however, that Congress will exercise its power in legislating such a provision of the Constitution as that which requires that all "duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." It seems to be the proper policy of the country to maintain the "open door" in the East, but we cannot do so without repealing our own protective tariff, unless Congress is at liberty, in establishing a government for the islands, to refuse to be bound by those limitations which were imposed upon it for the protection of the States against foreign competition.

This question is of importance, not only because Congress is approaching the subject, but because it seems, from one passage of his annual report, that Secretary ROOT holds the view that the Constitution does not apply to the distant territories. Secretary ROOT is not only the strongest lawyer of the cabinet, but he is now charged with the government of all our colonies except Hawaii and Alaska. His opinion, therefore, is significant. Senator FETTER, in an interview published in the New York Herald, is reported to have said that the Constitution does not apply. The case which has evidently forced itself upon the minds of those who are contemplating the establishment of colonial governments, and who are alive to the difficulties of the problem.

THE BROWNS case has resulted in an uprising of the people, and there is no one to defend the central figure of the disturbance, except as to the master of his exclusion from the House of Representatives. Even those who are opposed to the action of the House of Representatives are quick to explain that it is not for ROBERTS or the polygamist Mormons that they are contending, but for the integrity of the proceedings of the House itself, and against the establishment of a precedent that

may be dangerous. These scruples aside, they may be counted on to stand with their fellow-citizens in condemning the plural marriages of the Mormon Church. There is no doubt that the whole country sympathizes with the strong language used by Representatives TAYLOR and RAE in objecting to the mere presence of ROBERTS in Congress. Mr. RAE said: "If these facts be true, the members of this House ought to be ashamed to be a polygamist, and his election is an insult upon an American house, an effort to degrade American manhood and to destroy the sacred marriage relation." Mr. FITZGERALD, a Democratic member from Massachusetts, said that he opposed ROBERTS not on account of his religious views, but "on account of his practices, which are a standing disgrace to American civilization and common decency as regarded by practically the entire American people." Even Mr. RICHARDSON, the Democratic leader, who defended ROBERTS on the question at issue, and intimated that he should be sworn in, said: "I say in the outset, with all the enthusiasm I can command, if the member from Utah is guilty of the offenses charged against him, he should not be allowed to retain a seat in the House. If there is one man in this House who is a polygamist, and upon whom they should remain seated, it is that the homes of our people and their domestic relations should be forever preserved in all their loneliness, sweetness, and purity. It is hardly necessary to add to these remarks of the Representatives of both parties. They represent the historic and the modern American people, which has found further voice in a monster memorial to Congress signed by 7,000,000 men and women. There is nothing more beautiful in the world than the typical American home, which rests on monogamy and the love of the family, and it is essentially and anxiously the enemy of polygamy, and no man who practices that vice ought to be a law maker in the republic.

IT is pleasing to note that the Kentucky State Election Commissioners have finally given the certificate of election for Governor to TAYLOR, the Republican candidate. Those of our readers who followed the history of the Kentucky campaign as it was presented in HARPER'S WEEKLY will recall the remarks of the President, who was elected under a law enacted by Governor GORELL, and intended to give to him and his party full control of the canvassing machinery. Doubtless the law was intended to enable the Democrats to count in GORELL, who afterwards was elected Governor, by force of numbers. But the whole State arose in angry protest. The silver Democrats divided, and part of them nominated a third ticket, headed by JOHN YOUNG BROWNE. The gold Democrats gave three members their countenance. The Republicans, too, united with these and the Republicans against the law, and a resort to force was talked of in the event of an effort to carry out the purpose of the GORELL law, and ever since the day of election it has been evident that the GORELL leaders were planning an attempt to deprive the people of their rights. They have sought to secure the throwing out of whole counties on trivial pretense; but at last the pressure was too strong for two of the State board—Judge PETER and ex-Congressman ELLIS—and they gave the certificate to TAYLOR, because, as ELLIS explained, he could not do otherwise and remain an honest man. But he was willing to take the place at the outset, and so was Judge PETER, who added to that offence by attempting the State for GORELL, upon the question of whose election or defeat he should be permitted to vote. The result was the disappointment of GORELL, but it has resulted in the third countenance found for GORELL—shown by ELLIS's words and by PETER's resignation. But honesty has triumphed over rascality, and law reigns in Kentucky.

THE promotion of Brigadier General Wood to the rank of Major-General and his appointment as the new Governor of Cuba are both excellent moves, such as the country altogether approves. The all round respect that Major-General Wood shows to the Government of the United States of the fifth of three hundred years, stamping out fever, remodeling the schools and courts of justice, clearing the neighborhood of brigands, and reconstructing the Customs, and especially his treatment of the Cuban army, in modern battle and modern warfare, has won for him a very proper pride of the entire country. Practically he has built up a new state out of something that was rather worse than nothing with a transformation of fact and sympathy and inflexible truthfulness. He has shown all the people all that has been given to it. The people of Cuba are never likely to be ruled by a Governor who knows what they ought to have better than Major General Wood, or is more qualified to give it to them.

THIS BUSY WORLD. *By E. S. Martin*

WHILE we want to see him, Boer or Britter?

The average American does not take sides in the Transvaal war. He is a neutral—not even a neutral in the sense of a conflict of sympathies against each side. He would hate to fight on either side, because of his sympathy for the other. A reverse to British action as seldom as it occurs, British action would seem a very reasonable consideration to him for he is in great measure a believer in British ideas, and the British civilization, being that most like him, seems to him to be, except in law, the most progressive. He would not be so ready to see the Boer rule in Boer land, even less strongly. He cannot be stirred with sympathy when, for a moment, he



He will not do much towards the development of the continent of Africa except an obvious force constrains him. Much wealth as he has come to have has been largely forced upon him. By taste and by choice he is primitive and unashamed. With all his queer phony, with all his grit and revelation, he ought not to be a barrier to the development of Africa. He loves liberty but his notion of liberty has been to go his own, grit and not to be bothered with progress.

[illegible]

Perhaps this war in South Africa, which we watch with feelings so mixed, will turn out better than we hope. Folks who fight as hard as the Boers and the British are fighting are apt to produce important results for one or

other. If the flowers had been their contemporaries and the flowers were not so long grown, they might have been as fighting. Possibly the plants may have been in blood spilling and hard knocks to bring these young people closer together. I could not see why the flowers should grow miles in the earth way out from the city, and from the British in the west end of last year taught, that the world was not immediately, that the whole people of earth can afford to stand still, or can hope to maintain the eighteenth-century habits and the character of the nineteenth-century. The twentieth century is drawing. Hence while it is right to say that the nation of Americans, familiarity with the British can improve it. Against that side, the English has grown in the last part of the British is a year of ambition, and on the part of the flower was of position and defiance. Those of us who are not content with the world as it is, and there is a point of view which we have not got, or that we have not assimilated, all the information necessary to the formation of new

CONSIDERING the number of serious accidents that befall the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt on Long Island, it seems somewhat surprising that the members of the hunt, who are well-to-do persons, do not inclose a few carloads of rotten rails into the country they risk over. Nothing would center in the hunter's eyes that the crop of a top rail under the legs of a tired horse. It means that he will probably get over safe. If the horse knows his business, and is not too tired, he won't break the tail. If he does break it, the damage he won't even trace its cost.

A NETHO criminal, named Coleman was wanted in a shoot on December 6 at Mayfield, Kentucky, under circumstances which are trying to newspaper readers in the North. Hasty judgment in these circumstances is deprecated by members of the communities where they occur, but the instant violence of emotions due to racial hatreds and actions led to by racial discrimination seems not unprecedented. With an expression of profound regret that the Mayfield people did not permit their faith to take some less troubling course. The conclusion of a hostile cry by a negro does not warrant the white people of the neighborhood to engage and unlawful orga-

of retribution. All that it was possible to say on this subject was said about the case of Isaac Hines. It cannot be said over again so soon. This hearing of Mykissine is the second within two months. The October 20 negro named Leffler, who had murdered a woman and four children, was hanged at St. Anne, Mississippi. Neither in his case nor in that of Coleman does there seem to have been reasonable doubt of the guilt of the men hanged. Both negroes are said to have confessed their crimes.

[illegible]

The Back Bay Fica are about a mile from Copley Square, and in spite of the implication of brightness, desecration, and modern which goes with their name, are said to be pleasant and sedulous when you get to them. In the new location the museum will have room enough for a detached building safely removed from all hazardous neighbors, and in the end the move will probably be advantageous.

DR. JAMES H. DUNN, secretary of the National Transfusion Society, in speaking on December 10, 10, of the evils of the army cadets, declared that the agents of his society found that in the volunteer camps last year 100 Chinese young men, many of whom had never before in their life, were detailed as blood donors in the camps, and that their refusal to act as blood donors would put them in the "black list." Under the present law as consumed, soldiers cannot be detailed to stand but in one blood donor.

The National Temperance Society notes we have formed its opinion of the army exactly as from its workings in the volunteer corps. It is composed of men of the most robust and healthy there and there is little doubt that at Chickamauga and some of the other battles there was a surplus in the regular army line regiments, as part of the post experience in the volunteer corps. It is a fact, too, that previous temperance and order. It seems a very pity that the temperance in the volunteer corps was not met with with forbidding the sale of the nation's spirit. It is a fact, too, that there is a surplus of men in the army and let the nation show. If it is made for drunkenness in the volunteer corps, the temperance in the regular army is more than this. In regular army it promotes temperance and order, and will not be retained. So says Secretary Merritt, in the report of the committee on the army and the officers of the army.

Mr. Owen passed Secretary Long, "with a stroke of his pen stopped the sale of liquor on war-ships (in port) and in navy yards." That was a comparatively small matter, nevertheless one would like to know what has been the effect of Mr. Long's order, and whether some of our war-ships in port are now, or how, drunken in consequence of it.

A RECENT issue of the *Elizabetan* (Indian) News speaks of the return to the town of Mr. W. M. Goodrich, Jr., who had come back from a mission to the Indians. He was at the time a member of the Society of Friends. He was sent at the desire of the Society to visit the Indians. According to the *Review* that the shrews he chartered at Vindswatock was wrecked on Baskin Island, and the party had to wait for a month. Their boats were wrecked and they lost their lives. For extreme monsoon. Wind-rivis had nothing to med but that Baskin, but "it was on the shore of the Bering Sea he found pages of an old American paper posted on the wall, and this furnished a direction which was paid for by a new sail work." The paper had been found by a man who had been a member of the Society. It was a paper of the Society, upon the description of

[illegible]

ANOTHER matter which has pained up the sleeping line in Boston is the question of street-car trucks on Tremont Street. The famous Boston Subway, patterned for

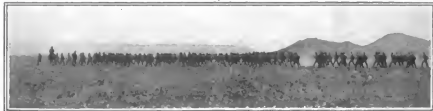
If subways, was constructed at great cost to relieve Tremont Street from the presence of the electric cars. Consequently the proposal to let some of the cars run to the surface on that street has been considered with a good deal of interest. The matter is likely to be settled for the present before this issue of the WEEKLY appears.

N. a short letter written soon after landing at Cape Town, and published in the *WAGNER* of November 15. Mr. Foster Haydn said that the barbers of the Boers devoted their blood relations in the Cape Colony, that they were stripping and roasting all fugitives who passed there in their way to English towns, stripping women, seizing the children of negroes discharged from the hospitals, whipping those who afforded no spots, and persisting in roasting them, &c. &c. &c.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



THE BRITISH MILITARY OBSERVATION BALLOON AT LADYSMITH.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THOMAS W. NICHOLAS, JOHANNESBURG.



THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY DRILLING NEAR DE AAK.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY LEWIS RAPHAEL.



SENATOR HOAR IN HIS COMMITTEE-ROOM.
Copyright 1901, by George Eastman Bros.



SENATOR DEWEY IN HIS LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON.
Copyright 1901, by George Eastman Bros.



SECRETARY HAY'S HOME IN WASHINGTON.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY-OF-WAR HEIKELJOHN.



COLONEL THEODORE BINGHAM,
Designer of the Plans for the Enlargement of the White House.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY CORTELYOU IN HIS OFFICE IN
THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Books and Periodicals

The Best Illustrated Record of Everything Worth Recording is

Harper's Weekly

10 CENTS
A COPY

FOUNDED IN 1857

\$4.00 A YEAR

The WEEKLY for 1900 will maintain the high position which it has held for over 40 years. The new volume begins January 1st. If you want to have the volume complete,

NOW IS THE
TIME TO
SUBSCRIBE

25 CENTS
A COPY

THE JUBILEE YEAR

OF

Harper's Magazine

Biography and Letters

LADY LOUISA STUART.

Selections from Her Manuscripts. Edited by A. J. Hume. Frontispiece. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Deckel Edges and Gilt Top, \$2 00.

THE BROWNINO LETTERS. Portraits and Facsimiles. Two Vols. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Deckel Edges, Gilt Tops, \$5 00. Half Morocco, \$9 50. In Box.

THE MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF

LYON PLAYFAIR. By Sir WENDELL REED. \$4 50.

THE MARTYRDOM OF AN EMPRESS. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Deckel Edges and Gilt Top, \$2 50.

REMINISCENCES. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY. Two Vols. Portrait. Frontispiece. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Deckel Edges and Gilt Top, \$4 50. In Box.

REMINISCENCES OF THE KING OF ROMANIA. Diary Notes and Letters. Edited from the Original with an Introduction by SIDNEY WHITMAN. Frontispiece. Crown 8vo, Cloth, \$3 00.

FRAGMENTS OF AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By FELIX STONE MOSCHELES. Illustrated with Portraits. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges, Gilt Top, \$2 50.

If you are an old subscriber,
Now is the Time to Renew
If you have not been a subscriber,
Now is the Time to Begin

\$3.00
A YEAR

Recent Fiction

RED POTTAOE. By MARY CHOLMONDELEY, Author of "The Danvers Jewels." 4th Edition. 8vo, Cloth, \$1 50.

THE COLOSSUS. By MORLEY ROBERTS. 2d Edition. 8vo, Cloth, \$1 25.

KIT KENNEDY—Country Boy. By S. R. CROCKETT. 10th Thousand. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1 50.

THEIR SILVER WEDDING JOURNEY. By W. D. HOWILLS. Two Vols. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, 84 Full-page Illus., 81 Vignette Headings, \$5 00 a Set.

VANITY FAIR. ("Becky Sharp" Edition.) By WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. With 48 Pictures from the Play of "Becky Sharp" as produced by Mrs. Fiske. Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, \$2 50.

BEN-HUR: A Tale of the Christ. By LEW. WALLACE. With Marginal Drawings by WILLIAM MARTIN JOHNSON, and Full-page Illustrations. Two Volumes. Cloth, Ornamental, \$4 00 a Set.

THE ENCHANTED TYPEWRITER. By JOHN KENDRICK HANES. 10th Thousand. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1 25.

NOW IS
THE TIME
TO SUBSCRIBE

*The Best Illustrated Weekly
Fashion Paper for Women is*

Harper's Bazar

10 CENTS
A COPY

FOUNDED IN 1867

\$4.00 A YEAR

The BAZAR for 1900 will be more than ever before an ideal paper for women. If you are a subscriber, we need not remind you that this is the time to renew. If you are not a subscriber, now is the time to become one.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin Square, New York



MAJOR JOHN A. LOGAN,
33d U. S. Infantry. Killed in Action
at San Jacinto, Nov. 18.



LIEUT. C. M. SMITH,
4th U. S. Infantry. Killed in Action
at Rio Rico, Nov. 22.



COMDR. E. P. WOODS, U. S. N.,
In Command of the "Pensacola" at the Battle
of Manila Bay. Died Dec. 11.

COMDR. C. P. HOWELL, U. S. N.,
Chief Engineer of the "Maine" at the time
of her destruction. Died Dec. 7.

Notes from the Capital

SPAKER HENDERSON has been very busy this week doing the final work on the appointment of consular places. It is necessary to devote the first three weeks of the session of a new Congress to this work, and to assign the consulates immediately before the holiday season. Though the contest for the Speakership ended last spring, it has been impossible for the Speaker to make his assignments for consular places until he met and talked with many of them. The claimants have given him little trouble, but the minor positions have found hard to distribute. In some instances the delegations have met and recommended their members to consular places. This is equivalent to making what the different members of Congress and the Speaker. In some cases this year there has been a wild horse in delegations because of civil aspirations for consular places. In one delegation three members are fighting for a place on a consular which was once filled by a member from their State. One of the new members thinks he has inherited the place from the former incumbent, whose seat in Congress he is filling. The others put in the general claim that their State is entitled to the place, and each represents himself as the most qualified for it. It is not surprising that the Speaker has been unable to choose all visitors since Congress met.

It has of course been understood from the beginning that the principal committee assignments would be on money. Pay of the Navy is reorganized as the chairman of Ways and Means and the leader of the House—a position which he held at the close of the last Congress, and to which he transferred his title in this by saying in the case for the Speaker's assignment that he was now, dividing the New York delegation, and contributing toward the election of Henderson. I asked Mr. Payne recently what legislation he anticipated in the matter of the revenues. It may interest a great many who have been overloading on the possibility of a relief from the stamp tax to know that Mr. Payne says there will be none, and this statement is confirmed by Mr. Allison at the other end of the Capitol.

There are many indications that this is expected to be a year of unusual public expense. Without the war taxes, at present, it would be possible to carry on the government on a present scale of expenditure. And rather than cut down the taxes a little, and leave only enough to pay the expenses of government, as it has been realized for two years past, it is proposed to leave the income tax as it is, and to make up in the year a appropriation for the Government in certain details which were reached necessary by war conditions in 1916 and 1917. The public feeling is now so strong, however, that it is expected to be almost all over the money. There is no more potent factor in a campaign than the fact that next year they will be asked to pay the cost of the Government of years past could have been paid—possibly \$500,000,000 of money, which falls on the shoulders of the people. From the thousands of men who are now in the fact that President Cleveland refused his public holding bill. If they did not anticipate a year of Congress in the subject of public holding bill, the President would not have asked for the approval of the possibility of passing through an appropriation of two and a half million dollars for the operation of the bill in New York. This indication of an "open winter" in Congress is responsible also for the introduction at this time of the question of enlarging the White House. The plan for a new White House was drawn two years ago by Colonel Bingham, who is in charge of public buildings in the District, and the matter has been the subject of the President, but it was reversed in the face of the war expenditure it would be almost to attempt to get an appropriation from Congress. The matter was held in reserve. There is no question of the need of a new White House. That has been recognized since the day when President Harrison had to send the millions of the Prince of Wales to live in the British Hotel, because there was no room for them in the Executive Mansion. It is the more urgent after Secretary Taft has put the work of the President's office on a business basis, and installed a sufficient number of clerks in the second floor rooms.

President McKinley has become a sturdy politician. Each morning when the weather is hot he leaves the White House at about 9:30 o'clock, and walks briskly up Connecticut Avenue to Statewide Street or some other

of the traveled thoroughfares. His figure has become as familiar to the citizens of Washington that the sight of it excites as a common sight among strangers. Old Washington recall the fact that Grant used to walk about the city as McKinley does, and he was familiar to F Street before that street was paved. President Harrison prowled about with his private secretary at night, and sometimes took long walks in the afternoon, but he never went alone. When Mr. Cleveland was in the White House he did not go abroad except in the White House carriage. President McKinley usually shifts on his walk alone. Frequently he meets some one whom he knows very well, possibly the Assistant Secretary of War, with whom I saw him walking a few days ago. He seldom returns to the White House alone. I have no doubt that during the session of Congress he will have to neglect his pedestrian tour, or it may become popular with statesmen who want to get his car in the "lagoon" in the neighborhood of the White House at about the best he comes out, and join

him in his walk. The railroads between New York and Washington do a lively business in the winter during the continuance of Senator Platt, who wants to get the Senator's car for a winter, I say not.

Senator Depew has already begun the business of entertaining, and he promises to make Congress House as popular as it was in the days of Senator Edw. It was Senator's famous Senator, John B. Henderson, now living in Washington, who said to me, half in jest, one day, "Bree wants to let the White House, and he believes that the man has through some stomach," or words to that effect. Senator Depew has a remarkable faculty for making other business men, and yet of seeming to neglect nothing of either. At his office in his Washington library is the long distance telephone, which puts him in close touch with his office in New York. In the distribution of committee chairmanships Mr. Depew has got the Committee on Industrial Exposition, which will enable him to do some excellent work for the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo, in which, as a New Yorker and a cultured man, he is greatly interested. GEORGE GRAHAM BAIN.



THOMAS S. MARTIN,
Re-elected Senator from Virginia.
Photograph by Bell.



PROFESSOR S. J. BROWN,
Recently appointed Director of the Naval Observatory.

Soldiers' Wills

ALTHOUGH all soldiers are supposed to make a will before they start for the front, very few of them do. For this reason the British War Office supplies every man with a form, and they are carefully shown into the soldier's "pocket ledger." The first form is a statement, and is designed for the use of the man who wishes to leave all his property to one person. The second form is for him who wishes to bequeath property to more than one person. The third form is designed for the use of married soldiers—divorced leaving their property in their wives and children to the share which the law has declared just and proper.

The British soldier usually neglects to fill out any of these blanks until the very last moment, and frequently waits until, wounded, he lies dying on the field. Formerly, on such an occasion as this, his would scribble his will in a few words on some scrap of paper, or on the inside of his helmet or the lid of his canteen, or perhaps on a stone lying near by. Now, if he has the strength left, he fills his pocket ledger over and to his hand and the regulation form ready for his use.

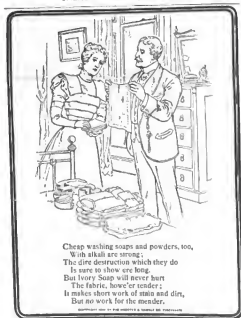
The records of the British War Office contain many queer examples of unusual ways of bequeathing what property a dying soldier may have had. One man, killed at Ypres in the trenches, scribbled with a broken bullet in his left hand, "All to my wife and children." Another soldier, killed at Ypres, scribbled his will on the back of an envelope, and thrust this into his pocket, and when he died he was found with the envelope in his hand. This soldier was a private, and his will was a simple one. The place where soldiers wills were frequently found when the British War Office was in the trenches was in a hollow underneath the trench, or in the bottom of the trench. This hollow was covered by a small box or tin, which could be opened, and the soldier could write his will on a small bit of paper on which the soldier could write his last testament. As a soldier throws his gun away and all of his equipment, and so it is usually the first thing found near him, this little place for wills proved very popular in the British army.

At first thought it might appear that the private soldier would have little property to bequeath. The soldier is usually looked upon as a man of small means and a spender of all he gets. But in the British army there is a lot of money as "deferred pay," which amounts to about three pounds a year, and in addition to this the man in active service gets a gratuity commonly referred to as "bounty money." This gratuity is given from ten to twenty pounds, and if a soldier is killed in action this money is handed over to his next of kin or to any one designated by the soldier's will. In addition to these amounts there are frequently unrequited pay, especially in the time of war, when it is difficult for the paymaster to keep up with the mounting troops.

The War Office will accept almost any kind of instrument or document as a soldier's legal will, and in many cases it has been known to pay money upon the mere assertion of a hospital steward, or of another soldier, to whom the dying man may have expressed his desire on the battle field.



ME AND CHINA.
UNCLE SAM: "The door is open, gentlemen."



Cheap washing soaps and powders, too,
With alkali are strong;
The dire destruction which they do
Is sure to show ere long.
But Ivory Soap will never hurt
The fabric, however tender;
It makes short work of stain and dirt,
But no work for the mender.

Copyright 1901 by FINE ARTISTS & ILLUSTRATORS, NEW YORK

England's War^{re} Boers

be of great interest, and to be sold in limited quantities only.

The London Graphic is published London News.

They have been these and others in the field, and have the best news and illustrations from the Boer War.

FOR A LIMITED TIME

We offer a lot of the story for 3 months for \$2.50 or \$2.00 for 1 month for \$1.75.

We supply the only 1/2 inch pictures of the Boer War.

Also, a complete set of the Boer War, and send the first volume free of charge.

WILLIAM H. GUILD & CO.,

17 BROADWAY ST. BOSTON, MASS.

COFFERS HELD...



Joseph Gillott's

STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION 1889,

AND THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION AWARD

THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS

"A Perfect Food,"
"Preserves Health,"
"Prolongs Life."

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

"It is at once a delightful food and nourishing drink, and it would be well for humanity if there were more of it consumed and less tea or coffee."
The Minneapolis Record.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1790.

When you buy
Little Cigars
the best quality
the best made
the best value
the best

You can get all three in the

VAN BIBB Little Cigar

They are made of the finest quality
purest tobacco and are
perfectly as any cigar in the
country—do not lose the name,
always the name.

25 cents for 10.

A solid silver curved box with 100
and 10 Van Bibb Little Cigars for
sale for \$1.00 each.

H. Ellis & Co., Baltimore,
The American Tobacco Co., St.



Established 1823.

**WILSON
WHISKEY.**

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLERS CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

Just Published

**BRITON
AND
BOER**

*Both Sides of the South
African Question*

Nine Papers, by Rt. Hon. J.
BRYCE, M.P., MAX NORTON,
ANDREW CARNEGIE, and Others.

With Map of the Boer Republic, Portraits, \$1
and Other Illustrations. Cloth, 250 Pages.

HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK Publishers LOS

growing to be more and more difficult. This, however, will never be wholly satisfactory, and cannot always endure.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF TREATY-MAKING

In 1862, in a controversy between several passengers on a transatlantic steamer which was carrying to its port Secretary Hay, then recently appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James—Mr. Hay being a participant in the controversy—it was stated that some of the most intelligent men connected with our State Department and diplomatic service had long believed that the United States would never again, under its existing system of treaty-making, enter into an important treaty. Whether or not Mr. Hay shared in the opinion then expressed, there is no doubt that he now recognizes the difficulties that limit and weaken our treaty-making power to the point of near destruction. The participation of the Senate in the treaty-making function is the cause of the difficulty, and while the weakness—for it is a weakness in the executive branch of the government—has thus far wrought no evil, one harm, it is something to be greatly considered if we take a place among the Asiatic powers. It is evident that, whether China is to be partitioned into spheres of influence or by a Frank division among the powers who are now on the spot, the work in the East of what we call the civilized powers is to be done through alliances; and it is quite as evident that it will often be necessary for the members of any particular alliance to make, suddenly and secretly, changes in their agreements. In the relations between powers that are bent on conquest, or that are merely in alliance for purposes of mutual defense, or that have lost their design the gradual sapping of the strength of an old empire, with a view to obtaining possession of its wealth and resources, there will occur occasions when as secret, gross must be promptly met, and when a new plan of operations must be quickly formed, and the change of plans may easily be of a character that will make the relations of the powers to one another quite different from those established by existing treaties. It may also be easily understood that projected relations between two or more countries, or contemplated changes in existing relations, must often be concealed from other powers whose interests may be affected by the proposed agreement. The fact is that the power to revise treaties, if we are to enter into a system of national progress, or retrogression—call it what you will, but involving those close personal relations which Jefferson described as "eternally changing alliances"—must be left to the power to make corrections quickly and secretly and the power to abide by them. Moreover, it is essential that the single and with which our government deals must be met by a single mind on our side. When a European government has exhausted its power and its diplomacy in the pursuit, and has said its last word of agreement or of condition, the response with which it must be met must be final and definitive. That is, our representatives in the negotiation should be able to speak our final word, and to end the negotiation by agreement. But that is impossible, because after our negotiator has performed his task the result must be submitted to the many other minds which compose the Senate.

TREATIES IN THE SENATE

It is because the Senate has assumed a greater and greater authority over both the substance and form of the treaty, because the secrets of our treaty-making power are exposed in the gaze of the world, through the

newspapers, the moment a treaty reaches the Senate, that both the necessary quickness of action and secrecy are almost always impossible. The treaty first becomes the subject of a long debate, which theoretically takes place behind closed doors. The treaty, however, serves only one object, it releases the tongues of the Senators who are opposed to the treaty, and who do not hesitate, especially when they think that they are assisting an unpopular foreigner, to characterize the motives and the conduct of the other party to the treaty in a manner that would have brought indignation to an end, and might also have brought on hostilities, if the offensive words had been spoken by one of the negotiators. Then with real or apparent executive responsibility. Then

some of the law makers cannot resist the temptation to stick to a treaty of important consequences which will go down into history as monuments of their own goodness—that is, leaving their names, as the "Hawaii amendment," the "Hawaii amendment," etc., etc.—when all this is understood, the difficulty of reaching an agreement with the foreigner will be apparent. The treaty often goes back to the negotiators as modified, that neither can recognize it, so that neither wins it. Sometimes the grateful Senate inserts as an amendment the very provision which has been deliberately omitted after much and difficult consultation by the negotiators in order that any agreement at all may be reached.

As a fact of history, the cause of the conservatism which occurred on the Seneca was an expression of surprise by some that the Berlin Congress had ever been submitted to ratification through a treaty, and the fact was that no treaty of the first importance had been entered into by the United States since the Treaty of Washington, of more than twenty-five years before. The most important treaty of the interim was with China, and recognized our limitations upon Chinese immigration. That was a treaty, however, demanded in the first instance by some damages on the Pacific coast, and finally insisted upon by both political parties. The Seneca was drafted in treaty-making were afraid, under these circumstances, to display their talents for observation and amendment. There have been tradition treaties ratified by the Senate during this quarter of a century, but they have been struggled over with much waste of time and at much damage to the cause of justice. There have been commercial treaties also completed, and some reciprocity treaties under the tariff laws, but the only three treaties of first importance besides the Berlin Convention that were submitted to the Senate during the period were the fisheries treaty, the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and the treaty of peace with Spain. The first of these was defeated, the second was so badly done up with amendments that it was abandoned, while the last was ratified with great flexibility, although the correction was a treaty of peace, only after the attachment of an explanatory resolution.

CONCLUSION

On the whole, it will be seen that the government of the United States is in a peril with which involve of alliances are difficult. Understandings with the Executive are not binding, as they are when entered into by European powers, and are not likely to be permanent. And yet, under the existing law which makes the Senate part of the treaty-making power, and which necessarily brings the newspapers and the public into the confidence of the negotiators before the treaty is ratified, it is almost if not quite impossible to make a binding treaty which, under the Constitution, shall be part of the supreme law of the land. It is certain that neither England nor any other foreign power will always consent to treat with our executives, and to substitute some understandings for binding treaties. Take the present understanding, for example: it may be that even Mr. McKinley himself will not be able to meet a promise in behalf of an extension of sympathy for the Boers, but suppose for a moment that a Democrat or a dissatisfied Republican should become President before the South African war ends, what then will become of the understanding and of our friendly relations with Great Britain? In short, if foreign alliances are to become essential to us, we must set up a power that can make treaties quickly, keep them secret if necessary, and abide by them in the end.



COUNT BERNHARD VON BÜLOW,
German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

many Senators are invariably of the opinion that the executive department has not guarded sufficiently the rights of the United States, or that it has not taken for American citizens as much as should have been wrung out of the foreigner. A well known biographer of a certain type of the Congressional asked in suspicion of the loyalty and good faith of the Executive. It is especially the habit of this type of mind to believe that all the employees of the State Department are in collusion with the governments with whom diplomatic representation is maintained. When it is understood that there are a number of men in the Senate who are certain that the Executive might always be suspected of lack of patriotism in his intercourse with foreign powers, and that the duty rests upon them to protect the country against the wiles and snares of cunning foreign diplomats, and when it is also understood that there is a good deal of business rivalry among Senators, and that



LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.,
Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in South Africa.



MAJOR-GENERAL LORD KITCHENER, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in South Africa.



THE COURT HOUSE AS SEEN FROM CALVERT STREET, SHOWING THE BATTLE MONUMENT.



OCTAGONAL ROTUNDA FOR USE OF THE SUPREME COURT



DANIEL C. GILMAN,
First President of the Baltimore Municipal Art Society



THE LAW LIBRARY.
THE NEW COURT HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



THE IMPERIAL LIGHT HORSE RIDING OUT OF MAFEKING.

A BOER COMMANDO LEAVING JOHANNESBURG
BRITISH AND BOER CAVALRY. — FROM PICTOGRAPHS BY HORACE W. NICHOLS.

PRESIDENT KRUGER LEAVING THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



ARRIVAL OF BRITISH PRISONERS.





THE BRITISH CAMP AT ESTCOURT, NATAL, AS IT APPEARED IN NOVEMBER, BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE RE-EMIGRANTS FOR LADYSMITH



RAIR'S MEN WAITING IN FRONT OF GENERAL HURWY'S HEADQUARTERS, LADYSMITH.



A DOCK-HEAD SHED, ESTCOURT.



BOARDING THE ARMORED TRAIN, ESTCOURT, NOVEMBER 19. The men, women and children are crowded by the train.



BOTH PRISONERS AWAITING EXAMINATION IN FRONT OF GENERAL HURWY'S HEADQUARTERS.

THE BRITISH FORCES IN NATAL—SCENES AT ESTCOURT AND LADYSMITH.



THE BRITISH FORCES IN NATAL—SCENES AT ESTCOURT AND LADYSMITH.



THE BRITISH FORCES IN NATAL—SCENES AT ESTCOURT AND LADYSMITH.



THE BRITISH FORCES IN NATAL—SCENES AT ESTCOURT AND LADYSMITH.

THIS BUSY WORLD. *By E. S. Martin*

THE complicated feelings with which most of us regard the war in South Africa are most aptly expressed in the story given by the author in the following efforts to commend the British cause. Many of us feel that we know him intimately from having read the auto-biographical record of his long service in India, and most American readers know him as well about him. In England he is most popular of authors, and the striking part of his popularity is the affectionate quality of it. He was greatly beloved in India, where he came to be commander-in-chief of the British forces, and where the bulk of his life's work was done, and where he was the most popular of men. He was the friend of the Queen's Jubilee, where he was only less warmly received than the Queen herself. He is an Irishman (Sir William Collette), and therefore highly acceptable to the Queen's Irish soldiers, and he is studious, modest, of unassuming appearance in military affairs, and

In his attitude towards the recent military policy of Great Britain it appears that he has represented the opposition to Lord Wolseley's "short-service system," and being in a way Wolseley's rival, his present predicament means much.

Just now he not only inspires confidence in a general and affection in a man, but warm sympathy in a beloved father: for his only son, Lieutenant Roberts, a gallant and distinguished young officer, has died of wounds received in General Buller's retreat on the Tugela River.

Roberts's most ardent military career was his march from Calcutta to Candahar at the time of the Afghan rising in 1879. Leaving Calcutta on August 8, with 10,000 men, he was not heard from until he turned up at Candahar, on August 31, and he took up the Afghan army the next day. It is thus victory that it resulted in his triumph.

Roberts's military career was not without a sad ending. On the 22nd of November, 1880, he was shot dead, aged thirty-seven, by a stray rifle shot for an entire soldier.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD KITCHENER was gone with General Roberts as his chief of staff. His fame had occurred too recently to need to be set forth in any detail. The preparation for his work in Egypt began in 1898, when he volunteered for Sir Evelyn Wood's army. Ten years later he was made *Sirdar*, or commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. His expedition against the Dervishes and the conquest of Dongola in 1906 made him a major general. On Good-Friday, 1906, he defeated the army of the Mahdi under Osman Digna and Emir Mahmud, concluding his campaign with the conclusive victory of Omdurman and the fall of Khartoum, on September 26, 1898.

Now, little more than a year later, he is again on his way to active service of the greatest importance. He was born in 1851.

It is true, as was mentioned the other day in the WEEKLY, that the late Esq. Sargent Ditzell, of Cambridge, was a direct descendant of Dixwell the regicide. He himself avowed over the remains of his ancestor the monument that stands on the green in New Haven. His son writes, "The authentic copy of the list taken from the heraldry records in England, and the absolute proofs of the line from Cromwell to date, are in my possession." Other documents relating to the regicides are possessed in the same manner by John, Hon. Esq. Whipple, Secretary.

There are few more interesting figures in American annals than the three refugee regicides who found a safe retreat in New England.

[illegible]

WHAT with Bolter's revenge, and England's groans, and the Roberts case, and the squawks in stocks, and all the other sharp contractions of the hour, we have had to pluck ourselves to realize that it has really been Christmas time. It is pleasant to recall that if Africa has cast a pretty black cloud over the holiday proceedings in Europe, Brother Jonathan has done his best to work some gleams of sunshine through it. The December mail

from New York were all heavy with letters carrying money orders in all parts of Europe. A single steamer, the *Prinzess Alice*, carried more than \$271,000, and the *Luzerne*, which sailed a little later, carried \$1,500,000. Very large amounts, too, were sent through banks. Most of this money is in sums of from \$10 to \$20, and is sent by servants and people of like rank to the relatives at home. What costliness and affection and usefulness this great crisis of Christmas letters entails! It encourages the suspicion that holds, as a rule, do not make notable progress in being greedy and selfish until they begin to have about them the people of their own rank. The money goes many ways then. We are fairly good to one another, all things considered, but it is well known that in proportion to their abilities the poor are much more generous to the poor than the well-to-do are to any one. This is greatly so in the case of the poor of the same rank. It is not so, as it is stated, that the belief that the poor of a nation is putting up valuations in apt to be proportionate to the value of what goes, irrespective of what remains. It is probably under two-thirds persons to give away one dollar out of two; that one demands fifteen out of two dollars for the same gift.

THE *London Economist*, observing the obstinate tendency of many minds to believe that cigarettes are poisonous, has lately gathered a collection of American cigarettes and caused them to be analyzed. It reports that there is nothing of consequence in them except tobacco, an article that is poisonous, they contain no poisons. A corrective reflection against the supposition that American cigarettes contain morphine, opium, arsenic, and other such deleterious things is that these ingredients are pretty dear, whereas most American cigarettes are far too cheap to contain high priced poisons.

The traditional cigarette, as we all know, is toxic. They are bad for her boys, and some boys they really do seem to poison, that is, they bring out the poison that is in the boy and make it so active that the boy is not of much use to his mother. They are also very bad for the girls, who sit up with their lips pressed waiting for something to arouse their latent activity, and they are the very things who take the most kindly and persistently to cigarette. A thoroughly intelligent girl, who is in the habit of smoking, will have the experience of cigarette though they won't do him any good, and are a mischief in his way. But as on a thoroughly unsexed boy they may work like a lighted match on a dynamite stick, and, of course, the average boy who takes the cigarette can be poisoned. There are some boys who like the boy. They are a new one, are boys of that sort, with affinities for physical molecules. They give cigarette a bad name when they are young, and every cigarette smoker will tell you that.

The tobacco companies and the distilleries and breweries ought to organize a boycott against them.

As much as \$200,000 had been received a fortnight ago towards the million dollars necessary to reconstruct the Dewey Arch is feasible, and excellent progress was reported in getting more subscriptions. It seems almost certainly that the necessary money can be raised, and it will be a great feather in the cap of Gotham if it is. Meanwhile every contributing citizen is entitled to hold and freely express, in print or otherwise, his opinion as to where the arch should stand.

GRAT hasnt attached to counsel Charles F. Marrero, Jr. of Pretoria, and to the mysterious persons which have assumed him to champion for recall. It was the desire of the administration, and, indeed, of the country generally, that he should prove a Marrero of comfort to the British South Africa, as well as a Transvaal president to the Germans and other settlers in the Cape Provinces. But that has not worked, and at his own request, he is coming home. Of course nothing but a public duty of extreme importance will excuse his abandonment of such a post as Pretoria during such a crisis as the present one. If it were not so, would the water we had, or are we now unable to get his washing done, there will be serious grumbling; but he's well spoken of as an Old man with most of the usual Old qualifications, and his friends say that he is not coming home on any trivial errand. The President, however, says that the matter was laid, or rather President Kruger to President McKinley Smith some time back the newspapers.

It is announced that the Museum of Natural History in New York, created by Park Avenue, has now established in Mexico Hall, in its new wing, the first collection in the world of objects relating to the old civilization of Mexico and Central America. The work of making this collection has been going on for years. The objects that have been gathered together are of the most varied nature, and represent especially its past, and of their applications and collections, include such as monuments and relics found in Yucatan, Guatemala, Mexico, and other parts of the continent. The collection is of great interest and importance, and of them are of extreme interest and importance. The collection also includes filigree reproductions of illuminated Mexican and Maya manuscripts carried by Spaniards in Europe, and secured in various European countries. The collection is of great interest and importance, and of them are of extreme interest and importance. The collection also includes filigree reproductions of illuminated Mexican and Maya manuscripts carried by Spaniards in Europe, and secured in various European countries. The collection is of great interest and importance, and of them are of extreme interest and importance. The collection also includes filigree reproductions of illuminated Mexican and Maya manuscripts carried by Spaniards in Europe, and secured in various European countries.

are now for the first time brought together where they may be studied to advantage. Among those to whose labor or money this collection is due are Dr. and Mrs. Fiebigg, the Duc de Loubat, Dr. Selser, Mr. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. William C. Whitney, and others.

PRESIDENT THURLOW, of Adelphi College, in Cleveland, Ohio, who declines to write about short-colleges and college students, says, in a book lately published, that a fair estimate of what a college student's allowance ought to be can be made by taking the cost of his board, room, and books. He estimates that by taking the average estimate for a student's cost of rooming in a room, particularly pressing it would be pretty well. At Harvard, for example, tuition is \$250 a year, and a had whose parents are fairly well-to-do would be likely to pay fees from \$100 to \$200 a year for a room. His allowance, therefore, estimated according to Dr. Thwing's theory, would be from \$600 to \$300. So it is. From \$300 to \$600 a year is a great deal, but it is not a great deal, neither here nor there, regarded as a proper annual provision for these young men at Harvard or Yale.

THE order of the ten leading American universities, arranged according to the student population as registered November 1, 1909, and tabulated in the *Harvard Graduate Register*, is: Harvard 3295, Michigan 3246, Pennsylvania 3246, Columbia 3080, Yale 2928, Cornell 2645, Wisconsin 2335, Chicago 1609, Princeton 1194, and Johns Hopkins 652. These figures have possibly changed a little in the last two months, and the order in some cases may now be different.

On the whole the growth of Cornell seems more remarkable than that of any of the others. The university is still in a young, less or very early stage than the others, and it is still in the early stages of its development. It is difficult to assess. But it is very rich and progressive, and derives this a strong pull in good soil. It draws more than half its students (1184) from New York State, 357 from Pennsylvania (which reflects rural concentration in that State), 100 from New Jersey, 100 from New England, and 40 from Massachusetts. That a young university in the wilds of northwestern New York should lure 400 students from Massachusetts is evidence of power. Chautauque, more southerly still, has done things quite new in the North, and has a reputation for its liberal arts like to wonder. Perhaps we don't all realize as vividly as we should that southwestern New York, with Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse as its northern city line, and Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Cleveland and all between them, is a center of great intellectual resources, possibly the most on earth.

MR. POOLEY EIGELOW, who has been in South Africa and written a good book about it, and whose opinions about the Boer war are therefore based on considerable fund of personal knowledge, his given an answer to some of them in a recent discourse in the *New York Times*. His book upon the war as a political movement, he says, "Mr. Morley's book is a very good one, no better than other books do, but has warranted to us as the only means of helping South Africa as a heritage for the English-speaking race. The ruins of the English flag win, on the ground, ruggedly but justifiably taken, that to do a little more in this regard is to do a little more for the future of Mr. Gladstone in London, and so, and he greatly admires the respect of his British neighbors for the right of free speech, as illustrated by their toleration of Mr. Morley's narrowest personal views against the war. He does not share Mr. Morley's news, but he regrets it. As a great patriot, he would have been glad that that news would have been admitted. He compares Mr. Morley just now the loudest critic of the British government, to one Mr. Schurz, whose views against nationality, while he does not share them, he thinks worthy of a more respectful hearing than they have

One of Mr. Higdon's opinions is particularly interesting. He says Boers and Britons have long despised and hated one another, and he believes the war will make for a growth of mutual respect between them. He foresees them in the old North and the South in America, and foresees a better acquaintance which will lead to increase of esteem and better relations.

WILE conclusion that 1900 is the last year for the nineteenth century and not the first in the twentieth has been generally accepted in this country, and (disaster) from it on too few to make much sense. Consequently, the celebration of the twentieth century in this country has been arranged for New Year's in America. But Germany seems to take a different view. Disasters from Berlin speak of many plans for commemorating the new century. The German government has decided to celebrate the twentieth century with a series of events, and the German Emperor has announced that the court reception which usually falls on New Year's day will be held this time on the eve of midnight. Inasmuch as this matter were to be decided by the German government, it is not surprising that we all know that on October are now learned that the German decision, it seems somewhat odd that the winners in both countries are not in closer accord. A possible explanation is that the Emperor's decision is based on the fact that the German government has decided to celebrate the twentieth century on New Year's day, and that the decision here had no voice in the matter.



ARRIVAL OF EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BLENHEIM PARK—THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH ON HORSEBACK.

WILLIAM II. AT WOODSTOCK. *By Edward Insley*

IN this quiet and ancient little town, immortalized by one of Scott's novels and hundreds of years older than historic Blenheim Palace, at whose park gates it settles, the Duke was flying early on the morning of November 34. They were mostly British flags. Some were old and some were new. The new ones were from Woodstock three days ago, when the young Duke of Marlborough brought home his American bride. There the highest met had been joined with the enthusiastic villagers and hundreds more from the city of Oxford, eight miles away, to give a joyous welcome to the sweet-faced young girl who was the niece of the Lady of the Manor.

At the side of the royal standard of England flew the lion gaily Imperial eagle of Germany. When the duke and ward, at ten o'clock, the night before, to decorate the streets in honor of Emperor William, there was straightway a warning to find German flags. The police and Oxford had their every store of these foreign emblems, else there had been more to greet the Duke of Marlborough the one which escaped from the post over the Trench Road. And but for the vigilance of the town clerk of Woodstock, there might not have been that one either, for when that worthy gentleman left his house in the morning he saw spread right to the better side the Town Hall the banner of Prussia. The town clerk stood next to the spot with horse. He knew that William II. had not yet forgiven the French for helping out the ill-fated affair of 1871 a quarter of a century too soon. And this would remind him of it. But there was yet time to avert a dreadful result down and then drive the Duke had ridden over to make an inspection of the public squares, the streets had been laid down and the proper flag hoisted. Only one other nation was represented in the decorations. There were small as many American as German flags. The former had been used for the duke's house-coming.

Emperor William, who had been spending the week with his grandfather at Windsor, while the world gasped and guessed about it, passed to come with the Prince of Wales to Blenheim, and to take lodgings with his Marlboroughs. Windsor is no longer so far away, and the train took time to leave at noon. In the time of the last duke the Emperor and his party would have been compelled to leave the train at Oxford and drive through the city, out the Woodstock Road, to Blenheim. Many a royal retinue has passed over this highway in the long centuries. But the young duke has more money than some of his ancestors have had, and more in finance with the railway company. He has purchased the building of a branch line out to Woodstock, and a new modern brick station—only the modern building in Woodstock is the new station in the park and most frequently used entrance to Blenheim Park.

We who were not of the royal party drove out from Oxford, as of old, over the Woodstock Road. We started earlier, fearing the road might be crowded with others on their way to welcome to the German Emperor. But these calculations proved ill founded. Few of Oxford's sixty thousand inhabitants seemed to think it worth their trouble of making this journey of nearly eight miles. Perhaps the fact that the Emperor was to arrive at ten o'clock had something to do with it. That is the hour for the best meal with most Englishmen, and it takes a strong attraction to pull John Bull away from his dinner.

It may be doubted whether the German Emperor would show as big a crowd in New York as did General Dyer, but in the United States the advent of any kind of a personage would have excited more interest than William II. did at Woodstock. He is not popular with the British public. It is not likely that any one would have ventured to expose this duke by kissing or other boisterous demonstration, but a severe silent greeting would have been inevitable today had it not been for the great popularity of the Prince of Wales who accompanied the Emperor, and also the determination on the part of Marlborough's local treasury to bring handbills upon the duke. Among those gathered about the railroad station at the park gate the Emperor's famous telegram of June 20 had prominence was the topic of conversation, and there was no stirring of unfriendly remarks concerning the expected visitor.

As we drove through the Woodstock high-street the decorations, which of themselves would have been termed "extraneous," is an American design, over the ribbon which is the emblem of the Empire. No crowd was to be seen, although the duke had expressed a wish that as many persons as possible should be present to join in the welcoming cheer. In the great yard of the Bear Tavern were the brightly adorned Blenheim Troopers of the Queen's Own Irish Hussars, which may yet be called upon for service in South Africa, and of which represent the duke himself in a lieutenant.

The landlord of the Bear graciously suggested when we proposed to view the scene from a window of the inn, and that without a stoppage to pass. The thought of the thousand dollars a gentleman in New York gave to witness the progress of Queen past a point in Blenheim Drive was a pleasant score for this free drink.

It would have been more convenient to drive into the park at the private entrance near the railway station, but the duke preferred to parade his guests through the village in the gaze at the other end, so that William II. might see the faithful tenants of the manor, and that the faithful might see William II.

As the train approached for the arrival of the train the street became more animated. Small crowds of villagers gathered on the sidewalks. Several equipages bearing

the Marlborough crest came out of the park gates, and were driven at a smart clip through the high-street and back through the other entrance. The horses were warm shod, spirited and well groomed, the footmen were pompous and swelling with importance. Smart little postilions in magenta and white kilts contributed a vivid dash of color. The horses were driven not one pace and in at the other several times, to accustom them to the flags. A few more signs were gathered in the street, and now and then a road wagon or a carriage from Oxford appeared, mainly with women only, to add to the strange number of spectators.

A wagoner with a lively crowd of fat men working high silk hats were simply put the line to the park gates. These were important for the London papers. A servant in every carriage a silver handkerchief of silver waved the stick threateningly in front of them as they drew up at the park entrance. The visit of the Emperor was purely a private one, he touched, and his German the Duke was very much surprised and surprised that these representatives of the press should attempt to intrude. Further information was refused, the important functionary saying, laughingly, "I will not let them go any further, they are not such unbecomingly persons." The reporters withdrew, crestfallen.

A wave of wild excitement passed along the street as the duke's carriage appeared, on the way to the station, with the Duke of Marlborough.

The duke is tall and slender. The duke, who is much shorter in stature, appears at a distance to be a stout man, but a bright and pretty face, sparkling dark eyes, and black hair, but is not of so preposterous a herculean type as the last duke, Lady William Marlborough. The duke is filled a trifle too thick, perhaps. His general appearance, however, is pleasing, and typically American in its timidity. The slight difference which is said to have characterized between them when she was a possible bride to escape her condition has disappeared. She has even learned to make a comfortable public speech, and is greatly in demand for school affairs and banquets.

Some distance behind his direct carriage rode Marlborough himself, in a black coat with black trousers with black laced down the seams, and wearing a silk hat. Mounted on a mettlesome grey charger, he kept his seat steadily, rode with his shoulders well back, and looked much more of a man than when overtopped by his tall wife. He wears a rather full blood ascot, and is none of the fair Stouts or Germs in type than the average Englishman.

Marlborough is chairman of the British Free Bazaar, Union, and perhaps for this reason his Woodstock friends were given the post of honor at the gates to the park. They were much belated, who glowered the duke, examining rather slyly with the more other suitors

Baltimore Municipal Art Conference

ALTHOUGH one of the latest cities to join the municipal art movement, Baltimore has already sounded a new note by inviting representatives from other cities to its first conference upon the subject in this country. It was held on Thursday, December 14, in McGoy Hall of Johns Hopkins University, and was attended by men identified with the movement in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco, who for several days were the guests of the Baltimore Municipal Art Society.

The statement is sent by Ash Roca, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, to a report of the House subcommittee on the state of the economy. The report is not open for public review to describe its contents. Considering what has happened recently in the economy, it is not surprising that the report is not open for public review. The report is not open for public review to describe its contents. Considering what has happened recently in the economy, it is not surprising that the report is not open for public review to describe its contents.

from emotion. However, the reaction is equally if not more in control. Wealth begins to seep, and with it comes to consider. Still, American, still becomes tired of staidly is more both and more. The city is a place of many shades, comes to attract attention. But individualism seems to express itself in some way that will differentiate it from the rest of the world. The city is a place of many shades, comes to attract attention. But individualism seems to express itself in some way that will differentiate it from the rest of the world. The city is a place of many shades, comes to attract attention. But individualism seems to express itself in some way that will differentiate it from the rest of the world.

No less movement proceeds, until finally reaches the civil pride, which is extremely strong in all Americans. This pride is no longer satisfied in such a position and in volume of these, extent of population, and the solely material evidences of progress; it wants to make the city a beautiful, more handsome one, which will be a better place to live in, and will more surely attract the admittance of other cities.

[illegible]

Thus, as we noted, another way we have used to develop a new idea of individualism—the idea of developing a new individualism—is the idea of making money. There is not a city in the United States without some natural advantages, which, developed, would make such a place a smart and individual society. There is the opportunity for the finest kind of life for the modern expression of civic sentiment for which poverty will rise up and cry us blessed, since it is not with beauty in abstract quality that the modern is to be concerned, but with its relation to the moral and physical welfare of the people. Beauty is as much within its purview as



Highest Standard

There is never a time when it fails to satisfy even the most critical.

Hunter
Baltimore
Rye

Maintains always in high standard of
Purity, Age, Flavor.

held at all Florida State Colleges and by J. Williams, W. M. LANSBORN, JR., Gaines, Fla.



SAINT RAPHAEL WINE
A true tonic and health-giver from experience
for people in poor health condition
...Nursing Mothers...

AG&E, 同社経営者以上 全 員出席
and holding an hour meeting with AG&E staff to discuss policy.
AG&E staff will be responsible for all AG&E reporting.
AG&E staff will be responsible for all AG&E reporting.

CHW
Beeman's
The
Original
Pepsin
Gum

Cures Indigestion and Sea-sickness
All Others Are Imitations.

Good Digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken regularly after meals, removes
the cause of indigestion, oppression and
all other ailments of the stomach.

Don't have some Hush-n't in wraps.

Coe's Eczema Cure is the only
world's best



Rae's
Lucca
Olive
Oil...

Combines
 Perfection
 of Quality
 with
 Absolute
 Purity

S. RAE & CO.
Leigh-on-Sea, Italy.
Established 1836

**Libby's
Plum
Pudding**

**A delicious dessert for
HOLIDAY DINNERS**

Just as good and pure as the
choicest fruits, fine seasoning
and our 40 years experience
can make it.

Put up in convenient size
key opening cans — ready to
serve. Ask your grocer.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.
Free, but always "Give us Your Good Things to Eat."

Swift's Premium Hams

**Cooked in Any Manner
are Always Delicious**
Like Swift's Premium Bacon &
Swift's Silver Leaf Lard, there's
no uncertainty about the quality

Swift and Company		
Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha
St. Louis	St. Joseph	St. Paul

IF THEY
HURT YOU
TAKE
JOHNSON'S
DIGESTIVE
TABLETS

TABLETS
663/100 5/100 100

to be agreed over an in-

THE CLOTH CO.
BATHING

THE

[illegible]

G. P. HUNTLEY & CO.,
and, Care. 20 Poultry.

Powers

IT0
BOE

Authoritative It
of the South
ch has yet been pi

includes Nre
JAMES BRID
ANDREW C
LARMES, and

1. Map. Portals 2
23. Cl. 240 ft

& BROTHERS
Banking Square.

WORK C

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY
Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

REC'D LIND
CD-URL NOV 3 1973
NOV 6 1973

REC'D LIND
JUL 13 1987
REC'D LIND
OCT 28 1986
OCT 28 2007
RECEIVED
JUL 13 1987

Form LD-Series 200



3 1156 00593 2230



